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Not from Bentley's

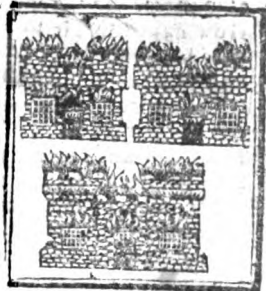


John Gray?

13 ⊖ 155



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April, 24, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Aërias tentasse Domos, Animoque rotundu
Percurrisse Polum.*—

HORACE.

SIR,



HERE is a certain Employment of the Mind which every Man upon very little Recollection, will find he has frequently been occupied in, which I do not remember to have seen any where so fully treated on as, I think, the Subject deserves. It is one of those Solitary Exercises, the Pleasure whereof cannot be communicated; and therefore every one is ashamed to own what carries so unobjectionable an Appearance. And it is the same Modesty perhaps, that has hindered Authors from writing upon it, in Regard to do so would betray too great an Experience of a Weakness they endeavour to condemn. Mr. Locke therefore in his excellent Treatise of the Conduct of the Understanding, and the Authors of *L'Art de Penser* have contented themselves with a few short Hints about it, as the Effect of an Irregular Imagination, and an Impediment to us in our Way to Truth and Happiness. And the ingenious Author of the *Spectator* declines his own Character, and assumes the Person of a Correspondent, in the single Piece of Raillery he is pleased to bestow on those Gentlemen, who indulge themselves in this Intellectual Recreation to an Excess.

The Exercise I am speaking of will be best described and known by the vulgar Phrase of *Building Castles in the Air*; a Business that, I am confident, has produced more great Men than are to be met with in History, and wherein a Man that has been unfortunate in all others, is sure to succeed, upon the easy Condition of applying himself to it in earnest. It must be owned indeed, that the Pleasures it affords are entirely imaginary, and consequently of a very short and precarious Duration. But then as the Materials for this Kind of Architecture are never to seek, and the Application to it neither expensive nor laborious, the frequent Repetition of the Enjoyment makes amends for the Fleetingness of its Existence. And since Reason it self is only the Instrument of Happiness, it will justify the most fanciful Entertainments, provided they are innocent, when they relieve from a Sense of Pain, or suspend the Sorrows of an afflicted Heart, as these are frequently known to do.

that he drew all his Enjoyments from himself, and did not depend on Foreign Objects for his Happiness. Every Thing that was not in his own Power, that had not its Source within himself, or that was capable of being ravished from him, either by the Malice of others, or the Iniquity of Fortune, was, according to them, a Matter of absolute Indifference, and neither to be courted, nor avoided. Upon this Hypothesis a *Castle-Builder* will be found to act most philosophically. For the Edifices he raises, and the Riches he grasps at, are in the strictest Propriety his own; so much his own, that Nobody else can covet his Possessions, much less invade them. And though he may be sensible, that other People are carrying on their Works as well as himself, yet he has still Room enough to build on, and need never be afraid of their encroaching on his Territories. Nor is it a small Addition to his Satisfaction, that he can reflect on the Justness of his Title, and dream in his ethereal Apartments with a safe Confidence, since they are his own, both as to the Matter and Form; a Circumstance, which according to *Grotius* and *Puffendorf*, constitutes the fullest and most Perfect Right.

But to be serious; though People may, and oftentimes do carry these Sports of the Imagination to an Extravagance, and raise themselves into Visions that may have an ill Influence on the Conduct of their Lives; yet still this Anticipation of Felicity in our present State is not only natural, but unavoidable. In all human Affairs the End is ever prior in our Intention to the Means; and we draw the Model of a Building, and contemplate its Beauty, before a single Stone be laid in the Foundation. To do any otherwise would be to act without Reason and Design, and make the Life of a Man as comfortless and indecent as that of a Brute. So that we are all of us *Castle-Builders* in some Degree or another; and the only Difference between a rational and a whimsical *Castle-Builders* lies in this one Point, that the former is better furnished with Mortar than the other, and by that Means makes much more substantial and durable Work, though not so magnificent and beautiful as his Competitor. And in some Cases the whimsical Gentleman seems to act the more reasonably of the two. For he makes a Shift to enjoy, in some Sort the End of his Labours every Hour of the Day, while the other perhaps consumes a whole Life in plodding for the Means, and draws or wearisome Being without coming to any End at a Case but too frequent among the great Adventu

Among the *Sorrows* it was reckoned the truest. the

of *Avarice* and *Ambition* the Sole Business of Life. Now happy had it been for the World and themselves too, had *Alexander*, *Cesar*, and *Lewis XIV.* sat down and peaceably *dreamt* themselves in Possession of all that Empire and Renown, to which they not only sacrificed their own Repose, but the Peace and Welfare of Mankind, and made a whole Continent one continued Scene of Ruin, Slaughter and Desolation!

I would be very far from insinuating, that we ought to give a Loose to *Fancy* in its wild Rambles after chimerical Pleasure, or employ any of our Time, that might be spent to better Purpose, in such a fantastick Amusement. I am sensible, that giving into Delusions of this Sort will not only obstruct the Progress of the Mind in the Search after abstract and general Truths, but may greatly perplex us in the Management of the common Affairs of Life, and divert us from pursuing them with due Intention and Application, by filling the Head with romantick Notions, and engaging us in Projects beyond our Abilities, and productive of Nothing but Disappointment and Repentance. Yet still, this Power of imagining fictitious Enjoyments, and the natural Inclination we have to exercise it, like every Thing else in the human Mind, has its Use. Providence has implanted Nothing in us, that may not be subservient to noble and excellent Purposes. All our *Passions* and *Faculties* are calculated not only to promote the Happiness of the *Individual*, but the universal Good of the whole *Intellectual System*. The Business therefore of a Wiseman is to govern his *Passions*, and direct them to their proper Objects, not to extinguish, or suppress them. And where the over frequent Use of any *Faculty* may, or has been attended with Inconveniencies, it is enough to guard against that frequent Use, without endeavouring to run down the *Faculty* itself, under the Notion of a Weakness and Imperfection in our Nature.

Let us see then how far the Practice of *Castle-Building* may be useful, and confining it to that, prevent its growing into an Error, and a misapplication of *Thinking*. History is generally esteemed to be one of the best and most profitable Studies a Gentleman can pursue; because it brings to our View a great Variety of Characters, and Examples, the most powerful Sort of Instruction, that are of great Use to a Man of Sense and Reflection, either in the Management of his own Affairs, or his Conduct with Regard to the Publick. But what is History, any further than it relates to our own Age and Country? Truly Nothing else but a Kind of *Castle-Building* backwards, wherein we amuse ourselves with the Fortunes and Adventures of other Persons, in the same Manner we do with our own, when we are drawing up the *Ideal* Memoirs of our future Actions and Success. Nay, I believe, the Generality of Readers of History go something beyond this, and actually embark themselves in the Affairs they read of, if not, identify themselves with some Favourite Person in the Story, and participate in all the Events of his Life, whether prosperous, or unhappy. Now if a fruitful Imagination can assemble together a great Number of Incidents, relating either to its Owner, or any other Person, and dispose them in the same Regularity as in a well wrote History, I cannot see any Reason why we should not give it now and then its Play, that will not equally weigh against reading the Transactions of former Times, that have no Relation to, or influence on our own.

It is agreed on, by most Writers of Morality, that in order to have a just Notion of the Rights of other Men, and of the Duties and Obligations we are under to our Fellow Creatures, we should suppose our selves in their Place, and gather what we owe to them, from what ourselves would expect upon that Supposition. This seems to be a necessary Condition to our rightly comprehending the Reason of that first and everlasting Rule of Equity, *To do to others as we would have them do by us*. Hence we may see the Wisdom of our Creator in giving us this imagining *Faculty*, and such a Facility of placing ourselves in Circumstances different from those we are really in, to enforce our Duty upon us,

by Reason, but by Passion and power

clination. For in *Castle-Building* we are apt as often to lay Difficulties and Distresses in our Way to Happiness, as they are really to be met with in Life; because doing so augments the Pleasure of the *Fancy* in afterwards bringing us out of them. And this must naturally soften the Mind, and make it susceptible of the most delicate Sentiments of Pity, and Generosity. An illustrious Proof hereof we have in young People, who are always the greatest and most indefatigable *Castle-Builders*, at the same Time that they are warmed with the purest Affections, and have their Hearts glowing with the tenderest and most disinterested Friendships.

In *Castle-Building* we may also discover the Dignity and native Excellence of the human Mind, and the Emptiness of all Pleasure, that is not founded in Reason and Virtue. For I defy the most selfish Person in the World to draw any Schemes of this Sort, that shall not take in the Happiness of others, as well as his own, and make the Exercise of Benevolence, and the doing of good Offices the chiefest and most delicious Part of the Entertainment. All the Charms of Pomp, and Power, of Riches and Glory will immediately wither in the Imagination, unless they are supposed to be acquired by just and honourable Methods, and employed in the Performing of worthy and generous Actions. A Man that has given a full Range to *Fancy* in this Kind of Excursions, will at last contract as hearty a Contempt and Disgust of the World, as any that ever got a real Surfeit of it; and so be obliged to fix on the Pleasures of a virtuous and inoffensive Life as the only true and solid Felicity. And tho' *Revenge* be to some Men a sweet Bit, yet if it be really what Mr. *Hobbes* says it is, only a *Desire of making another repent of some Injury he has done us*, the most malicious Person might be a generous *Castle-Builder*; since, I fancy, he would always choose to picture the Repentance of his Adversary as sincere and voluntary, rather than squeezed out of him by Compulsion and Torture. A plain Evidence of the Strength of Benevolence in our Minds, before they become corrupted by Interest and ill Example, when it will be still bursting out upon us amidst our closest and intensest Applications to Self-Enjoyment.

These are the Uses that may be made of *Castle-Building*, which should at least hinder us, where it does not take up too much Time, and divert us from the Duties of our Station, from casting it a Blind-side, and an infirmity in our Nature; since as there have been Probably few great Men without a good deal of it, so, I doubt not, but many good ones have improved and animated their Goodness by the Pleasures the imagination as well as the real Exercise of it has afforded them.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE hear from Berlin, April the 10th. That the King is every Day in Council to consider of Ways and Means for Executing the commendable Resolution he has taken in concert with his Allies, in favour of the Protestants of Poland. and it seems his Majesty stays for nothing but a Positive Answer from the King of Poland, as to the Proposals which he caused to be made to him. The general Rendezvous of his Troops is to be near Prenflow, upon the Frontiers of Poland; and we are assur'd that his Majesty will go and put himself at the Head of his own Troops, and those of his Allies, in order to prevent all Manner of Disputes about the Chief Command, when the several Forces are joined together.

Extract of some Letters from Paris, Dated April 14.

W E have received Advice, That Donna Louisa, the only Spanish Lady that accompanied the Infanta Queen from hence, and who was Married sometime since at this Court, is brought to Bed at Cleri near Blois; which will retard the Journey of that Princess, the Court having sent Orders to the Dutches of Tallard, to stay 20 Days at Cleri. We are assured the young Queen Dowager of Spain has writ to Madam the Dutches Dowager of Orleans, praying her to engage the King to grant her the Castle of Blois, for her Residence, instead of that of Vincennes. The Discourse runs, that the King of Spain has issued an Order of Council, by which he annuls the Articles of Marriage between the Infant Don Carlos and the Prince of Beaujolois. It is said, that the Duke de Gefvres, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Chamber who is preparing Magnificent Liveries, and a Splendid Equipage, will be sent with the Character of Ambassador, as also the Marechal de Villars; the former being to demand our future Queen in Marriage, and the latter to receive and Conduct her hither. That Princess is publicly named in Conversations here, but the Court has not yet thought proper to declare her, so that we must suspend our Judgment about it, and the rather, that all the Reports that have hitherto been raised, upon that Subject have appear'd to be ill founded. It is confirm'd, that eight Battallions are on their march to Catalonia, and we are assured, that these Troops will be followed with some others; but this is only by way of precaution, and to oppose the Enterprizes of the Spanish Miquelets. The Duke de Richelieu, named long ago to go Ambassador to the Imperial Court, is upon his departure for Vienna. The Marquis de Boissieu, Nephew to the Marechal de Villars, will go soon to Copenhagen in Quality of Ambassador there, as also, the Marquis de Brancas-Serrez to Stockholm with the same Character.

By farther Advices from Paris, 'tis Advis'd that the Prices of Merchandizes and Provisions fall daily, insomuch, that Woollen Cloth which six Months ago sold for thirty Livres, now at eighteen: Meat is fallen from ten Pence per Pound, to five or six, Bread from five Pence to two Pence Halfpenny, or three Pence, one may have tolerable good Wine for four or five Pence the Pint; this gives the Publick Ground to hope, that under the sweet Influence of the Prince who governs us, the present Reign will be very favourable to the Subjects.

By Letters from Lisbon dated March 15, we are inform'd that on the 6th of February last, in the Night Time, there was seen in the Air, between the Cities of Abrantes, and Pynhette, in Estremadura, a Phenomenon, in the Shape of a Lance, the Brightness of which, exceeded that of the Moon, and which, after having mov'd from East to West, for about a Quarter of an Hour, did break with a Noise, almost as loud as that of a Canon, and was soon extinguish'd.

By Letters from Berlin of April 10, we are inform'd, That it appears by all Accounts from Polish Prussia, that the Jesuits of that Country, are far from thinking that they shall be call'd to account for their late Barbarities at Thorn, and it seems as if God had blind'd their Eyes, in a Way of Judgment, that they may not see their own Downfall and Destruction: For we are assur'd that the Jesuits of Thorn did, not many Days ago, act a Comedy, in which they not only ridiculed and abused all those Protestant Princes, who seem'd ready to march their Forces against them. But in order to please the Spectators with a Representation of their late barbarous Murders, they struck off the same Number of Calves Heads on the Stage, as they had beheaded innocent Protestants in that City.

From Madrid of the 26th. of March, we hear, That the Princes de Beaujolois, who was contracted to the Infant Don Carlos, left this Court with extreme Reluctancy, insomuch, that on the Road, the Ladies who attend her, could scarce persuade her to take any Food. the Abbot de Livry, being on the Road for France, was met by an Exprez from Paris who

Master, for his Catholick Majesty, which the Abbot immediately forwarded to the Marquis de Grimaldo, requesting him to deliver the same to the King, but his Catholick Majesty sent this second Letter back to the Abbot unopen'd, as well as the first.

By Letters from Paris April 10. There is Advice from Madrid, that the King of Spain has issued several Arrets, by the first of which his Majesty annuls and declares void all the Articles of the Contract of Marriage, of the Infant Don Carlos, with the Princes de Beaujolois. By the second his Catholick Majesty orders that all the Natives of France, who are willing to continue in Spain must forthwith be naturalized, and that those who shall neglect so to do, must immediately depart his Dominions. The same Advices import also, that the King of Spain, hath restored to the Catalans, the full Possession of their ancient Immunities and Privileges, on Condition they shall keep on Foot 10000 Men, ready to march whenever it shall be needful, for the Service of his Majesty.

LONDON, April, 13.

Heads of the Answer to the Articles against the Earl of Macclesfield,

THE Earl saving to himself all Advantages of Exception to the said Articles, and also all the Advantage of the Act of his Majesty's most Gracious Pardon, herein after mentioned; and also all Rights belonging to him as a Peer: For Answer, saith, That he having executed the Office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, His Majesty of Grace and Favour was pleas'd to Advance him to the Dignity of a Peer, and in Regard to his Circumstances at that Time, granted him a Pension of 1200 l. per Ann. and did also grant to his Son for Life, a Place of considerable Profit; and in the Year, 1718. appointed him Lord Chancellor, and he did enjoy the usual Fees, Salary, &c. which are much less than they are generally esteem'd to be. And His Majesty was likewise pleas'd to grant an Allowance of 4000 l. per Ann. during his continuing Lord Chancellor, which said Allowance was constantly granted to, and enjoyed by his Predecessors; and the said Earl also admits, that His Majesty gave him when appointed Lord Chancellor, 14000 l. whereof 2000 l. was the Usual Allowance from the Crown, towards his Expences in entering upon the said Office, and the Residue of the said 14000 l. was His Majesty's Munificence to him. And the said Earl saith, that he never had any View to raise himself any exorbitant Gains, much less to use any Unjust or Oppressive Methods to obtain any Sum whatever, as is suggested in the Articles, and that the said Earl will lay before their Lordships an Account of his Estate and Fortune, and the considerable Sums of Money he has Distributed for the Use of others; by which it will appear, that he is not the Avaritious Man as in the Articles represented. And by way of General Answer, says,

That to such Articles as relate to Presents from the Masters, he says, the same have been long practis'd by his Predecessors, and that such Presents have been reckon'd amongst the known Perquisites of the Great Seal, and never before look'd upon as Criminal, nor is there any Act by which the same is made so; which the said Earl thinks himself Obliged to take Notice of, in Vindication of himself and his Predecessors, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas, Masters of the Rolls, and other Judges, who have received Presents upon Admission of Officers under them, and never thought themselves, guilty of any Crime against the Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

To the I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII th. Articles, the said Earl saith, That long before June, 1721. he did Admit Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Lightboun, Mr. Bennet, and Mr. Conway, to be Masters, and they did freely, as has been done to Predecessors, send him Presents on their Admittance: And saith, That it being represented by Mr. Hynaston and Bennet, that such Presents disabled them from Answering the Suitors Money, the said Earl

sent to him by them, to be Applied to the Benefit of the Suitors, and that he retained only 1850 l. of the Presents sent by Mr. Elde.

We hear that the Lord Chief Justice Raymond was sworn Yesterday of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Yesterday came in two Dutch Posts advising from Saxony, that the King of Poland, and his Ministers of State have assur'd the Envoys of Great Britain and Prussia, that the Poles shall keep their Treaties with the Protestants, and in order to it, the King, by the Beginning of the next Month intends to go to Warsaw to try if he can bring his Subjects to Reason, altho' one of the Senators, with his Sword drawn, said, *That he had rather loose his Head, than consent to favour the Protestants.*

From Vienna, that the Emperor had received Letters from two Cardinals at Rome exciting them to side with the Papists in Poland, but Prince Eugene told them, *That it would be of dangerous Consequence.*

From the Hague, That the King of Prussia is reviewing all his Regiments, in order to command the Army that is to invade Poland.

Yesterday the Commons in a Committee went thro' the Bill for disarming the Highlanders: They also read a Bill to raise one Million of Money for the Civil List, by redeeming the Civil List Annuities of 25000 l. per Annum, and paying them off, to save the Interest of 5 l. per Cent.

'Tis reported, that the Duke of Bolton is to be Ld. Steward of the King's Household, and Mr. Methewin Cofferer in Mr. Poultney's Room.

This Day the Commons reported the Highlanders Bill, and ordered it to be engross'd. At which Time they read a second Time the Civil List Bill, and after some Debates committed it for to-morrow.

This Day the Lords read the City Bill a third Time, and after long Debates, pass'd it on a Division, content 79, not content 27.

We hear a Bill is expected in the House of Lords next Monday to reverse in Part the Attainder of the late Lord Bolinbrooke.

DUBLIN: April 24.

A Weekly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin: Ending the 16th of April, 1725.

Males Buried	29	Under 16	32
Females Buried	34	Total Buried	63
Males Baptized	11	Total Baptized	25
Females Baptized	14	Increased in Burials	08
Above 16	31	Increased in Christnings	03

Diseases and Casualties this Week.

Aged	03	Fits	04
By a Surfeit of Drink	01	Infants	03
Chin-cough	01	Measles	03
Consumption	14	Plurisy	01
Convulsions	01	Small-pox	09
Droopy	02	Suddenly	01
Evil	01	Teeth	01
Fever	18		

Last Sunday his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, our Lord Primate, preached a Charity Sermon in the Church of St. Andrew, for the Benefit of above 30 Boys, and 20 Girls, educated by the voluntary Contributions of that Parish, upon the following Words. *Ecclesiastes. XII Verse 1. Remember now thy Creatour in the Days of thy Youth, while the evil Days come not, nor the Years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no Pleasure in them.* The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Charlemont, Mr. Manley, Post master General of Ireland, and several other Gentlemen of Distinction received the Collection, which we hear amounted to upwards of One hundred and seventy Pounds Sterl.

Last Thursday being the Birth-Day of his Excellency the Lord Carteret, there was a great Apperance of the Nobility and Gentry at the Castle. At Night they went to the Play, where a Prologue and Epilogue were spoke upon that Occasion,

THE Affize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the 17th. of April, 1725. the Middle Price of Wheat being at 1 l. 12 s. 6 d. the Quarter besides 6 s. Allowance to the Baker. In all amounting to 1 l. 18 s. 6 d. the Quarter, which is 2 Barrells.

That Avoir-du-poids, or Merchants Weights, are the Common Weights Used in this City.

Penny	} White Loaf	9 Oun. 5 Drachms
Four-penny		2 P. 6 Oun. 4 Dr
Six-penny		3 P. 9 Oun. 6 Dr
Twelve-penny		7 P. 3 Oun. 4 Dr

Penny	} Wheaten Loaf	14 Oun. 3 Dr
Four-penny		3 P. 9 Oun. 4 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. 6 Oun. 2 Dr
Twelve-penny		10 P. 12 Oun 4 Dr

Penny	} Household Loaf	19 Oun 2 Drachms
Four-penny		4 P. 13 Oun 0 Dr
Six-penny		7 P. 3 Oun 4 Dr
Twelve-penny		14 P. 7 Oun 0 Dr

This being the Forreign Bakers Affize, it is Two Shill. lings the Quarter less for Baking, viz.

Penny	{ White Wheaten Household }	is to weigh	10 Oun. 1 Drach
			15 Oun. 1 Drach
			20 Oun. 2 Drach

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookfeller on the Blind-Key, and the Printer bereof

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

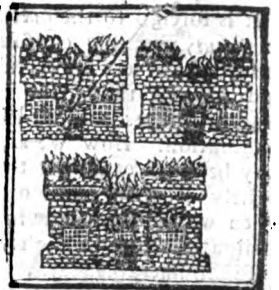
Books lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch-House, the North side of College Green.

	l.	s.	d.
Dr. Woods Institute of the Common Law,	01	00	00
Mrs. Haywood's diverting Novels 2 Vol.	00	05	05
Mrs. Manleys Novels	00	02	02
Capt. Johnstons History of the Pyrates	00	02	02
Hebrew Antiquites, by Mr. Lewis	00	06	00
Court Cookery	00	02	06
Dr. Ratcliffes Life	00	01	06
General Monk's Life	00	03	06
Lives of the Compilers of the C. Prayer	00	02	06
Killing no Murther	00	03	03
Ld. Clarendon's Hist. of Ireland	00	02	08
Life of Sally Salisbury	00	01	00
Keatings Hist. of Ireland	00	13	00
Cumberland de Leg. Naturæ	00	05	05
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	00	05	05
Virgil Travestie Burlesque	00	01	00
Ovid's Epittles Burlesque	00	01	00
The Constitutions of the Free-Masons	00	02	02

THE Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes written by Coll. Cavallier, being in the Press, will be speedily deliver'd to Subscribers. All Gentlemen that design to subscribe desire'd to give in their Subscriptions before the 21st Day of May next, otherwise they will loose the Bene-fit thereof.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 1, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Curiosum nobis Natura Ingenium dedit: Et Artis sibi ac Pulchritudinis suae conscia, Spectatores nos tantis Rerum Spectaculis genuit. SENECA.

S I R,



H O U G H Happiness, and the Search after it be the Business and Study of all Mankind, and Nothing is of greater Importance to us in Life, than to be rightly informed wherein it consists; yet such is the Weakness of the Human Understanding, that tho' there can be but one

Way to be happy, there are as many different ones pursu'd, as there are unsettled Notions in the World about Matters of meer Speculation, that do not concern us at all. And because most of these however fair and beautiful in the Entrance, and so laid out as to present Abundance of gay Prospects to the Imagination at first, are yet full of Perplexities and Dangers, there is the greatest Necessity for our carefully exploring the Paths of Life, that we may not be disappointed of the Ends of our Journey. Every Man is for regulating his own March, and flatters himself, that he acts according to Reason, and the Nature of Things, when perhaps he is only indulging a particular whimsical Humour, gratifying some inordinate Passion, or meanly imitating the Customs of the unthinking Vulgar, whether great, or small, that have Influence enough to make their Way of Life fashionable. I hope therefore to be excused for endeavouring to treat this Subject more distinctly, and at greater Length than the Bounds of a single Paper will allow; since there is not any one Enquiry in the World, wherein Mistakes are either more dangerous or more frequent.

The first Motives to Action in all Men are their Appetites, of what Kind so ever they be. I say, the first Motives, because though upon Foresight of some Inconvenience in the gratifying them, or a Sense of something unlovely in the Act that does so, there may arise a Struggle in the Mind powerful enough to alter our first Resolution, yet still it is the Appetite that gives Rise to the Struggle; and the Change of the Resolution subsequent to it, is owing to nothing else but the Birth of some new and stronger Inclination, or Appetite of a different Kind. Hence in Vulgar Speech the most usual Definition of Happiness is, to enjoy our Wish, or in other Words, to gratify our Appetites and Inclinations.

not greatly desire in Absence, and ardently care in Fruition. But in Regard we are short-sighted Creatures, and cannot without Thought and Study discover all the natural or probable Consequences of our Actions, the true Nature of the Passions, which of them are best calculated to procure us a solid and lasting Satisfaction, and what Objects in Nature are the Mediums proper to convey that Satisfaction to us: On these Accounts, I say, it is a dangerous Maxim, that Happiness consists at all Times in the Gratification of Appetite: Though we can have no Happiness without Appetite, yet the Weariness and Satiety produced in gratifying many of our Appetites, all the sensual ones in particular, is a Proof, that our Happiness does not lie there, but must have some higher and nobler Principle for its Origin. To discover, and pursue this, is the true Use and End of Reason, and the only Method of doing so careful Recollection and Observation on what passes in our own Breasts. My Readers therefore must accompany me in this Enquiry. The Passions are the same in all Mankind; and to judge of the Truth of what any one advances on Subjects relating to them, there is an absolute Necessity, (and Nothing else is requisite, if Matters are honestly and clearly delivered) if comparing it with what every Man finds in himself, this Kind of Knowledge being capable of no other Manner of Demonstration.

In order to have a just Notion of Happiness, considered as a State of the Mind, we must reflect on those Sensations we are affected with whenever we imagine ourselves happy, and recollect what are the Objects that most naturally and constantly excite them. The Sensations then of Happiness, as I take it, may be ranged under these three general Heads; Pleasure, Joy, and Tranquillity; the two former flowing from external Enjoyments, and the latter from the Reflection of the Mind on itself. For all our rational Entertainments are derived either from the Contemplation of Beauty, the Endearments of Society, or Self-approbation. And though Pleasure, and Joy, in the common Use of the Words, may seem to be much the same Thing, yet I apprehend, there is a very great Difference betwixt them, both in the Sensation, and the Causes that produce it. For however Beauty be the Object both of Pleasure and Joy, still the Beauty is of a different Kind, the one being that of material and unanimate Things, and the other of living and social Beings. And where

It is foreign to the present Design to enquire where in *Beauty* properly consists. It is enough for us to know, that there are certain Combinations of *Matter* and *Motion*, that strike the Fancy agreeably, draw graceful Shapes, and shed beautiful Colours on the Imagination. How we are affected by such Things may be much easier felt than described. To conceive rightly of it, we need only reflect on what we feel, when we admire the awful Arch of Heaven, either illuminated with one mighty Ball of Fire, or sow'd over with innumerable Stars; when we rejoice in the lovely Appearance of the Morning; when we survey the wonderful Face of the great Ocean; or when we gaze on the milder Charms of a rural Landscape, blooming Fields, solitary Shades, and still Waters. All Men, that have not debauched their Taste, either by giving a Loose to the grosser Pleasures of Sense, or amusing themselves with the Visions of Ambition and Avarice, have a natural Relish for this Kind of Enjoyment. This is plain from what we may observe in Children, in whom the first Signs they give us of their being affected with any considerable Degree of Pleasure, are their Fondness for the Light, an eager Perusal of every Thing they see, and an amiable Simpering at the Variety of petty Things they discover. In early Infancy, before they can Walk or Speak, it is no unusual thing to see one of them, in a serene Evening, exert a fond Flutter from it's Nurses Lap, and full of smiling Rapture, stretch out its little Arms, to embrace the Moon. Hence too proceeds that Impatience of Confinement so remarkable in all Young Ones, and that they prefer rambling abroad, even by themselves, and in dirty Weather, to staying in a convenient pleasant Chamber, with all their Play-fellows about them. All which, as it is a Proof, that we are all susceptible of the Charms of *Nature*, so is it no weak Argument, that there must be some *Standard of Beauty in Nature*, something certain and fix'd that constantly will produce *Delight* in us, whenever attended to.

I know, it will be objected from the variety of tastes among Mankind, that there can be no such Thing as *natural Beauty*, otherwise all Men would equally perceive it, and be enchanted with it. The *Voluptuous* prefer *Chambering* and *Wauwonnese* to the finest Landscape in Nature. There are whole Neils of Rakes to be met with in all Corners of the Town, that scarce ever see the Sun, and think no Prospect so delightful as that of a Midnight Debauch. The *Miser*, and the *Ambitious* are taken up with Pursuits of a different Kind, and blind to the Charms of every Thing but Wealth, or Greatness. Nay, there are to be found Men of good Sense and Education, who have been conversant in the *polite Arts*, and have even got a Taste of *Painting*, who yet, if we may judge of Men's Inclinations by their Actions, seem not to have the least Idea of any Happiness in Contemplation; and therefore, what we call *Beauty* is a mere arbitrary Thing, and the *Pleasures* it affords purely *fictitious* and *imaginary*.

This is very poor Reasoning; to deny a Pleasure every Body has some Time or other been sensible of, because there are those in the World who by Application and Industry have worn out the Impressions of it. But it is still a greater Absurdity to contend, that there is no *real Beauty* in Nature, because some Men do not, or will not see it. At this Rate we might deny the very Existence of *Truth* itself, in regard, some Men either through Prejudice, or Weakness of Understanding, embrace Principles that are demonstrably false. And because there are dull heavy Rogues to be met with, that prefer a Ballad to the *Iliad*, and take greater Delight in reading some empty modern Performances, than Tully's *Offices*, therefore Propriety of writing, Elegance of Composition, and Justness of Thought are all a Jest, and so many Words without meaning.

But if the Contemplation of *Natural Beauty* be not Part, a great Part of our *Happiness*, pray, whence does it that we reckon it so great an *Unhappiness* to be rendered incapable of it? Every thing which it is

be estimated according to the Sorrow the loss of it produces. Now who is there so *Voluptuous*, who so *Ambitious* or *Covetous*, as not upon cool Thoughts, to account it a greater Misfortune to be afflicted with *Blindness* though at the same time debarr'd none of the other *Pleasures of Sense*, than to be divorced from his *Luxury*, or cut off from the Prospect of *Riches* and *Grandeur*? Or where shall we find a Man that does not prefer the Condition of a laborious Peasant that has his Eyesight, though he Sweats all Day for no more than a bare Sustenance, and Slakes his Thirst with no better Liqueur than the pure Element, to that of a Man, who amidst all the affluence of an opulent Fortune, is yet cut off from the cheerful Face of *Nature*; and shut out of the greatest part of the Conversation of Mankind? And if this be so can we judge any thing else, but that these *Pleasures* are not only *Natural* to all Mankind, but the greatest we can receive by the Intervention of our *Senses*, since the Loss of them is by common Confession the greatest *Unhappiness* of that kind can befall us?

It is true there are *Comforts of Life* absolutely Necessary to our Continuance in it, the Loss of which may on that Account be reckoned our greatest *Unhappiness*, as depriving us of all other *Enjoyments*. But then, as these are not *Blessings* on their own Account, so the want of them being only a *Secondary Misfortune*, has nothing to do with our Argument.

Thus then we see it is of the greatest Importance to us to our *Happiness*, to have a true Taste of the *Beauties of Nature*. Some Taste this way we all have; and the Reason it is not greater, is either our want of Consideration, or giving Way to *Appetites* of a grosser kind. These being productive of none but quick and short *Sensations*, are incapable of procuring us a Solid and lasting Enjoyment. The *Violence* of the *Pleasure* preys upon its Correspondent *Faculty*, and fills the Mind with perpetual Uneasiness and Anxiety. In spite of our selves we carry about with us a Remembrance of those calm uninterrupted Delights which in our early Years, before sordid *Interest*, or Extravagant *Desires* had taken hold on us, we enjoyed in gazing on that beautiful Picture the great Author of Nature has every where hung before us. And it is this in a great Measure, that in the Intervals of *violent Pleasures* creates in us Weariness and Disgust, and makes us look back upon them with Shame and Repentance. Whereas, were our natural Passions less refined, and our *Faculties* of a coarser Composition, that is, had we a Competence of *Brutality*, these same *violent Pleasures* would be a full and adequate *Happiness* to us, as they are now Nothing else but *Vanity* and *Vexation of Spirit*.

If we seek therefore for a peaceable and easy Satisfaction, free from the Turbulence of impetuous Passion, and unattended with Chagrin and Satiety, let us give Attention to the Voice of *Nature*; and since the *World* lies before us, make ourselves more *Masters* of it, than they who have made their impudent Boast of *subduing* it. Possession is but an empty Name, and 'tis then only we *enjoy* the *World*, when we survey the Wonders of it, and content ourselves with what *Nature* affords us. For since there is no other *Enjoyment* of beautiful Objects, but what arises from beholding them, in seeking for more, we sacrifice a *real Good* to one that exists not any where but in *Fancy*. The great Works of *Nature* are incapable of being appropriated or monopolized. So that a *Wise man* in his *Meanness* has this Part of *Felicity*, as much in his Reach as the great and the powerful. And as the *Universe* is an inexhaustible Storehouse of Knowledge, which no finite Mind is capacious enough to contain, and as true Knowledge is Nothing else but an Enlargement of our View, the Search after it must necessarily be one of the surest Methods to make *human Life* run down clear and gentle; not only in Regard the *Pleasures* it produces are of a calm and delicate Kind, but because there is here an *Infinity of Objects* to gratify unbounded Desire, and render *Enjoyment* perpetual.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from Vienna, That Couriers arrive daily from Dresden, which occasion the holding of frequent Councils, at which the Emperor always assists himself. His Imperial Majesty being inform'd that the King of Prussia has 31000 Men ready to march towards Poland, has dispatch'd Orders to Count Wratislaw, who is at Dresden, to repair with all Speed to Petersbourg, and endeavour to persuade the Empress, not to concern her self in the Affair of Thorn, that the Peace, which some other Powers are endeavouring to disturb, may be preserved. Prince Eugene of Savoy had lately such a violent Fit, that it was thought he could scarce live a few Minutes, however his Highness did overcome it, and is now on the mending Hand.

Some Advices from Dresden say the King of Poland has declar'd in an Audience which he gave to the Ministers of Great Britain and Prussia, that he was sorry to find that some turbulent Spirits in Poland, had thwarted his good Intentions for amicably adjusting the Affair of Thorn; but that he intended to go into Poland, to see what he can do in his own Kingdom. Mean Time tis said the Republic has accepted the Emperor's Mediation for putting an End to that Difference.

Our latest Advices from Versailles say, That the Princess, who is to be demanded in Marriage for the King, has been at last fixed in Council. They don't name her at Court, yet some are very positive that it is the Princess Mary, only Daughter of Stanislaus, heretofore King of Poland, who was born in June, 1703, the rather because his Majesty having lately seen her Picture, was exceedingly pleas'd with it. They say too, that the Prince of Rohan is actually nominated to go and demand her; that Marshal Villars is to Marry her by Proxy for the King; that the Cardinal de Rohan is upon setting out to go and celebrate the Marriage at Strasbourg; that the King will go and meet her at Chalons in Champagne, towards the Beginning of June; that Count Stanislaus is to come and reside with his Family at St. Germain's; and that he has writ a Letter of Thanks to the King full of Acknowledgments for the Honour intended him.

Advices from Koningsburg, which is in the Dominions of the King of Prussia, say, That the Catholics there enjoy the free Exercise of their Religion, but the Jesuits are order'd to be gone: That the great General of the Crown of Poland is raising ten Companies at his own Expence, being resolv'd to stand up for his Country to the last Extremity: That Solicitation is making at the Dyet of Ratisbon for the Protestants of the Palatinate, who are at the Brink of Ruin: And that the Marquis of Miriweis has won him the Hearts of the Persians, and that his Army is increased to 100,000 fighting Men.

Letters from Petersbourg, in Russia say, That a Company of Fanatics are come there, one whereof pretends to be the Messiah, and the rest the twelve Apostles.

LONDON, April, 17.

Yesterday the Commons, after a long Debate past the Civil List Bill, for raising a Million of Money, but divided upon it, Yeas 211, Noes 99. The same Day the Lords put off the Debtors Bill to Tuesday.

A Dutch Post is come in, advising, that the Czarina had order'd her Envoys in Poland and Saxony to act in Concert with the British and Prussian Envoys. Has also order'd her Forces to be subject to the King of Prussia, and her Generals to obey his Orders.

From Vienna, That the Emperor has writ to the King and Senate of Poland to excite them to put an End to the Troubles of the Protestants, to prevent a Religious War.

This Day the Lords went through the Civil List Bill. A Warrant is order'd for Patents to pass, to create Sir Peter King, Mr. Morgan, and the Earl of Scarbo-

The Commons past this Day the Bill for disarming the Highlanders.

(20) Came in a Dutch Post, advising from Petersburgh, That the Czarina has made Regulations amongst her Troops, and has increased the Pay of her Guards, and that all her Generals are to pay her Army Punctually, she has lately received a Present of eight fine Horses, and a rich Coach of State is expected from the King of Prussia.

From Saxony, That the King was resolv'd to go to Poland to hold a Council about the Protestants, and has desired the Ambassadors of Britain, Prussia, &c. to go along with him, and in the mean Time, has order'd several Regiments of Saxons to march towards Poland, and that the Emperor is marching 10 Regiments from Hungary, to assist the Poles against the Prussians.

This Day his Majesty came to the House and gave the Royal assent to an Act for raising a Million of Money for the Civil List, to four other Acts, and eleven Private Acts. Next Friday se'nnight the Parliament is to be prorogued till Winter.

This Day the Earl Strafford, and some other Lords enter'd a Protest, That they ought to have the Papers relating to the Civil List Debts, laid before them.

The other Day a Motion was made in the House of Lords, to Address his Majesty, to turn out the Ld. Middleton Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Commons debated a Petition from Lord Bolingbrooke, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a learned Speech on this Occasion. Divided and carried it for a Bill Yeas, 239. Noes, 113.

(22) Yesterday the Lords agreed to the Report of the Bill about Insolvent Debtors, with some Amendments, as also to the Bill for putting down all Minors.

Tuesday last there were many Debates in the House of Commons relating to the Motion of Lord Bolingbrooke, Mr. Thomas Brodrick made a very long Speech against the Motion, Dr. Friend made a very remarkable Speech, as did Mr. Shippen, Sir Thomas Haumer, Mr. Poulter, &c. When the House divided, the North Britains were for restoring him, but some Gentlemen in Place oppos'd it.

Sir William Thompson, Mr. West, &c. are still talk'd of for the Place of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the Room of the Lord Middleton. Tis said the Place is worth 4000*l.* per Annum.

This Day the Lords past the Insolvent Debtor's Bill with Amendments. Tis reported Mr. Poulterney is to be one of the Secretaries of State, upon his Resignation of the Cofferers Place, and that there will be other considerable Changes, which perhaps may hinder his Majesty from going beyond Sea.

Tuesday Morning about one o'Clock, died at her House at St. James's, the Rt. Honourable Sophia Charlotte-Platten, Baroness Kilmansegg, and Countess of Platen in Germany, created Baroness of Linder in Ireland, in 1721. And Baroness of Brestford in Middlesex, and Countess of Darlington in the Bishoprick of Durham in 1722. She was Relick of Baron Kilmansegg, who was Master of Horse to his Majesty at Hanover.

From the Votes of the House of Commons, 20. April.

A Petition of Henry St. John, late Viscount Bolinbroke being order'd to be presented.

MR. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the House, That he had received His Majesty's Commands to acquaint the House, That the Petitioner had Seven Years since made his humble Application and Submission to His Majesty, with Assurances of Duty, Allegiance and Fidelity, which his Majesty so far accepted, as to give him Encouragement to hope for some future Marks of his Majesty's Grace and Goodness; and that His Majesty is satisfied that the Petitioner's Behaviour has been such, as convinces his Majesty that he is an Object of his Majesty's Mercy, and his Majesty consents that this Petition be presented to the House.

DUBLIN, May, 1st.

cerned for his Offence, in not having surrendered himself pursuant to the Directions of an Act of the First of his Majesty's Reign (whereby the Petitioner was attainted of High Treason, and forfeited all his real and personal Estate) and by reason thereof hath suffered very great Losses; That upon the Petitioner's Marriage in 1700, Sr. Walter St. John Bart. and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount St. John (the Petitioner's Grandfather and Father) together with the Petitioner, made a Settlement of their Family Estate in the Counties of Wilts, Surry and Middlesex, all which Premises (except a very small part thereof) as now in the Possession of the Petitioner's Father, and the Petitioner cannot become intitled thereunto for his Life, until after his Father's decease; that the Petitioner hath in most Humble and Dutiful Manner made his Submission to his Majesty, and given his Majesty the strongest Assurances of his inviolable Fidelity, and of his Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and for the Support of the present happy Establishment, which his Majesty hath been most graciously pleased to accept, and praying, That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill for enabling the Petitioner and the Heirs Male of his Body, (notwithstanding his said Attainder) to take and enjoy the said settled Estate, according to the Limitations of the said Settlement, or other Assurances therein Mentioned, and for enabling the Petitioner to hold and enjoy any Personal Estate or Effects whereof he now is, or hereafter shall be possessed, and to invest the same in the Purchase of any real or personal Estate within this Kingdom.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill according to the Prayer of the Petition of Henry St. John, late Viscount Bolingbroke, and that the Lord Finch, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, do prepare and bring in the same.

Rings-End; April 24.

(24) Arrived, Endeavour Brighton.

Sailed, The Success of Southampton. Sinnah and John of Carnarven. Grafton Pacquet Boat.

(25) Arrived, the Friend Speedwel, Blofomesquerrie and William, of and from Erwin. Thomas of Dublin from Bourdeaux.

Sailed, Prince Pacquet Boat. Speedwel of Dublin for Bourdeaux. George of Whithaven. Fancy of Porthelly. Dublin Merchant for Bourdeaux. Munster of Lancaster for West Indies.

(26) Arrived, The Speedwel of Erwin.

Sailed, The Resedue of Cherant. Providence of Liverpool. William of Erwin. Katherine and John Ditto. for Cherant. Concord of Salcoats. Homer of London for Chester. Cumberland of Workington. Susanna of Douglas for Bourdeaux.

(27) Sailed, Philadelphia of Whithaven for Norway. Endeavour of Brighton. Dolphin and Adventure of Whithaven. Jane of Salcoats.

(28) Prince Fredrick Packet Boat. James of Traasburgh.

Sailed, Prince Fredrick Packet Boat. Lively of Chester. Agreement of Whitehaven. Owners Adventure of Milford.

(29) Arrived. Mary of Dublin from Civel.

Sailed. Robert of Ranfrew. Hope and Lawrell of Workington. Sisters of Whitehaven.

Yesterday came on the Tryal of those Persons that were concerned in the Riot that happened between the Soldiers and some the People of the City in Oxmantown Green, where several were desperately wounded, on the 28th. of February last, but were all acquitted.

The same Day one Mr. White was brought to the Bar, who stands accused of Forgery, but upon the Motion of Councillor Darcy, the Trial was put off till Wednesday next.

At the last Assizes held at Omev, one David Doniston was Executed, at the Prosecution of James Dunbar and one Gash, for Coining Guineas.

As also, one James Dunbar, at the Assizes held at Carrickfergus, for Coining Gold and Silver.

And one William Dixon, was Executed at Armagh for the same Crimes as the former.

The 14 Persons formerly mentioned to have received Sentence of Death at Cork, were accordingly Executed the 17th. of last Month, several Gallowses were erected in the Streets, where the Crimes were committed, and there suffered. There was one Black-burn amongst them, formerly a Scull in the College.

Yesterday one John Comer (formerly a News Boy) was try'd for the Murder of Councillor Hoar, and found Guilty. He is to be Executed on Wednesday.

On Monday last Ellinor ——— was found Guilty for the Murder of her Child.

The Assize of Bread continues as in our former.

A Weekly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin: Ending the 23d of April, 1725.

Males Buried	27	Under 16	25
Females Buried	29	Total Buried	56
Males Baptized	15	Total Baptized	24
Females Baptized	00	Decreased in Burials	07
Above 16	31	Decreased in Christnings	01

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookseller on the Blind-Key.

This Day is Publish'd,

THe Art of being Easy at all Times, and in all Places. Written chiefly for the use of a Young Lady of Quality, and made English from the French Original, by Edward Combe, A. B. of Merton College in Oxford. Sold opposite the Watch House on College Green, Price 6d Where may be had Dr. Wood's Institute of the Laws of England, Fol. Price 1 l.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex Street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 8, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Patria, carisque Propinquis
Quantum elargiri debeat, quem te Deus esse
Fussit; et humana qua parte locatus es in re;
Dijce.

PRÆSUS.

S I R,



A V I N G in my last Letter considered so much of our *Happiness* as arises from the Contemplation of *Beauty* in *still Life*, the next thing in the Course of this Essay is to shew how we are affected by that which we call *moral Beauty*, which displays itself in the *Actions* of Mankind, and the *Figure* they respectively make in the *System* of intellectual Beings; wherein the *Enjoyment* does not consist in the meer *Speculation* of external Objects, but in the *actual Imitation* of whatever we apprehend *lovely* or *beautiful* in them.

As we are Creatures that stand in perpetual Need of Help and Assistance, the Author of Nature has in great Wisdom and Goodness given us Associates of our own Species, to draw with us in the Yoke of Life, and relieve us from innumerable Inconveniences, which in a State of Solitude, would be inseparable from it. Had we no Companions but the *Brute* Part of the Creation, I fancy, none will dispute the *Misery* of such a Condition, even though they could be brought to understand our Wants, and were tame enough to submit to all the Drudgery we should think fit to impose on them. For that cannot be call'd *Society*, where there is not a *Participation* of rational Delight, and an *Interchange* of Sentiments and Passions; and without *Society* no Being can be happy, that is sensible of either Wants or Defects. Beings of different or opposite Natures one to the other are no more capable of holding *Society* together, than a Train of *Discords* in Musick is of producing that wonderful *Combination* of Sounds, which we call by the Name of *Harmony*. And for this Reason it is necessary to our *Happiness*, that we should have Communication with our *Equals*, who being affected in the same Manner we are, and moved by the same Springs, may augment our *Pleasure*, by mingling their's with it; by which Means, as the Joy of every Individual may be diffused through the Whole, so whatever Good happens to the Whole, may be imparted to every Individual; in the same Manner as when a Man sings in *Consort*, the various *Modulations* are so incorporated together, that the *Melody* of the Whole seems to his Ear, as if it were all the Effect of his own Voice.

If we regard only the *Outside* of Mankind; his erect

his majestic Looks, and the expressive Disposition of his Features to display a great Soul, or a benevolent Heart, we see a great deal to excite our Love and Admiration. Mr. Hobbes, though not over fond of complimenting his Species with too much native Excellence, yet is forced to fix on this as one of the Perfections on which our Right of Dominion over the inferior Animals is founded. And if so, it should certainly entitle us to a natural Esteem and Respect from one another, unless we contend for a greater Degree of Insensibility than Brutes. One of the greatest Masters of Nature that ever wrote, the immortal *Shakespeare*, has described very finely the Effects of this external Appearance of Mankind on the Mind, in the Person of a young Lady, who having never seen but one or two Persons before, cries out, upon the Sight of a large Company

O Wonder!

How many goodly Creatures are there here?
How beautiful Mankind is! O brave new World,
That has such People in it!

And I believe it will be pretty difficult to find a Man that can behold a numerous Assembly of People with Indifference, or forbear giving way to a secret inexpressible Pleasure, when he sees such a Society, even though he had no former Acquaintance with any in it, either in a Party of Mirth and good Humour, or cheafly pursuing any of the honest and laudable Employments of Life.

If the Exterior Show of Mankind appears thus beautiful to us, how much more must we be charmed with those inward Graces, which the Mind, under a due Regulation is capable of discovering? As the Beauty of the Material World is owing to the Motion as well as the Arrangement of its several Parts; so the Beauty of Human Life consists in the Actions of those that play their Part in it, and the Tendency of them to promote the Order and Decency of the Whole. When we peruse the Lineaments of a fair and virtuous Character, and trace in a Man's Actions, native Honesty, and overflowing good Will, we cannot forbear approving so bright an Image of Perfection, and entertaining a high Degree of Love to the amiable Person that bears it. And this will happen to Persons that do not always practice themselves the Virtues they admire in others; a plain Proof, that there is a natural Comeliness in them, the Impressions of which it is not in the Power of Debauch-

Social Affection is natural to all Men. And though some have shaken it off to a great Degree, or at least confined the Exercise of it in very narrow Limits, yet it is a Principle can never be totally eradicated. Nor consequently is it possible for us to suppress our Approbation of those Actions that flow from it, and our Delight in the Persons that discover the largest Share of it. Men abandoned to the greatest Wickedness seek after it, or something that resembles it, in those with whom they converse. The most prodigal Villains in the World, that seem to have joined in League against all Virtue and Goodness, yet stand much upon Points of Honour and Friendship among their Confederates, and not only put on great Appearances of Fidelity, to them, but very frequently have Courage enough to die the Death in Confirmation of it. So that it should seem to be rather Want of Confidence in the rest of Mankind, than any fixed Principle of Malice, or total Extinction of Affection, that makes Men either dishonest or ungenerous. For if every Man believed his Neighbours kind and sincere, none could have any Interest in being a Villain or Hypocrite. But whether this be so, or no, here is a plain Acknowledgment of the Necessity of some Society, and some Degree of Social Affection, to make Life happy. And certain it is, that there cannot be imagined a more miserable Being than one that should live in endless Distrust, Suspicion, and Jealousy of all others, which would undoubtedly be the Case of a Being, that were utterly divested of social Affection, and is actually more or less so of all those in whom the selfish Principle has taken such deep Root, as to deprive the others of any Part of their Nourishment.

It is granted by all, that for Men to join in Society, to enter into Contracts to abstain from Acts of Violence and Injustice, and live together as if they really did esteem and love one another, is absolutely necessary to make Life easy and comfortable. Wicked Men are hereby kept under, and restrained from breaking loose on their harmless and peaceable Neighbours. People enjoy the Fruit of their Labours without Disturbance. They carry on their Affairs with Calmness and Sobriety, and pursue their Diversions with Innocence and Freedom. And every Thing wears a Face of Decency, Good Order and Elegance. These are the Effects of Laws and Constitutions. Now if Actions done from Political Considerations are so beneficial, how much more Pleasure must they afford, when they spring from pure good Will, and Sincerity of Affection? If Obedience to a Scheme of Life imposed on us under Penalties be capable of making us thus Happy, surely when we fall in with it out of Choice and Inclination, our Happiness must be far greater. Is it good that we should be compelled to consult the Publick Welfare, and the Safety of our Neighbours, and would it not be better, that we were drawn to do so by a Law of Kindness? In short, since the outward Acts of Goodness tend so much to our Comfort, and Satisfaction, it is evident, they will carry it to a much greater Height, when accompanied with the inward Disposition. And since no Man ever put on the Show of any Thing which he did not believe had an Intrinsic Value in it, the numerous Pretenders to good Nature, Benevolence and Generosity are a strong Proof, that the Possession of them is essential to the Enjoyment of a happy Life; and consequently that the social Principle is deeply rivetted in the Nature of all Mankind. For Nothing can be denominated useful, or in other Words, conducive to Happiness, without a previous Perception of something amiable, or Praise-worthy in it, which Perception can have its Rise from Nothing else but the original Frame and Constitution of our Nature.

I might here appeal to every Man's own Experience, whether our highest Notions of Pleasure, when rightly examined, do not at last terminate in rational Love, and social Joy. Let us suppose ourselves placed in those Circumstances wherein the unthinking Part of Mankind imagine Happiness consists. Let us mold up all the pleasing Images that Nature, assisted by Art can afford; transport ourselves to every Scene of Life that is gay and glittering; call forth all our Ideas of Grand-

eur and Magnificence; and put ourselves in Possession of whatever Luxury, Avarice and Ambition can desire. I have already taken Notice in a former Paper how apt we all are to amuse ourselves in this Manner; and a Man of a warm Imagination may for a while die away in the visionary Paradise. But who is there would be content with all this, if none else were to be sharers with him, or could taste of his Happiness but himself? What Pleasure is Wealth capable of bestowing, unless it be communicated? And what is there desirable in Power, but the Exercise of it in Acts of Goodness? Who is there savage enough to choose a solitary Felicity? And is not Solitude itself preferable to a Society where there should be no Benevolence, no Union of Affection, nor Intercourse of Kindness? In a Word, since without Society, what we call the Goods of Life, would be of no Manner of Significance to us, does it not appear, that the Reason why we court Society, is not to secure ourselves in the Possession of them, as some People have very weakly imagined, but that we seek after them only as the Means of social Pleasure, and useful Instruments for making the Avenues to it more smooth, regular, and agreeable?

But this being a very copious Subject, I reserve the further Prosecution of it to another Occasion, and in the mean Time, remain,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

H I B E R N I C U S.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE ingenious Translation from ANACREON, together with an Essay on that Authors Writings, are come to Hand, and should have been published according to my Corresponent's Desire, but for certain Reasons no ways disparaging either to the Gentleman, or his Performance. I am so extremely solicitous of obliging the Publick with a Piece of such Value, that I earnestly beg the Gentleman would receive a Letter from me relating to it, which I have left at Mr. Smith's Shop, Bookseller on the Hind Key, that will be delivered to any Person, that shall bring with him some Lines of the Translation, to evidence his coming from the Author.

I also desire the Favour of all Gentlemen, that design to honour me with their Correspondence, so direct for me at the abovementioned Place.

Whereas the two first Numbers of this Journal are out of Print, it is thought proper to acquaint our Customers, that the same will very speedily be Re-printed, for the Benefit of such as have, or may hereafter Subscribe, and are desirous to compleat their Sets

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The French Amsterdam Gazette of May 1. N. S. has a remarkable Speech, said to be made to the King of Poland, during the Lent Season, by Mr. Finch, our Minister Plenipotentiary, at his first private Audience of the said King

AFTER having taken Notice of his Britannick Majesty's Readiness to discharge his Duty, as a Protestant Prince, and Defender of the Faith; and his particular Obligation as a Guarantee of the Treaty of Oliva, by ordering Intercession to be made in Favour of the poor unhappy People of Thorn: After mentioning the Surprise of all Europe, and the extreme Vexation of the King his Master to see his Mediation frustrated by precipitating the Execution of the Sentence: After taking Notice of the horrible Revenge of the sworn Enemies to the Protestant Religion, whose Hunger, not satisfy'd with so much Slaughter, and whose Thirst not quench'd with so much Blood, have excited them to abolish all the Privileges

Viledges of all the King of Poland's Protestant Subjects, contrary to the aforesaid Peace of Oliva; Mr. Finch observes, that had it not been for such Treaty, his Master could have only desir'd the Restoration of the Protestants to their former Enjoyments, as a Piece of Favour, but that now he cannot help demanding it as an Act of Justice, which he hopes will not be check'd either with Denial or Delay.

He proceeds to tell his Polish Majesty, that his Master has the same Sentiments of the Affair of Thorn as all the other Protestant Powers, that a Million of People at London are every Moment expressing their Abhorrence of that Tragedy, and that the general Cry both in City and Country is Justice or Revenge. He gives his Polish Majesty Reason to expect, that all the Bishops of the Kingdom will join in a Body to lay the Affair before the Parliament. And that the strongest and most sincere Assurances will be made unanimously, for supporting the King his Master with their Lives and Fortunes, in whatever Resolutions he shall think necessary, if the Politics of the Polish Court push Things to Extremity. To enforce this Matter, he just touches upon the Importance of parliamentary Promises and Engagements, by instancing the Sums that were furnished at Home during the last War, and in the Spirit which was exerted in the Soldiers abroad, upon the Encouragement and Faith of that august Assembly.

He tells the King of Poland, that hitherto we have acted to revenge our Honour, but that if there be Occasion, all Europe shall see that we will do more still to defend our Religion. The King, my Master, says he, will be very sorry to be forc'd to use Reprisals upon his Roman Catholick Subjects, who have to this very Hour so much Reason to extol the Clemency of his Government. But he adds, that if Justice be not done to the King of Poland's Protestant Subjects, those who shall be necessitated to fly to Great Britain from Persecution, will not only find Shelter there, but sitting Substantance at the Expence of the Roman Catholicks, who, says he, can have no reason to complain of our following an Example which has been set by those of their own Religion.

He concludes, with putting his Majesty in mind that the holy Season was begun, when Princes as well as their Subjects should examine their Hearts, and make very serious Enquiry into all their Actions; that 'tis much more for the Glory of God to repair injustice than to maintain it; and then he modestly begs Pardon for want of being a Master of the French Language but he says, he has taken all the Care he could in the Choice of his Phrases, not to offend the Royal Ears that heard him, nor to disobey the Royal Mouth that dictated his Instructions.

From Paris, That the Cardinal Fabroni, who was always a Man of a turbulent Spirit, being so imprudent, or rather impudent, as to call the Pope to his Face a *Jansenist*, because of some Explanations he has given of the Bull *Unigenitus*, his Holiness caus'd him to be clapp'd up in the Castle of St. Angelo.

Some Advices from Warsaw mention, That the Great General of the Crown had Ordered all the Nobility to be ready to mount on Horseback on the first Notice, and that he had also Ordered some Polish Troops to March towards Dantzick, to oppose the Entrance of any Foreign Troops into the Territories of that City.

They write from Petersburgh of the 17th of April, that on the 15th an Express arriv'd from Vienna, with a Letter from the Emperor to the Empress of Russia, wherein his Imperial Majesty recommends to her the Interest of the young Czarowitz; promising her to assist her against all those that may endeavour to disturb her Government, and hoping that she will not concern herself in the Affairs of the Empire, among which is comprehended the Affair of Thorn.

Warsaw April the 21st. 'Tis assur'd that the Primate of this Kingdom, and the Palatine of Koiw held frequent Conferences, to endeavour to prevail on the other Grandees, to give satisfaction to the Protestant Powers; in which they meet with great Obstacles from the General of the Crown Army, and divers other Se-

nators and Officers of the Crown Army, who continue to raise considerable Sums. 'Tis also said, That the Great General's Lady has caus'd 20 Troops of Horse to be inrolled, which she is resolv'd to maintain at her own Expence.

The Letters from Dresden observe, That Mr. Bulow Envoy of the King of Prussia, had received Orders from his Master, to follow the Court of the King of Poland.

The King of Great Britain having resolv'd to be in Germany before the End of May, the King of Prussia will defer his Departure for Prussia 'till the Arrival of his Britannick Majesty at Hanover, in order to concert with him the Measures proper for the present Conjunction.

The Protestant Body at Ratisbon, has resolv'd to make new Representations to the Emperor, on the Subject of his Mandates for redressing the Religious Grievances in the Empire, not being hitherto executed; and they are to supplicate his Imperial Majesty to send his Commissaries upon the Place, according to his Promises, to examine into the Complaints of the Protestants, and in Case that they be found well grounded to remove the Causes of them according to the Treaty of Westphalia.

We are advic'd from Vienna, That the Emperor has sent an Express to the King of Prussia, that he will interest himself in the Affair of Thorn.

From Berlin, That the King of Prussia waits for his Britannick Majesty in Germany, to Consult how to Reverse the Polish Protestants.

The Letters from Germany mention, That the Protestant Army are forming a Camp on the Frontiers of Poland, and that the Polish Army is augmented to 18000 Men.

They continue to talk at Paris that the King is to be Married to Stanislaus's Daughter.

LONDON,

(24) Sir George Osenden presented from the Secret Committee a Replication to the Earl of Macclesfield's Answer, which was read, and Ordered it to be ingross'd.

Sir John Eyles presented the Report of the Money rais'd out of the Estates of the S. & Directors, which was read, and ordered to lie upon the Table.

The National Debt as it stood the 29th. of December, 1724. amounts to 32,344,691 l. 10 s.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post, with Advice from Saxony, That the King was set out for Poland, attended by the Ambassadors of Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Hesse-Cassel, so that he may satisfy them in the Great Council of Poland, as to their Demands.

From Berlin, That the King is Reviewing his Forces on the Borders of Poland, to joy'n the Russians, and 'tis believ'd there will be some Blows between the Poles and the Russians. The Muscovite Forces being 30000 Men, are Marching to Poland to joy'n the Prussians.

The Commons Replication to the Earl of Macclesfield's Answer.

(27) The Commons have considered the Earl's Answer and observed, that the said Earl hath industriously avoided giving a direct and particular Answer to several Matters positively alleged against him in the Articles, which from the Nature of the Facts themselves must necessarily lie in his own Knowledge, and hath attempted to disguise and cover the real Crimes laid to his Charge by immaterial and evasive Insinuations of Facts of a different Nature, and that many Parts of the said Answer are contradictory to, and inconsistent with, each other, upon which they might demand your Lordships immediate Judgment: Yet the Commons being able to maintain the Truth and Justice of their Accusation, are willing to enter into the due Examination thereof, and do aver their Charge against the said Earl to be true, and that he is guilty in such a Manner, as he stands impeached, and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him at such Time as shall be appointed for that Purpose.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookseller on the Blind-Key.

THE Physick Garden at Trinity College will be opened on Monday the 1st Day of June, 1725. and a Course of Botany will be there begun, to continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tickets will be delivered at the College, and at William and John Smith's, Booksellers on the Blind-Key.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars; Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

THERE are to be sold fine Orange and Lemon Trees, and Roots *Te Bruse*, the next Door to the Sign of St. Patrick in George's Lane, at reasonable Rates; lately come from Italy. If any Person has a mind to buy any of the said Trees, let them enquire at Mr. Raymond Penettes, Merchant, at the aforesaid Place.

This Day is Publish'd,

THe Art of being Easy at all Times, and in all Places. Written chiefly for the use of a Young Lady of Quality, and made English from the French Original, by Edward Combe, A. B. of Merton College in Oxford. Sold opposite the Watch House on College Green, Price 6d Where may be had Dr. Wood's Institute of the Laws of England, Fol. Price 1l.

SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operater for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and scower ing the Teeth, &c.

Richard Betts Slater, removed from St. Audions Arch to the Batchellors Walk, continues to sell Slates, Tiles, and Laths, with due Attendance.

The Lords having receiv'd and read the said Replication, Debates arose whether to Try the Earl in Westminster Hall, or at the Bar of the House, and upon a Division carried it for the Barr, Content 59. Not Content, 17. and to appoint his Tryal for Thursday the 6th. of May, and to Order Conveniencies to be made for the Managers of the House of Commons

This Day the Lords Ordered the Call of their House to morrow 7Night, and the Spaker to write Circular Letters to all the Absent Lords, to attend the Tryal of the Earl of Macclesfield.

We hear that Mr. Paxton and Mr. Bailly are appointed Solicitors for the Tryal of the Earl of Macclesfield, when Mannagers are appointed to be at the hearing of the Allegations against him: In the mean time his Lordship is preparing all things ready for Defence.

Yesterday the Lords order'd the Articles against the late Earl of Macclesfield, the said Earl's Answer, and the Replication of the Commons to be printed for the Conveniency of the Lords, at the Tryal of the said Earl.

General Wade is going to Scotland to disarm the Highlanders, pursuant to the Act of Parliament.

Report being made touching Proceedings on Impeachments, the Lords have ordered the Bench next the Bar to be taken away, and a Stool placed in the Room thereof; on which the Earl of Macclesfield is to sit during his Tryal, without his Robes, and uncovered, but all the other Lords to sit in their Robes, and in their due Places.

DUBLIN, May, 8th.

On Monday last the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Charlemont went to his Seat at Charlemont.

On Tuesday last a Man in St. James Street Poisoned himself.

The same Day departed this Life the Reverd. Father in God, Dr. Smith, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

On Wednesday last John Comer was Executed according to his Sentence, for the Murder of Counselor Hoar. He confessed the Fact at the Place of Execution.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Middle Price of Wheat being at 1 l. 11 s. 0 d. which is Two Barrells.

That Avoir-du-poids, or Merchants Weights, are the Common Weights Used in this City.

Penny	}	White	}	10 Oun. 0 Drachms
Four-penny				2 P. 8 Oun. 0 Dr
Six-penny				3 P. 12 Oun. 0 Dr
Twelve-penny				7 P. 8 Oun. 0 Dr
Penny	}	Wheaten	}	15 Oun. 0 Dr
Four-penny				3 P. 12 Oun. 0 Dr
Six-penny				5 P. 10 Oun. 0 Dr
Twelve-penny				11 P. 4 Oun 0 Dr
Penny	}	Household	}	20 Oun 0 Drachms
Four-penny				5 P. 0 Oun 0 Dr
Six-penny				7 P. 8 Oun 0 Dr
Twelve-penny				15 P. 0 Oun 0 Dr

This being the Forreign Bakers Affize, it is Two Shillings the Quarter less for Baking, viz.

Penny	{	White	}	is to weigh	{	10 Oun. 4 Drach
		Wheaten				15 Oun. 7 Draeh
		Household				1 P. 5 Oun. 1 Dr

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 15, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Nec si quid olim lufit Anacreon
Delevit Aetas.*

HORACE.

SIR,

THE Gentleman, whose Correspondence I mentioned in the Postscript to last Saturday's Paper, having done me the Favour to comply with my Request, it is with Abundance of Pleasure I communicate to my Readers his Essay, for their Entertainment to Day, instead of any Thing from

HIBERNICUS.



APIN speaking of the nine Lyrick Poets mention'd by *Petronius*, of whose vast Labours so little has descended to us, says the Fragments, of *Anacreon* alone, are capable of giving him Comfort for the Loss of all the rest. On me, I must confess, the Fragments of *Anacreon* have a different

Effect, not that their Beauties give me less Pleasure, but more Pain, when by the Delight I take in those that we have sav'd, I measure the Delight I should have taken in those that we have lost; especially, when I consider myself as robb'd of this Delight, not so much thro' the Violence of Infidel-Barbarians, as through the Zeal of over-pious Christians. For *John de Medicis*, afterwards Pope *Leo* the tenth, informs us, when yet a Boy, he us'd to hear *Demetrius Chalcondyla* say, the Greek Fathers formerly were held in such high Estimation by the *Byzantine* Emperors, that purely upon their Account were committed to the Flames many of the old Greek Poets, particularly those, in whose Compositions were found the little Levities of Love; that thus the Comedies of *Menander*, *Diphilus*, *Apollodorus*, *Philemon* and *Alexis*, with the Verses of *Sappho*, *Erinna*, *Anacreon*, *Mimnermus*, *Eion*, *Alcman*, and *Alcaeus* were made away, and substituted in their Stead (among many others) the Poems of *Gregory Nazianzen*; which, as the Pope goes on, however incitive of a warmer Spirit of Devotion, were yet inferior to the others, in true Propriety of the Attick Dialect, and flowing Elegance of the Greek Tongue. But besides the Works of *Gregory of Nazianzum*, those of the elder *Apollinaris*, who had reduced the Old Testament into a perfect System of Poetry, were to supply the Antients; his Account of the Jewish Affairs from Adam down to *Saul*, which he divided into four and twenty Books, each in its Turn usher'd in with a Letter of the Greek Alphabet, in Epick Poetry was to stand for

Homer; and his other Pieces comprehending the rest of the sacred Story, if in the Comick Way, for *Menander*; if in Tragick, for *Sophocles*, or *Euripides*; and if in the Lyrick, for *Pindar*; while in Prose Writing, the Arguments of *Basil* were to serve for those of *Demosthenes*, and the Dialogues of *Apollinaris* the younger, which he compos'd out of the Epistles and Gospels, for those of *Plato*. Pursuant to this Scheme, they held it in their Schools as sinful for Christians to read such Books as every where were fill'd with the Names of Pagan Idols, and by a Canon in the Council of *Carthage* expressly condemn'd the Lecture of them. But the last Coup de Grace was given to Learning by *Gregory* the great, who order'd the *Palatin Library* at *Rome* to be burnt; that Library, upon whose Walls the few of the Antients that had escap'd the Shipwreck of the Times had hung up as it were their votive Tablets. By this we see, how Virtue may have it's Excess, as well as Vice, and equally requires Moderation; Since these very Fathers who were remarkable for their Aversion to the Antients, were, as Pope *Leo* tells us, no less remarkable for their Virtue, Integrity and Religion. But here let us digress a little to applaud the Moderation of *John of Constantinople*, second to none of all the Fathers in Piety and Learning (he that for his singular Eloquence obtain'd the Surname of *Chrysostom*) to whose proper Care and Authority we owe it, that the whole Works of *Aristophanes* were not destroyed, as you may see in *Fabricus*, at the same Juncture. *Montaigne*, a Man of Critical Observation, Remarks upon this Occasion, that when first our Religion began to gain Authority with the Laws, it's Zeal armed many against all sorts of Pagan Authors, whose loss is ever to be deplor'd by the lovers of the Belle-Lettres; a Zeal, says he, that if I am right, has done more Hurt to Learning, than all the Fury of the Vandals. Of which *Cornelius Tacitus* is a sufficient Testimony; for though the Emperor *Tacitus*, his Relation, had taken care to fill all Libraries of the World with his Writings; not so much as one entire Copy of them could escape the curious Search of Those that sought to abolish Them, for a few idle Clauses they contained, contrary to our Belief.

But of all the Sufferers of Antiquity, I am touch'd more sensibly with Grief for None, than for *Anacreon*; whose various and delightful Verses, I might say *Wife* (since *Socrates* is not aham'd to give him that Title, no more than *Athenus* that of *Chaste* and *Sober*) were committed to the Flames, not for a few idle Clauses, contrary to our Belief, but, as we have seen above, for a few little Levities of Love. I cannot forbear applying

to this Subject two Lines of a memorable French Translator, not a little to the Purpose.

*Ceux qui par trop fuyant Venus éstrivent,
Faiilent autant que ceux qui trop la suivent.*

They that are too severe, as faulty prove,
As they that too obsequious are to Love.

For who could be so cruel as to set the *Muses* at Odds with *Venus*, since sure no *Deities* can better together, or owe more to one another? Whoever shall rob the *Muses* of the Company of *Love*, will rob them of their best Entertainment; as he that shall debar *Cupid* of the Ornaments of the *Muses*, will debar him of his best Weapons. *Anacreon* in his allegorical Way, seems to insinuate this Position, where he tells us, that " *Love* once straying from his Mother, was taken Captive by the *Muses*, who binding him in Chains of Flowers, gave him up to the Custody of *Beauty*, their Attendant: *Venus* in Search of her little Son, offers to ransom him from his Slavery, while he, though freed from his Chains, and set at Liberty, chooses of his own Accord to serve them still, preferring to Liberty itself, the Slavery of the *Muses*."

But as to the Works of *Anacreon*, *Suidas*, besides his *Odes*, mentions six or seven other Species of his Poetry, among which were *Elegies*, *Hymns*, and *Iambicks*, all lost, to a few Fragments of them preserv'd in the Quotations of some antient Authors. And *Barnes* from this Passage in *Horace*

— Et Fide Tela
Dices laborantes in uno
Penelopen, vitreamque Circen.

supposes him to have written a Poem upon the amorous Strife of *Penelope* and *Circen*, in Favour of *Ulysses*.

But to sum up all, *Strabo* tells us that the Verses of *Anacreon* were full of the Name of *Polycrates* his great Benefactor: Now in all the Remains of *Anacreon* there is not so much as any Mention made of the Name of *Polycrates*. And *Lucian*, talking of the Murder of *Polycrates* by *Orates*, and his Daughter's Application to *Darius* for Revenge, concludes, that he had drawn the Particulars of that Account from the Verses of *Anacreon*. By which we may guess, how little his *Odes* (the only entire Pieces we have left) are in Comparison to his other Works. However little as they are, they do not miss of giving us great Delight, when we consider their Beauties and Graces ever-smiling, attended with an Air so delicate and easy, that in the Judgment of *Ropin*, there is Nothing in Antiquity comparable to them. And truly, if Poetry, as the *Criticks* define it, be but a Copy of Nature, appearing still more beautiful, the more it resembles its Original, no Poetry can vie, for Beauty, with that of *Anacreon*, since none can boast a nearer Resemblance of Nature. Where can we find a Style more soft and tender, or a Fancy more free and sprightly, yet void of those little Whitticisms of Turns and Points, so meanly esteem'd by the Antient, tho' so highly by the Moderns? *Madam Dacier* in the Preface to her *Anacreon*, addressing herself to those who neither understanding Greek nor Latin, might possibly complain, that the *Odes* of *Anacreon*, ended in a Manner they call *cold*, that is to say, without a Point, informs them, that this was the ordinary Style of the soundest Antiquity. Open a *Homer*, and you will find good Sense throughout, in every Page, in every Line, but then you will not find one single Point; he imitates Nature in all, he follows Reason, and never presents to the Imagination, an Image that is not lively and noble. This is the Beauty of *Anacreon*. The *Latins* also, were a long Time before they knew the Point; and if they sometimes made use of it, 'twas still with such Reserve, that we must rather admire their Judgment in using it so sparingly, than their Default in using it at all. But yet 'tis certain, that when it was most in Vogue among them, 'twas at the Time when they had most degenerated in their Actions from

the Virtue, and in their Writings from the Purity of those Authors. Whoever would draw a Parallel of those Authors, by whom the Point was most or least affected, will be furnish'd with notable Examples out of the *Epigrams* of *Martial* and *Catullus*; those of the first ever ending in the Point, those of the latter in the *Anacréontique*; that is to say, in a Word that carries some surprising Sting in it, or in the Simplicity of some delicate Expression. And how far the latter of writing, was preferable to the former, in the Opinion of *Andreas Naugerius*, an excellent Judge of Poetry, we may gather from the yearly Sacrifice he us'd to make of a Volume of *Martial's* *Epigrams* to the *Manes* of *Catullus*. For a further Character of the Delicacies of *Anacreon*, I shall refer you to the Account *Cupid* gives of them, as *Mr. Cowley* makes him Address the Poet in his own Language.

*All thy Verse is softer far,
Than the downy Feathers are
Of my Wings, or of my Arrows,
Of my Mother's Doves and Sparrows.
Sweet as Lovers' freshest Kisses,
Or their riper following Bliss,
Graceful, cleanly, smooth, and round,
All with Venus Girdle bound.*

(This to be continu'd.)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE have Advice from Petersburg, by Letters from Hamburg, dated May, 1. That the Emperors of Russia has instituted a new Order of the Knights of the red Riband of St. Alexander; the Badge of which is to be a red Cross, with the Figure of Alexander Neefsky on Horseback, and this Motto, *For Labour and my Country*.

Letters of the 17th ult. from the same Place, say, that an Express arrived there on the 15th from Vienna, with a Letter from the Emperor to the Czarina, in which his Imperial Majesty recommended the Interest of the young Czarowitz to her, and promises to support her against all those who shall attempt to disturb her Regency, on which Condition he hopes she will not concern herself in the Affairs that relate to the Roman Empire; among which that of Thorn was included.

Letters from Paris say, That several Couriers have lately been seen passing between this City and London. They write from Strasburg, that King Stanislaus has been incog. at Saverne, one of the Cardinal de Rohan's Country Seats.

From the same Place, May 4. They write from Rome, that there's a great Squabble betwixt the Pope and the Cardinals about the Bull *Unigenitus*, and the Reformation which he is for establishing amongst the Clergy, and that the Cardinals are so provok'd at it, that they treat the Pope, in one Sense, as if he was a Prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo; but the Common People, who know his Virtues, publicly take his Part. 'Tis said that the Emperor and King of Sardinia have writ to him to offer him Troops in Case that he wants them to keep the Cardinals in Order. The Pope has appointed publick Prayers for the approaching Council, in order to make it appear with all the Pomp and Religion that such an Assembly ought to have. 'Tis said that the chief Matters then to be treated of, are, 1. The Authority of the Bishops, especially in Ecclesiastical Decisions. 2. The Lives and Manners of the Clergy. 3. The Collation of Benefices and Pluralities. 'Tis the common Opinion both here and at Rome, that the Pope intends to publish the famous Bull of Paul V. relating to the Disputes, *de Auxiliis*. The Augustin Fryars who had the Care of the Vatican Library, conceal'd the Original of this Bull in Clement the XI's Time, for fear it should be suppress'd by the Jesuits. 'Tis said they took this Precaution by the Advice of the famous Cardinal Norris.

Our Advices from Paris of May 12 assure us, that the King will declare his Marriage next Tuesday, being the 15th Instant. Orders have been given for repairing the old Castle of Limouces, built by Louis XI. near Montliery. 'Tis said, that King Stanislaus is to reside here, and that Cardinal de Rohan has deliver'd to that Prince, the blue Ribband of the Order of St. Louis at Cronwitsberg, where the Marshal du Bourg Governor of Alsace, had already paid many Visits to his Majesty. Twenty Coach Horses for the Use of the future Queen, have been brought to Versailles. Our India Company is fitting out six Ships, which they send to Norway for Timber of several Sorts, but chiefly for Pipe-Stacks, in Expectation of a plentiful Vintage.

From Petersburg, May 2. Orders are sent to our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, to acquaint his Imperial Majesty, that the Czarina returns him thanks for having so much at Heart the Welfare of the young Czarowitz, and hopes that his Majesty will not take it amiss, if she pursues her Resolution of assisting the Protestant Powers in obtaining Redress touching the Affair of Thorn, &c. which End she had sent Prince Soltikoff to Dresden, to act in Concert with the British and Prussian Ministers.

From Vienna, May 10. Yesterday the Emperor assisted at a Council of State. We daily expect here an Ambassador Extraordinary from Madrid, for the Ratification of the Treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and King of Spain.

From Warsaw, May 6. The Crown General has order'd his Forces to be ready to march at an Hour's Notice. The King has sent a Letter to the Primate containing Reasons to accommodate all Matters touching the Affair of Thorn, by giving Satisfaction to the Protestant Powers.

By a Mail from France we are Advised that the Ld. Ambassador Walpole, had taken his Leave of the Court of France in order to Embark for England. As also, that Colonel Stanhop Ambassador at the Court of Spain, is returning home.

From Hanover, May 3. They write that Prince Frederick is gone to reside at Herrenhausen. As soon as the King of Great Britain arrives there, 12000 Men of the Troops of Hanover and Hesse Cassel will begin their March to Poland, to act in Concert with the other Troops of the Protestant Powers. This Body will be commanded by General Schoulembourg and la Roque, under whom are to be two Major Generals.

Last Night came in a Dutch Post with Advice from Vienna, that the Treaty with Spain was sign'd, and the King of Great Britain was included in it. And that the Arch-dutchess intends to be in Flanders the latter End of August. Several Councils have been held about the Affairs of Poland, and it is certain that the Emperor will assist that Kingdom if it be invaded.

LONDON,

The Lords Wharton, Scarisdale, Boyle, Litchfield, and Gower, have entered a Protest against passing the Bill for more effectually disarming the Highlanders.

I. Because the Bill setteth forth, That many Persons in the Highlands commit many Robberies and Depredations, and oppose the due Execution of Justice against Robbers, Out Lawers, and Persons Attainted; which Assertion We the Protecting Lords conceive, was meant as an inducement to pass the Bill, and therefore should have been fully made out by proof, or have been undeniably clear from its Notoriety; but no Proof was attempted to be made of it, and we have not heard that such Outrages as are charged upon the Highlanders have been committed by them of late, and we apprehend that this Bill gives the Ld. Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, and others, such large and discretionary Powers in such Cases, as are hardly to be trusted in the Hands of any Person in a Free Government.

II. Since the Behaviour of the Highlanders has been peaceable for some Years past, and is so at present, as it appears to us, we cannot but fear that this Bill may prove Unseasonable, may hazard the loss of that invaluable Blessing which we now enjoy, a perfect Calm

and Tranquillity, and raise amongst these People that Spirit of Discontent which now seems intirely laid; for we apprehend that the Execution of some Authorities in this Bill is more likely to create, than to prevent Disorders: We think it applies severe Remedies, where, as far as we Perceive, there is no Disease; and this at a Time when the Highlanders not being accused of any Enormities, for which, in our Opinion, the Legislature ought in Justice to punish them, or in Prudence to free them. We think it would become us better as true Patriots to endeavour to keep them quiet, than to make them uneasy.

We have the following Particulars of the Earl of Maclesfield's Tryal.

The Lords have Order'd the said Earl to sit within the Bar during his Tryal; there were Debates in the House of Commons, wherein some Gentlemen Insisted on his sitting without the Bar. But Instances being given of the Consequences that happen'd upon Puncilio, and particularly in the Case of the late Lord Oxford's Impeachment, the Debate was dropp'd; Colonel Plumer said, It was sufficient Humiliation, that the Earl was to sit uncover'd, on a small Stool, which, he believ'd, would be a Sign of Repentance.

The Tryal began on the 6th, and the Articles of Impeachment, his Lordship's Answer, and the Commons Replication being read, Sir George Oxenden, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Dodington, Sir William Strickland, and Mr. Serjeant Pengelly, opened up the Charge with great Eloquence, and proceeded to the Proof of the first Four Articles, in maintainance of which, the Statute of the XII. of Richard II. was read, and Tho. Ayres declared upon Oath, that the same was read to all Privy Counsellors at their Admission, at which time they kiss the Bible.

The Oath taken by the Masters in Chancery was next read, and Mr. Meller was examin'd as to the Nature and Execution of that Office, Mr. Penfent an Officer of the Hahnoper, was examin'd as to the Profits made by him yearly to the Lord Chancellor, whereupon the Earl admitted, the same to amount upwards of 1000 l. per Ann.

Then Tho. Bennet was examin'd touching the Surrendry of his Office as Clerk of the Custodys, and what he paid to the Earl, to wit 105 l. But Mr. Cottingham, his Lordship's Secretary was examin'd: This agreeing with that Evidence, they were confronted together. Mr. De la Fay prov'd, that the Earl was one of the Lords Justices at the Time of Bennet's Surrendry which the Earl admitted.

On the 7th the Managers proceeded to prove the Charge in the 5. 6. 7. and 8. Articles, and in Order thereto examin'd Mr. Kinaaston, Mr. Thomas Bennet, Mr. Thurston, and Elde, four of the Masters in Chancery, as to their being admitted, and what they paid: Mr. Elde in particular declar'd, that he sent to the Earl in a Basket, Gold and Notes to the Value of 5000 Guineas. Mr. Mellar, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Godfrey, and Mr. John Bennet were then examin'd as to Mr. Barter's Insolvency, upon which the Managers made some Observations; after which Mr. Onslow and Mr. Palmer open'd the Charge in the 11th and 12th Articles and examin'd Mr. Waller, Mr. Lightboun, Mr. Hickocks, &c. to prove the same, and then Mr. Serjeant Pengelly observ'd on the Evidence, and concluded the 11th and 12th Articles.

The Commons have pass'd the Bill for Repealing the Attainder of the late Lord Bolingbroke, and sent the same to the Lords, though not without some considerable Struggle, particularly, as we hear, from Serjeant Pengelly, Mr. Onslow, and several others, who made Speeches against it. Sir Tho. Hanmer, and Dr. Friend made very remarkable Speeches in favour of that Lord wherein they Expatiated very much on His Majesty's great and singular Clemency.

By Order of the Lords of the Treasury, publick Notice was given the 8th. Instant, in Writing, at the Royal Exchange, that pursuant to the Act of Parliament, the Civil Annuities should be redeemed at Michalmas next.

DUBLIN, May, 15th.

Since my last arrival here the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Falmouth, and Richard Edcombe, Esq; joint Vice-Treasurers of Ireland, as also, the Right Honourable the Earl of Anglesey, and Colonel Handaside.

Whereas by the Death of Richard Whaley, Esq; there is a Vacancy of a Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Asbury*, in the County of *Galway*. These are to give Notice, That THOMAS CROASDAILE, of *Cloftokin* in the said County, Esq; designs to stand Candidate at the next Election of a Member of Parliament for the said Borough, and therefore Desires the Vote and Interest of all his Friends.

The Office of Bread continues as in my former.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookseller on the Blind-Key.

THE Physick Garden at Trinity College will be opened on Monday the 7th Day of June, 1725, and a Course of Botany will be there begun, to continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tickets will be delivered at the College, and at William and John Smith's, Booksellers on the Blind-Key.

N. B. Whoever takes out a Ticket, is entitled to attend the Course in all succeeding Years without any further Payments.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

JOH N Keegan about 5 Foot 6 Inches high, a fresh Complexion, well set, short curl'd Hair, about 25 Years of Age, Servant to Counsellor Mc. Manus, and Andrew Kenny, a Maltster by Vocation, about the same Size, pale Complexion, ill-look'd, usually wore a light Wigg, and brown Cloaths, about 28 Years of Age, have lately rob'd Mr. James Mc. Manus of Manhood: Whoever secures them, and gives Notice to the said Mc. Manus, Counsellor Mc. Manus, or Mr. Francis Mc. Manus Merchant in Dublin, shall be well rewarded.

THE Swan Inn in Killkenny is to be Set, with two Dwelling Houses, two Stables, and two Gardens, for a Term of Years, Furnish'd or Unfurnish'd. Enquire at Alderman Thomas Dates in Killkenny. and be better inform'd.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others, that all Luggage carried by the Killkenny Stage Coach, that exceeds thirty Pounds Weight, to be paid for in Dublin, as also all Luggage from Killkenny, to be paid for in Dublin before deliver'd. No Place to be set without a British Crown Earnest. Every Child under 5 Years of Age, to pay 6 British Shillings. The Stage to set out from Dublin, from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, precisely at 6 o'clock in the Morning. From the 29th of September to the 25th of March, at eight o'clock in the Morning. From Killkenny to Dublin, at eight both Summer and Winter. All Persons that have Occasion for the said Coach, are to take Notice of the above Regulations, otherwise lose the Benefit of their Place.

Next Week will be publish'd.

SATYRS against the Jesuites, written by Mr John Oldham, in the Year 1679, and very applicable to the present Times. Sold opposite the Watch House on the North Side of College Green. Price 6 Pence.

TH E R E are to be sold fine Orange and Lemon Trees, and Roots Te Bruce: as also, Jessamine Oil, Hungary Water and Capers, the next Door to the Sign of St. Patrick in George's Lane, at reasonable Rates; lately come from Italy. If any Person has a mind to buy any of the said Trees, let them enquire at Mr. Raymond Penettes, Merchant, at the aforesaid Place.

WH E R E A S William Page born at *Kinoulton* in *Nottinghamshire*, England; did about two Years past, go to the *West Indies*, and is since return'd to *Ireland*: These are to give Notice, that there is now left to the said William Page, in Legacy, the Sum of 860 Pounds, provided he be living, and lays Claim to the said Money, at any Time before the 30th Day of November next; the said Page was bred an *Ironmonger*, at *London*: Therefore, if the said Page does not appear to *Arthur Boscock*, at his House in *Chequer Lane* *Dublin*, where he may be inform'd. where the said Money is to be had, and in Case the said Page does not make his Demand before the 30th of November next, that Legacy is devolv'd to his next Brother *Thomas Page*.

THIS is to give Notice, That the *Dictator* will be publish'd twice every Week, viz. *Mondays* and *Fridays*, several Gentlemen, the most eminent for Birth and Learning, having promised their Assistance thereon: Any Gentleman in Town that has a mind to become Subscribers, shall have them constantly left at their Houses at 2 British Crowns per Ann. Such are desired to send in their Names and places of Abode to *Pressick Rider*, and *Thomas Harbing*, at the General Post Office Printing House, in the *Exchange* on *Cork Hill*. N. B. Next Monday's *Dictator*, will be an Essay on *WIT* and *HUMOUR*, in which are explain'd the Nature and Difference of both, and the mistaken Notion of them examin'd after a new and very beautiful Method.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in *Essex-street*, *Dublin*, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 22, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

The Continuation of our Former.

*Anacreonta Teium:
Qui Persæpe cavâ Testudine flevit Amorem,
Non elaboratum ad Pedem.*

HORACE

SIR,



THE having said so much in the Commendation of *Anacron*, I thought it not improper to send you a Translation of one of his most Beautiful Odes, in which alone (I speak as to the Original) are all the Elegances I have describ'd; but chiefly I send it to you for the Benefit of your Female Readers, who better by Example than Precept, will learn to put a juster Value upon the wretchedly Witry and Romantick Style, with which they are daily persecuted in their Love-Poems. But still I must observe, that in this Ode, I do not rudely give you the very Words he spoke, so much as his manner of speaking; and therefore must not raise Offence at such as will not allow it to be a Translation of *Anacron*, if they will only allow it to be an *Anacreontique*. And for this Liberty of translating I shall plead the Authority of Lord Rochester, in whose Judgments, all Lovers of the Muses must implicitly acquiesce.

Worth in our Language elegantly dress'd,
Will hardly in another be express'd.
And some that Rome mistook for Caesar's Time,
May neither Judicious Critics, nor our Crime:
The Ode that Socrates might rightly praise
Shew as disagreeing both in dress and taste.

ANACREONTIQUE.

A Ship was on a Night,
Half of Death and half of Light,
Sunk in the Sea, where a Star
Shine in the Hemisphere;
And on the Earth by Sleep oppress'd,
Every Soul was gone to Rest;
Save, unknown to me before,
One that was King at my Door.
Whence, and who, so late Night,
(Said it, smiling from my Fire)
Was it that I saw a Rooking Keel,
That on my Shore lay?

Sleep from every Sorrow free,
Sleep so late a Guest to me?
Little Cause have you to fear,
Whence we come, or who we are,
Love, the subtle Rogue, replies,
Gentle Stranger, pray thee, rise;
And some tender Care employ
On a little harmless Boy,
Who long wandering up and down,
Unacquainted with the Town,
Trembling, cold, and wet all o'er.
Here have I upon a Door.
Now'd as when the Urchin said,
Simple Fool, I rose from Bed,
Struck a Light, and op'd the Door,
Where a little Boy I spy'd,
Wings that on his Shoulders wore,
Bow and Arrows by his Side.
Entring, I his Name enquir'd,
Lead me Master, to the Fire,
For my Name, he made Reply,
You shall know it by-and-by.
I lead him to't, all seeming mild;
And as he said, a harmless Child,
His little Hands so chitt with cold,
In mine to warm, I fondly hold;
His little Looks, so wet with Rain,
I gently wring and dry again.
When strait revolving by my Gate,
When warm'd his Hands, and dry'd his Hair,
Landlord! said he, I fain wou'd know,
How fares my Dart, how fares my Bow?
If Proof against the Wet or no,
Landlord! How fares my Dart and Bow?
He bent his Bow, he fixt his Dart
And shot me full into the Heart.
Stung with unsufferable Pain,
I drew the Dart with Might and Main;
With Might and Main I drew the Dart,
But left th' Impression on my Heart,
Of her whose Image it did bear,
Cloc, the Gods peculiar Care.
All this he saw, and seeing smil'd,
No more with his harmless Child,
One little Imp decid of Shame;
Then, said he, would you know my Name.

Cupid I'm call'd by Gods above,
 By Men below, the Pow'r of Love.
 The Pow'r in Men and Gods inspires,
 All tender Thoughts, and am'rous Fires.
 Above when minded to be great,
 In Venus Court I keep my State,
 Venus, my Mother, Queen of Love,
 Whom, yet, I no more fear than Jove;
 Jove often turn'd to shew my Pow'r,
 To Bull, or Swan, to Flame or Show'r,
 Below, when weary of the Skies,
 I keep incog. in Cloc's Eyes,
 Whence all my private Pranks I play,
 And wound a thousand Hearts a Day.
 A thousand—ay! as many Hearts,
 As she has Looks, or I have Darts.
 But fare you well, for now I know,
 Safe is my Dart, safe is my Bow;
 Happy for you, could you but say,
 Your Heart were half as safe as they.

If Fable, as is said, be so essential to Poetry, that there can be no Poetry without it, Fable, as a French Critick observes, being to Poetry what the Figure is to the Marble Statue, no Poet sure was ever so happy as Anacreon; ever wrapt up in an Allegory so plain and easy, as shews it's Meaning, in it's seeming Unwillingness to shew it. Like the

Latentis Proditor intimo
 Gratus Puellæ Ritus ab Angulo

Or the

Pignus dereptum Lacertis
 Aut Digno mali pertinet acti

Which Horace, in my Lord Fapington's Words, touches to such a Nicety. The Ladies will best conceive what I mean by this seeming Unwillingness, when I compare it to the Network they often cover their Bosoms with, which thro' a thousand little Peep-holes discovers those Beauties, it seems put on to hide; or to the Language of their Eyes, which never more clearly reveal their Passion, than when they most endeavour to conceal it. It is the Behaviour of Virgil's Galatea, and Gallus's Puella,

Malo me Galatea petit lasciva Puella
 Et fugit ad Salices, at se cupit ante videri Virg.

Erubuit Vultus ipsa Puella meos.
 Et nunc subridens Latetbras fugitiva petebat;
 Non tamen effugiens, tota Latere volens:
 Sed magis ex aliquo cupiebat Parte videri;
 Lætiior hoc multo, quod male testis foret.

Whom Mr Pope has so well copied in the Delia and Silvio of his Pastoral call'd the Spring;

S T R E P H O N.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the Plain,
 Then hid in Shades, eludes her eager Swain.
 But feigns a Laugh to see me search around,
 And by that Laugh the willing Pair is found.

D A P H N I S.

The sprightly Silvia trips along the Green,
 She runs, but hop's she does not run unseen;
 While a kind Glance at her Pursuer flies,
 How much at variance are her Feet and Eyes?

Such willing Nymphs are the Fables of Anacreon, of which I have the rather taken Notice, because I do not remember they have been observ'd by any of the Criticks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY our Letters from Vienna of May 5, we are assured, That on the 30th, past the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain was concluded there, and sign'd on the Part of his Im-

perial Majesty, by Prince Eugene, Count Sinzendorf, and Count de Staremberg; and on the Part of his Catholick Majesty, by Baron de Ripperda, who had his first Audience of the Emperor on Wednesday last. This Treaty is to be ratify'd on both Sides within the Term of three Months: The Preliminary Articles thereof are the following.

1. That the Emperor and the King of Spain are to preserve their Titles, and to continue each of them in Possession of the Right of conferring the Order of the Golden Fleece.

2. That the Subjects of either Crown shall have free Liberty to pass into each other's Dominions, that their confiscated Estates are to be restor'd, &c.

3. That the King of Spain shall grant to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, a free Commerce in all his Ports.

4. That the 2d Archduchess Leonora Wilhelmina Josepha, born the 14th of September 1708, shall be married to the Infante Don Carlos, born the 20th of January 1716, who is to be brought up at the Imperial Court.

6. Relates to the Succession of the Duchies of Tuscany and Parma, in favour of the Infante Don Carlos; to whom the Emperor grants the Investiture of Tuscany, in the same Form as Spain has desired.

7. Contains the King of Spain's Renunciation to the King of Sicily.

8. Contains a mutual Guarantee of each others Dominions.

9. Imports a general Amnesty, and restores to the Subjects on both Sides their confiscated Estates, with Promise reciprocally to favour the Commerce and Navigation.

10. Turns upon the respective Titles the Emperor and the King of Spain have bore hitherto, and which they will continue to use during their Lives; but their Successors are to take only those of such Dominions which they shall be in Possession of.

11. Confirms what has been stipulated by the Quadruple Alliance in favour of the Duke of Parma.

12. Contains a reciprocal Guarantee of the Successions settled in the Houses of Austria and Spain.

13. Relates to the Arrears of the Dowries of the Emperess Mary and Marguerite.

14. Regulates the Debts contracted in Catalonia and in the Austrian Netherlands, and particularly in Flanders, during the Government of both Crowns; the Emperor taking upon him those of Catalonia, and the King of Spain those of the Netherlands.

15. Terminates the Differences arisen on occasion of the Palaces claimed for the Use of the respective Ambassadors at Rome, Vienna, and the Hague. That at Vienna remains to the Emperor, and that at the Hague to the King of Spain, who is to pay half the Value of that at Rome.

16. Permits all other Powers of Europe to come into this Treaty, and allows them for that Purpose the Term of a Year.

17, and 18. A reciprocal Promise is made to ratify this Treaty within three Months, and to insert into it at length the Acts of Renunciation.

Besides these 18 Articles, there are some secret ones; and tho' we do not know the Contents thereof, yet 'tis said, that among other Things, they relate to the Ostend Company, and that the King of Spain gives them Leave to send two Ships every Year to the South Sea. 'Tis assur'd that the Ambassadors Plenipotentiaries of Spain at Cambray, are to repair into some City of the Austrian Netherlands, as well as those of the Emperor, to regulate there what is not yet settled by this Preliminary Treaty. They add, that the Ambassadors of the other Powers are like to go to Brussels, there to terminate the Negotiations begun at Cambray.

The Express which was sent to Madrid for ratifying this Treaty, pass'd through Genoa to avoid going by the Way of France.

Advices from Warsaw of May the 4, say, That a certain Polish Protestant having to other Day desir'd leave to receive his Blessing from a Minister of his own Religion, according to the Laws of the Kings and Republick

publick of Poland, the Bishop told him very Imperiously, that neither the King nor the Republick could give him Rules in any such Case. All the Roman Catholick Footmen at Cracow, who are in the Service of Protestants, having been enjoy'd, in their late Confessions, to serve their Masters no longer; this has had so quick an Effect that the Protestant Inhabitants and Tradesmen of that City are at present without any Servant.

Letters from Warsaw dated May 4. communicate to us, that Prince Dolhorucki, the Russian Minister, arriv'd here some Days ago from Dresden, and is to proceed very soon to Petersbourg. We hear from Saxony that there is great Appearance of soon seeing the Affair of Thorn terminated by the Emperor's Mediation, and that Count de Rabutin has already so far dispos'd the King of Prussia to it, that this Monarch has countermanded several warlike Preparations: For all that, we are still prepar'd for the worst. General Philem review'd the other Day the Halberdiers, which he found in good Condition. The Muscovite Cossacks continue to take Refuge in our Territories, under Pretext of avoiding the Insults of the Tatars: But as this might occasion some new Differences with Russia, it has been resolv'd to put a Stop to it.

From Berlin, May 8. Abundance of Officers are now in this City, and busied with buying Necessaries for their Régiments and for forming a Camp. The King's Troops are every where in Motion, and their March is much favour'd by the Weather. The Dispute arisen some time ago between the Courts of Prussia and Sweden is upon the Point of being adjust'd by the Mediation of the British Minister, to which the Affairs of Poland have not a little contributed. On the 6th arriv'd here Count de Manteufel, Privy Counsellor to the Elector of Saxony, who, after having been in Conference with Count de Rabutin, and Baron d'Igen, had Yesterday an Audience of the King at Potsdam, wherein he assur'd his Majesty by Word of Mouth, that the King his Master is now about taking the most effectual Way to give the Protestant Powers all Satisfaction upon their Grievances.

From Paris, May 9. We hear that the King will set out on the 8th of next Month for Chantilly, and reside there six Weeks, 'tis now talk'd, that the Marriage of his Majesty will not be declar'd before his Return from thence. There is a Report that five Men are to be added to every Troop of Horse. A Postillion, four Horses and a Coach of the Retinue of the Infanta sunk accidentally at the Ferry of Bec d'Ambese.

From Brussels, May 14. We are inform'd, that the Lord North and Gray and his Lady are upon their Departure for Aix la Chapelle.

LONDON,

Norwich, May 8th. A Lady in this Country being left a Widow, tho' with a good Estate, found it necessary, in order to get in her Debts, to employ an Attorney, whom she, and her Husband, when living, thought to be an honest Man, he did her Business to Satisfaction, only she thought his Bills something extravagant, however all was paid them without Abatement, till at length, for two or three Suits depending, he brought in a Bill, to her great Surprise, of 317 l; her Ladyship offer'd him 200 l, at which he flew in a Passion, saying, he did not make Taylor's Bills, to have them clip'd, and that he expected his Money, and would have it. The Lady, hereupon, by Advice of other Lawyers, came to London, and summoning him before a Judge, after he had every Thing allow'd him if he had any Pretence for his Bill being tax'd, was reduced to 35 l. 18 s. 04 d.

Most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys are preparing to go to Hanover with his Majesty.

(11) Yesterday Mr. Plumer and Mr. Kears Opened the Evidence against Earl Macclesfield, and Examined Mr. Lighthoun, Mr. Holford, and Mr. Kynaston, to prove the same; then the Lord Morpeth opened the 19th Article and Examined Mr. Bennet &c. to prove the Charge therein, and Mr. Thompson being called, gave an Account of the several Deficiencies of the

Masters in the whole to the Sum of 105043 l. 17 s. 8 d. after which, Mr. West one of the Managers acquainted the House that they having Produced a very long and full Evidence, did not desire to trouble their Lordships with any further Examinations, but would proceed to sum up the Evidence, and having done, they were all ordered to withdraw, and the Earl himself desiring that his Council may be indulged so far as they may have a few Days Time, Ordered the said Trial to be further proceeded into, and both Houses adjourn'd till To-morrow.

The Lord Townshend speaking of the Earl, said, He had been a fellow Servant with him several Years, and was a Witness of his Loyalty to his Majesty; but added, That he was intirely against Hereditary Roguery being continued, and for having Justice done to the People, and that we had a King on the Throne who will have it so.

(13) Yesterday the five Councils for the Earl of Macclesfield spoke one after another, in his Defence, and calling a Witness to examine him touching the Sums taken by the former Lord Chancellor, for Places, the Managers objected against that Sort of Evidence, as unreasonable, as what would not be admitted in any of the Courts below, and as what would avail Nothing since his Accusation was founded upon the Statute of Richard II, against buying and selling Places, and besides such Evidence would stain the Reputations of divers great Men, both dead and alive; upon which his Council insisted on it, to shew the Earl has only followed the Steps of his Predecessors, and added, that the Statute of Richard II, was doubtful.

To which Mr. Lutwiche reply'd, that as doubtful as it was, it was yearly read in the Court of Exchequer, and was as forceable as any other: And added, that the Earl himself had told the Masters in Chancery, that they had incur'd the Penalty of the said Act, if an Enquiry came to be made.

The Managers, &c. being withdrawn to have the Sense of the House, their Lordships agreed, the Earl might proceed in his Evidence, as his Council proposed; but the Managers, &c. being return'd, and the Earl's Council calling one of the Curstiter's Office to be examin'd, the Managers opposed it, saying, the Earl ought to be confin'd to call Evidence only to what the Commons had charged him with. The Curstiter being foreign to the Charge, upon which their Lordships explain'd their Order, viz

That the Earl should not be permitted to examine the Curstiter, since there was no Charge by the Commons relating to those Offices.

This Day the Earl Examined several Masters what they knew other Master's give for their Places under the Lord Cowper, and Hartcourt, and the most appeared to be 2000 and 800 l. to the great Seal for Admission. The Earl then examined others to prove the great Encrease of the Price of Offices in Chancery, and Mr. Bennets Ability when he bought.

(15) And as the Earl seem'd to Reflect on the Managers touching some Part of the Evidence, Serjeant Pengelly said, "It ill became his Lordship to behave in that Manner, considering the present Post he Enjoy'd, (meaning perhaps the Stool he sat on.)"

Yesterday the Earl finish'd his Defence, after Examining several Persons relating to the Affair of Mr. Chitty and the Masters Accounts; and also, relating to his Charity, in order to clear him of the Charge of being Avaratious, to which End Mr. Oaker one of his Servants gave an Account of between 2 and 300 l. he paid by his Lordship's Order to poor Clergymen, at 20, 30, and 40 Guineas at a Time. That in several Instances the Earl had remitted his own Fees, for Presentations to Livings given to poor Clergymen.

Then 4 Clergymen were examin'd, who acknowledged that the said Earl had supported them in their Studies at the Universities, and one of them said, "The Earl gave him a Living, and a 100 l. to buy him Books." Another said, "The Earl gave him a Living at Colechester, and repaired the Parish Church, when the Inhabitants could not do it."

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, being then desired in his Place to give an Account what he knew of the Earl's Charity, and being Sworn, as the rest were, said, "The Earl told him he would give a considerable Sum of Money to such Students at Oxford as his Lordship should Recommend without regard to Party, or to one Science or other to support their Studies; that he did recommend several who were supported, and believed the Earl had bestow'd 4 or 500 l. a Year that way."

His Council having gone through their Defence, the Earl desired Time till Monday next to make his own Observations, which was ordered accordingly, and both Houses adjourn'd to that Day.

DUBLIN May 22.

We hear from Waterford of the 17th. that several Troopers are in Confinement in the County Goal, for the Robbing one Mr. Higgins, near Carricknashure. It is also said, that several of the Country People were Accomplices, and that they are suspected of having been concerned in the Murder of Mr. Johnston a Quaker, near the Mole of Graemore.

One William Bolton is also in the said Prison, for giving Poison to a poor Soldier, of which he instantly died.

Since our last died the Right Honourable the Lady Dowager Altham.

Asaiah Booth Jones Esq; at his House in Monrath Street.

On Wednesday last three Men stood in the Pillory, one of them Mr. White had his Ears crop'd for Forgery.

The same Day Minor Sils was Executed near St. Stephens Green, according to Law, for the Murder of her Child, she confess'd the Fact at the place of Execution, and died a Member of the Church of Ireland.

On Thursday last his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went to Rautcourt.

Whereas by the Death of Richard Whaley, Esq; there is a Vacancy of a Member of Parliament for the Borough of Ashbury, in the County of Galway. These are to give Notice, That THOMAS CROASDALE, of Closter in the said County, Esq; designs to stand Candidate at the next Election of a Member of Parliament for the said Borough, and therefore Desires the Vote and Interest of all his Friends.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Middle Price of Wheat being at 1 l. 13 s. 6 d. which is True Bawls.

That Avair-du-poids, or Merchants Weights, are the Common Weights Used in this City.

Penny	White	9 Oun. 4 Drachms
Four-penny	Loaf	2 P. 6 Oun. 0 Dr
Six-penny		3 P. 9 Oun. 0 Dr
Twelve-penny		7 P. 2 Oun. 0 Dr
Penny	Wheaten	14 Oun. 2 Dr
Four-penny	Loaf	2 P. 9 Oun. 0 Dr
Six-penny		3 P. 5 Oun. 4 Dr
Twelve-penny		10 P. 11 Oun. 0 Dr

Penny	Household	19 Oun. 0 Drachms
Four-penny	Loaf	4 P. 12 Oun. 0 Dr
Six-penny		7 P. 2 Oun. 0 Dr
Twelve-penny		14 P. 4 Oun. 0 Dr

This being the Foreign Bakers Aflize it is Two Shillings the Quarter less for Baking, viz.

Penny	White	10 Oun. 0 Drachms
Household	Wheaten	15 Oun. 0 Drachms
		20 P. 0 Oun. 0 Dr

THE Physick Garden at Trinity College will be opened on Monday the 7th Day of June, 1725, and a Course of Botany will be there begun, to continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tickets will be delivered at the College, and at William and John Smith's, Booksellers on the Blind-Key.

STOLEN from William Weakfield of Aughrim in the County of Galway, on Wednesday Night the 5th. Instant, one Light Bay Horse, 12 Hands high, with a White Ring on each Fet-lock behind, and one Dark Gray Mare, 13 Hands high, with a hollowness above her Nose, a White Spot on her Chest, both Switch Tails when stolen, and Pac'd, both 5 Years old. Whoever secures the said Horse and Mare with the Thief, shall have 5 l. Reward, and for either with the Thief, 30 s. to be paid by the said William Weakfield of Aughrim aforesaid, or by Mr. Samuel Handy of Brahan, near Kiltbeggan in the County of Meath.

THERE are to be sold fine Orange and Lemon Trees, and Roots To Bruise: also, Jessamine Oil, Hungary Water and Capers, the next Door to the Sign of St. Patrick in George's Lane, at reasonable Rates; lately come from Italy. If any Person has a mind to buy any of the said Trees, let them enquire at Mr. Raymond Penettes, Merchant, at the aforesaid Place.

WHEREAS William Page born at Kinsulton in Nottinghamshire, England; did about two Years past, go to the West Indies, and is since return'd to Ireland: These are to give Notice, that there is now left to the said William Page, in Legacy, the Sum of 860 Pounds, provided he be living, and lays Claim to the said Money, at any Time before the 30th Day of November next; the said Page was bred an Ironmonger, at London: Therefore, if the said Page does not appear to Arthur Eschack, at his House in Chequer Lane Dublin, where he may be inform'd where the said Money is to be had, and in Case the said Page does not make his Demand before the 30th of November next, that Legacy is devolv'd to his next Brother Thomas Page.

THE Swan Inn in Kilkenny is to be Set, with two Dwelling Houses, two Stables, and two Gardens, for a Term of Years, Furnish'd or Unfurnish'd. Enquire at Alderman Thomas Date's in Kilkenny. and be better inform'd.

Richard Betts Slater, removed from St. Audons Arch to the Batchellors Walk, continues to set Slates, Tiles, and Laths, with due Attendance.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carles, in Coghill's Court, Dame's-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 29, 1725.

TO HIBERNICUS.

Quicquid Chartis Amicitur ineptis.

HORACE.

SIR,



S I was always exceedingly fond of your design I cannot but be equally sorry, that I should have any Occasion to be dissatisfied with your Manner of executing it. Tho' this be but a cursy Compliment to an Author, yet if you have all that Philosophy in your Temper which you have made a Show of in your

Writings, you will not be affronted at it; especially when you consider my Reasons for complaining of you. What I chiefly find fault with is, That in a Paper intended for the Use of the Publick, you write too much to a particular Taste. Your Reflections are too General, and too Speculative, to be either of great Use or Entertainment to the Bulk of your Readers. I could therefore wish, that instead of your Abstract Reasonings and Observations on General Life, you would apply yourself to correct those many Disorders and Absurdities that the present Age is so very fruitful in, to weed out which is the proper Business of such a Paper as your's; since they commonly lie too low to be levelled at either by the Penalties of the Laws, or the sacred Saur of the Pulpit.

There is an Evil of this kind which I have often wished you would take under your Consideration. I mean the bad Taste of Writing that has of late Years so prevailed among the Inhabitants of these Islands, and the vile choice of Subjects that has been made by many of our Writers. Wit and Learning should never be employed but in such a Manner as to be made subservient to Virtue and Good Manners. Yet how little has there appeared of late among us conducive to those Excellent Purposes; I mean from those Gentlemen that write to the Polite and Gay part of Mankind? This is the more surprizing, when we have so many admirable Authors still Living, that are grown Grey in the Service of Virtue, and have acquired a Reputation, that affords the greatest Encouragement to others to lay out their Wit and Learning in the same Manner.

From the lying by of these Great Men, the Sages of *Grubstreet* have taken the Advantage of uttering vast Quantities of their Merchandise through the Nation, to the infinite Detriment of the Fair-Trader, and great Encouragement of the Staple Manufactures. The Enthusiastic Reader has been much imposed upon by Translations from the Latin and French, by People that under-

which they made the Version. Every one will readily recollect Instances enough of this, to save me the Labour of mentioning them. And which is still more Intolerable, the Authors we are in this manner supplied with, are very frequently a Scandal to their own Tongue, before they come over to do Penance in Ours.

This every one will own to be a very great Grievance; but there is still another, which, tho' not so often taken Notice of, has an equal Tendency to corrupt the Taste of the more Young and Unwary sort of Readers. Such are the Fabulous Adventures and Memoires of Pyrates, Whores, and Pickpockets, wherewith for some time past the Press has so prodigiously swarmed. Your *Robinson Crusoe's*, *Moll Flanders's*, *Sally Salisbury's*, and *John Shepherd's*, have afforded notable Instances how easie it is to gratifie our Curiosity, and how indulgent we are to the Biographers of Newgate, who have been as greedily read by People of the better Sort, as the Compilers of *Last Speeches* and *Dying Words* by the Rabble. It were well however, if the Disorder Stopt here. It may, for ought I know, be of some Use, to know the Artifices of Sharpers, and the Manners and Customs of Newgate. It may perhaps preserve a Country Booby at some time or other, from being made a Property on his coming to Town, or may be, enroll'd as a Member of that hopeful Community. But so Luxuriant is our Invention, that it has furnished us Performances, that it would be the highest Effort of Wit, to find out any Use for at all, unless in their Destruction.

A new Vein of Wit has been lately discover'd, and a Method of Writing, which may be properly enough distinguished by the Name of the *Unsaucy*; a Kind of Backward Perfection in Drollery. The *Wonderful Wonder of Wonders* is, if I mistake not, intended as a Satyr on the Human Posteriors. I am utterly at a loss to know what Offence this Part of our Body has given this witty Author, to deserve such unmerciful Treatment, or by what Authority it comes under the Inspection of any one, after it has gone through it's legal Course of Discipline in the Grammar School, and received it's Manumission in due Form. I have read a System or two of *Anatomy*, that I might see in what particular Muscle, Vein, or Artery belonging to this Region the Ridicule could lie, but upon the most accurate Observation could find no Fund of Mirth there, unless it were to a Surgeon. For which Reason, besides that it betrays great Want of Courage to attack us thus in the Rear, I would humbly propose, it to the Wisdom of the Nation, that all the Copies of this *Wonderful Piece* be secured in a proper Place, and applied to the

The Benefit of F—ing Explain'd, &c. is another witty Treatise of the same Nature, and writ with equal Spirit and Fancy, and in a Language that bears a very natural Similitude with the Art it endeavours to teach. I cannot but think it for the Interest of the Publick, that the Native of these Kingdoms should be inspired with a better Ambition than to excel in such an unmannerly Qualification. For I doubt not but several Ingenious Prize-Makers have already taken the Hint to raise *Infinite Comotions* among the Country People on this Account, and make Young Fellows as emulous of a strong *Explosive Faculty*, as they formerly wont to be of their Dexterity in handling the Quarterstaff and Cudgel. And by this Means, it may come to be as creditable in a short time, to Sink an Antagonist out of the Field, as to send him away with a broken Head; and a Fellow that has not the Art of making *Fair Speeches*, need not despair of winning his Sweet-Heart, provided he can but salute her with a foul Smell.

But the Author of *Some few serious and cleanly Meditations on a Bog-House*, seems to have reached a Strain beyond any of his Competitors in this way of Writing, and it is to be hoped, has gone very deep into his Subject, before he ventured to publish his Thoughts to the World upon it. As he is perhaps the first Rhetorician that ever painted the Beauties of the Dungbil, so I should be extremely glad he were encouraged with a Monopoly of the *Business*, and a Privilege to hinder all Interlopers from having the least *Emger* in it.

I can hardly imagine what has put our Modern Wits upon this New Scent of Ridicule. True Humour, I am sure, there is none in it. For nothing in Nature is ridiculous, but as it is either misapplied where it is, or affected where it is not; in both which Cases the Laughter rises from Men, and not from Things. But perhaps the Design of these Authors in Writing their Dirty Essays, was to gratify the Itch of Scribbling, without running the Risk of being mauled by the Critics. If they had only this in View, it must be owned, that the Method they have taken has been admirably well calculated for such an End. For they are hereby indeed enabled, like the *Stink-pot-fingers* of Antiquity, to keep their Enemies at a due Distance. Were it not for that, the Artillery might with a great deal of Ease be turned on themselves.

As nothing is more usual than to pursue a Hint of this kind, that has been once started, I expect, there will be a great Number of more elegant Pieces shortly published upon the Model of these worthy Originals; and that there shall not be a Place of *Naginess* in Great Britain, or Ireland, but what shall contribute to the Wit and Mirth of His Majesty's Lige People, nor an Author among us take a Dose of *Physick*, but with a View to the Advancement of Learning, and refining our Taste. And as no Body knows how far Men will go, when they are once got into the Road of Discoveries, I doubt not, but in some convenient time, our Piss-pots may furnish Materials for fine Writing, and many Sublime Meditations be Squirred out of a Glisten-Pipe. And should there ever happen to be a Club of this exquisite Relish erected, I suppose, it will be one of their Fundamental Constitutions to work out all their Compositions sitting upon a Stool, and take their Denomination like the Peripateticks, and some other Sects of the Ancient Philosophers, from the Posture in which they perform their Exercises.

I am sorry, I should be obliged to dwell so long upon to indecent a Subject, that presents no Idea to the Imagination that does tend either to affront, or pollute it. But the Evil seems to be so growing among us, that there was a Necessity of turning it into Ridicule, in the Style proper to it; since to have Argued seriously against it would be little less impertinent, than it is to be guilty of it.

How despicable must they appear in the Eyes of Men of Sense, who can thus sit down, and in cool Blood, compose Strings of ambiguous Phrases, to serve as Vehicles for their immodest and beastly Images? A Man of common Civility would Blush to vent such Discourse in Well-bred Company; and yet these monstrous

Writers are not ashamed for to let the World know that their vile Thoughts accompany them to their Closets, and are the Business of their Retirements. There is no harm in Mirth, providing it be managed so as not to be shocking to Decency and Good Manners, which whenever we transgress, we grow Merrier than Wise, and instead of acquiring the Character of Agreeable, fetch upon ourselves the just Contempt due to Buffoonery.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

PERDOMISOS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Constantinople the 14th. of April, That Orders are sent to the Basha who commands the Ottoman Troops in Persia, to propose a Cessation of Arms to *Mesriweis*, and to offer him a Peace, at the same time, upon these four Conditions.

I. To renounce his Alliance with the Great Mogul, and to send him back his Troops.

II. To maintain at the Crown Charge 22000 Turks at Isphahan, and in that Province.

III. To undertake nothing against the Interests of the Port.

IV. To send Four of the most beautiful Persian Ladies that he has in his Seraglio, to Constantinople.

N.B. This last Article will seem strange to the Christian Reader, if it be consider'd, that there's seldom less than 500 Concubines in the Seraglio of the Grand Seignior; but then, it may be a Question whether the Beauties of the Persian are not preferable to the other; for we are told by Tavernier and Thyenot, that whereas the Turkish generally consists of young Virgins stole from Foreign Nations, the Monarchs of Persia send their Officers to search for the handsomest Virgins in all their Dominions, and that they carry them off to the Seraglio by main Force, without any Regard to the Cries and Tears of their tender Parents; for which Reason the Armenian Christians generally take Care to marry their Daughters at nine or ten Years of Age. The Persian Sophies also take away the Wives of their Subjects at Pleasure, and put them into their Seraglios for Concubines; but when they rob any great Lords of their Wives, they are so considerate as to send them some of those Concubines, tho' they take them away again at Pleasure.

From Paris, May 21. Here is much Talk of a quadruple Alliance between the Emperor, the Kings of Spain, Portugal and Sardinia. Many of our Troops are marching towards Catalonia, under the Command of Lieutenant General de Fimarcon. We hear the King of Spain has 40000 Men on Foot, and eighteen Men of War in Readiness. 'Tis said our King has declar'd he will not marry these two Years. No Account is come as yet of the Arrival of the Infanta on the Frontier.

They write from Cambray, that the Ministers of the Emperor and of the King of Spain, have taken their Leave of the other Ministers in order to return Home.

From the Hague, May 24. Here is an Account that the City of Croutznach receiv'd much Damage by stormy Rains, which rais'd such Floods, that forty or fifty Men were drown'd in that City, many Houses, and Part of the City Walls were wash'd away, and two Villages in the Neighbourhood destroy'd.

Letters from Rome say, that the first Decree of the present Council of Lateran, was, on the 14th Instant, put up at all the usual Places, importing, that all the Clergy who enjoy any Benefice, shall forbear wearing Lay-Habits, on the Penalty of losing, not only their Benefices, but also of refunding all the Income they re-

and, since they were put in Possession of the same, and also of being under the Censure of Mortal Sin, at the Discretion of the Pope.

From Stockholm, May 7. The Protestants in Poland have in a Letter to our King desired earnestly, that as he is the first Guarantee of the Treaty of Oliva, he would be speedy in his Endeavours for obliging the Republick to give them Satisfaction, on Account of the Affair of Thorn &c.

From Paris May 26. N. S. An Express from the Duke Duras has brought Advice, that the Infanta of Spain being arriv'd in good Health at St. Pied de Port upon the 16th Instant, she was the next Morning deliver'd with the proper Formalities into the Hands of the Marquess de Santa Cruz entrusted with the King of Spain's Power to receive her, and nominated by his Catholick Majesty to conduct her to Court, with the Detachment of Troops, and Officers of the King of Spain's Household, sent to meet her. That Princess as she received several Presents from the King, so did she also make some to the French Ladies and Officers that conducted her.

From Hague, May 26. All the Letters from the upper Rhine and Switzerland, say, that the Marriage of the King of France to the beautiful Princess, Daughter of King Stanislaus, is so far from being a Mystery now at Weissembourg, that the Prince himself, her Father, has made it known to the Princes his Neighbours; and that tho' for certain Reasons, the same is not yet declar'd at Paris, the Thing is nevertheless certain. They say that this Princess, who was born in June 1703, is as yet in a Convent at the City of Tours in France.

From the Hague of the 26th. of May, That a Courier from London is gone through that Place for Hannover, who carry'd the necessary Orders for the King's Reception. The Ministers at the Cambray Congress are going to separate. There is some Talk of a Quadruple Alliance betwixt the Court of Vienna, Madrid, Lisbon and Turin; and that the King of Spain has 40000 Men on Foot, besides 18 Men of War, ready to put to Sea. 'Tis said that in Pursuance of the late Treaty betwixt the Emperor and Spain, Gibraltar and Portmahon are to remain in the Possession of Great Britain, on Condition that his Britannick Majesty does not insist on the great Sums of Money which he demands of the Spaniards.

The Republick of Poland seems further than ever from an Accommodation about the Affair of Thorn, which is ascribed to the Protection of a certain Court. 'Tis observ'd, that there is a great Harmony betwixt the Courts of Vienna, Saxony, and Bavaria.

L O N D O N,

His Majesty's most gracious Letter to the general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh May 6. 1725

G E O R G E R.

RIGHT Reverend and Wellbeloved, we greet you well. That steady Zeal and Affection to our Person and Government, as well as Concern for the Interest and Prosperity of the Church, which have so eminently appeared in your former Assemblies, leave Us no Room to doubt but we shall find in you the same good Spirit and Disposition on all future Occasions, especially in this your present Meeting, which we therefore most willingly approve of, and Countenance with our Royal Authority.

We have given you so many Assurances of our Resolutions to maintain inviolable the Rights and Privileges of the Church of Scotland as by Law establish'd, that we think it unnecessary to repeat them at this Time, or to recommend to you such Measures as shall be conceived to conduce most to the flourishing Estate of the true reformed Religion, the Promoting of Virtue and Discouraging Vice and Immorality, in all which you may be assured of Our Approbation and Concurrency.

Our Commissioner has it in his Instructions to signify to you the Steps taken by us to put some Stop to the spreading of Ignorance and Profaneness on the one Hand, and the Trafficking of Popish Priests and Emisaries on the other, in the Highlands and Islands, of which frequent Representations have been laid before Us from several preceding Assemblies and their Commissions.

As Nothing can be more becoming a Religious Assembly, than the Spirit of Moderation and Unanimity, so can it suffer in Nothing more than in Divisions, which we therefore most earnestly exhort you to avoid, and guard against the Practices of such as would labour to destroy that Brotherly Love and Affection which ought to shine and prevail in all your Debates and Councils.

We are so sensible of the Capacity and Abilities of our right trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor Hugh Earl of Loudon, that we have thought fit to renew our Choice of him, to represent Our Royal Person in this Assembly; not doubting but his true Concern for the Church, as well as Zeal for our Service, will render him acceptable to you. And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's the 17th. Day of April 1725, in the 10th Year of Our Reign. By his Majesty's Command,

R O X B U R G H.

(18) Yesterday the Managers, the Earl Macclesfield and his Council being present in the House of Lords, the Earl offered to give further Evidence relating to his Charity, and particularly, that the Money put into the Poor-box did amount to above 170 Pound per Annum. Also, that his real Estate exceeds not 3000 Pounds per Annum; and his personal one not above 2000 per Annum; on which the Managers objected, saying, the Earl's Council had closed his Evidence. That such Proceedings are not allow'd in any Court of Justice, and might be a President of dangerous Consequence, besides the Earl might have 100,000 Pound, nay, a Million personal Estate, and conceal it, and who should open his Coffers to discover it. Their Lordships after some Debate, ordered that no such Evidence should be admitted. The Earl being acquainted with this Order, stood up, and complain'd much of the Disorders he was in by the Fatigue he sustain'd during his Tryal, for want of Rest; adding, that overlabouring to prepare for making Observations on the Evidence, render'd him incapable of doing it at present, and therefore desired further Time. On which their Lordships allowed him till Wednesday.

The Bill for enabling the Lord Bolingbrooke to enjoy several Estates, was read, and order'd to be read again on Thursday.

By the last Dutch Post, we have Advice that the Lord Bolingbrooke will be in England this Week. — And that the King of Prussia had attempted Nothing against the Poles as yet, and that it remains as still uncertain as to Peace or War, in relation to the Affair of Thorn.

(20) Yesterday the Earl of Macclesfield proceeded to make his Observations on the Evidence during his Tryal, and with much Eloquence owned his Majesty's great Munificence to him, which he confessed was more than was due to his Services, and even exceeded his Wishes.

He then reasoned upon the several Statutes against buying and selling Places, which he said could not affect him in the Case of the Masters in Chancery, unless they had been Men of Incapacity, Dishonest, or Corrupt; the contrary of which appear'd, with respect to those he admitted, and besides the taking of Money had been practis'd by his Predecessors, and insisted on them as his Right. And as to the 1051. taken from the Clerk of the Custodies, it appear'd, that much more had been taken by one of his Predecessors.

His Lordship having spoke about three Hours, and seeming to want Recess and Refreshment, the Bishop of Winchester mov'd for it, and the Managers, Earl, &c. withdrew for that End: And being return'd, the Earl went thro' his Observations upon all the Articles, which

which lasted about an Hour and a Half more, wherein he remarked, That Part of the Deficiency had been lately paid by the Masters, Security given for more, and it was possible that the whole might be completed; and submitted the whole to their Lordships Consideration, concluding with observing, That it was usual to say a good deal to move Compassion, but that was an Artifice practised by such only as could make a weak Defence.

We hear that his Majesty will set out for Hannover on the third of June.

The Squadron appointed to convoy his Majesty to Holland, is as follows, viz. the *Kingsale*, *Rose*, *Success*, and *Port Mahon*, to be commanded by Sir John Norris, who hoists his Flag aboard the *Kingsale*.

Princess Lovisa, youngest Daughter to their Royal Highnesses, who on the 25th of April last was inoculated for the Small Pox, is now out of Danger.

DUBLIN May 29.

On Saturday the 21d. Instant, betwixt eleven and twelve at Night departed this Life, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Viscount Moleworth, at his Seat of *Breckinstown*, near *Swords*, in the 67th. Year of his Age.

This Great Man's Character is too well known in the World, to need being enlarged on in a Paper of this Kind, where it would be almost profane to attempt it. His Lordship distinguished himself by a very early and zealous Appearance for the late *Happy Revolution*, and enjoy'd no small share in the Esteem of his Royal Master King *William*, by whom he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to *Denmark*, in which Station he resided at that Court for several Years; and soon after his Return, obliged the Publick with an Account of that Country, which is generally esteemed one of the best Books of the Kind, that has appeared in English, from whence it has been translated into several Foreign Languages. He frequently served his Country in the House of Commons both here and in England, and always behaved himself in Parliament with that *Firmness* and *Intrepidity* in the Cause of *LIBERTY*; and our *Antient Constitution*; which tho' sometimes disagreeable to particular Persons, and Parties, when his Maxims happened to clash with their private Interest, yet has been applauded by all Parties in their Turns, as soon as the warm fit was over, and the Humours of the Nation had settled. He was raised to the Peerage by His present Majesty in the Beginning of his Reign, and continued to serve his Country with Indefatigable Industry, and *uncorrupted Integrity*, till the two last Years of his Life, when finding himself worn out with constant Application to PUBLICK AFFAIRS, and a long and painful Indisposition, he was obliged to retire from Business, and pass the Remainder of his Days in that *Learned Leisure*, so highly celebrated by the Great Men of Antiquity, whom his Lordship set up for his Models, and so exactly resembled in all Parts of his Character.

Besides the Account of *Denmark*, his Lordship is reputed the Author of several other Pieces, with great force of Reason, and Masculine Eloquence, all in Defence of *LIBERTY*, the *CONSTITUTION* of

his Country, and the Common *RIGHT* of Mankind: Certain it is, that few Men of his Fortune and Quality have either been more Learned, or more highly esteemed by Men of Learning, as is evident from the Writings of Mr. *Locke*, Mr. *Molyneux*, and the late Extraordinary Earl of *Shaftsbury*.

His Lordship was married to the Honourable Mrs. *Letitia Coote*, Daughter to the Lord *Cloony*, who survives him. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Excellency John now Lord *Moleworth*, Envoy Extraordinary from his Britannick Majesty to the King of *Sardinia*; besides whom he has left six Sons, and two Daughters; viz. The Honourable *Richard Moleworth*; *William Moleworth*, Esq; Surveyor General of the Lands in this Kingdom; Captain *Edward Moleworth*; Captain *Walser Moleworth*; *Coote Moleworth* Esq; a Student in the Temple; and *Byssie Moleworth* Esq; now with his Brother in *Italy*; Mrs. *Titchburne*, married to the Honourable Capt. *William Titchburne*, Son to the Lord *Ferrard*; and Mrs. *Letitia*, married to *Edward Bolton* of *Brasile* Esq. His Lordship had also an Elder Daughter, married to *George Monk* Esq; who was a Lady of Extraordinary Merit, and dying about ten Years ago, left behind her a Collection of Excellent Poems, which his Lordship published after her Death, and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*.

Last Week was exported from our Custom House aboard the *William* and *James* for London, seven Casks of Wood's Halfpence and Farthings.

On Sunday last died ——— *Savage* Esq; of Porteferry in the County of *Down*.

On Wednesday last was seiz'd by a Custom-house Officer, in this City, a considerable Quantity of Callicoes and Chincies: They are valued at 180 l.

Yesterday, being his Majesty's Birth Day, the same was ushered in by Ringing of Bells, &c. At Noon there was a splendid Appearance of Persons of Distinction at the Castle, from whence his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went to Dinner at the *Tholose*, where there was a great Entertainment. From thence the Company went to the Play House, after which there was a Ball at the Castle. And the Evening concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

This Day, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of the Royal Family, will be celebrated with usual Solemnities; and we hear, that the Reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath is to preach before the Lord Lieutenant at Christ Church.

THE Physick Garden at Trinity College will be opened on Monday the 7th Day of June, 1725. and a Course of Botany will be there begun, to continue every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tickets will be delivered at the College, and at *William* and *John Smith's*, Bookfellers on the Blind-Key.

Richard Betts Slater, removed from *St. Audions* Arch to the Batchellors Walk, continues to sell Slates, Tyles, and Laths, with due Attendance.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 5, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Rapias in Jus Muli's ridemem alienis.

HORACE.

S. I. R.,

THE following Essay, being the Performance of a very learned and ingenious Gentleman, I presume it will be an acceptable Present to the Publick, and am,

Yr,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.



HERE is scarce any Thing that concerns Human Nature, which does not deserve to be enquired into; I send you some Thoughts upon a very common Subject, Laughter; which you may publish, if you think they can be of any Use to help us to understand what so often happens in

our own Minds, and to know the Use for which it is design'd in the Constitution of our Nature.

Mr. Hobbes has been at Pains to enquire into this Matter; he tells us, that "Laughter is Nothing else but sudden Glory, arising from some sudden Conception of some Eminency in ourselves, by Comparison with the Infirmary of others, or with our own formerly: For Men laugh at the Follies of themselves past, when they come suddenly to Remembrance except they bring with them any present Dishonour."

This Notion the Authors of the *Spectators* Num. 47, have adopted from Mr. Hobbes. That bold Author having carried on his Enquiries, in a singular Manner, without Regard to Authorities; and having fallen into a Way of speaking and thinking, which was much more intelligible than that of the School-men, soon became agreeable to many free Wits of his Age. His grand View was to deduce all human Actions from Selflove; by some bad Fortune he has overlooked every thing which is generous or kind in Mankind; and represents Men in that Light in which a thorough Knave or Coward beholds them, suspecting all Friendship, Love or Social Affection, of Hypocrisy, or selfish Design or Fear.

The learned World has often been told that Puffendorf had strongly imbibed Hobbes's first Principles, altho' he draws much better Consequences from them; and this last Author, as he is certainly vastly preferable to the generality of the School-men, in distinct intelligible Reasoning, has been made the grand Instructor in Morals to all who have of late given themselves

to that Study: Hence it is that the old Notions of Natural Affections, and kind Instincts; The Sense of community, the Decorum, and Honesty, are almost banished out of our Books of Morals; we must never hear of them in any of our Lectures for fear of *lurid Ideas*: All must be Interest, and some selfish Views. Laughter it self must be a Joy from some selfish Interest. If Mr. Hobbes's Notion be just, then first, There can be no Laughter on any Occasion where we make no Comparison of ourselves to others, or of our present State to a worse State, or where we do not observe some Superiority of ourselves above some other Thing. And again, it must follow, that every sudden Appearance of Superiority over another, must excite Laughter, when we attend to it. If both these Conclusions be false, the Notion from whence they are drawn must be so too.

Ist. Then that Laughter often arises without any imagined Superiority of ourselves, may appear from one great Fund of Plesantry, the Parodie, and Burlesque Allusion; which move Laughter in those who may have the highest Veneration for the Writing alluded to, and also admire the Wit of the Person who makes the Allusion. Thus many a profound Admirer of the Machinery in *Homer* and *Virgil* has laugh'd heartily at the Interposition of *Pallas* in *Hudibras*, to save the bold *Talgol* from the Knight's Pistol, presented to the Outside of his Skull,

*But Pallas came in Shape of Rust,
And 'twixt the Spring and Hammer thrust
Her Gorgon Shield, which made the Cock
Stand stiff, as 'twere transform'd to Stock.*

And few who read this imagine themselves superior either to *Homer* or *Butler*; we indeed generally imagine ourselves superior in Sense to the valorous Knight; but not in this Point, of firing rusty Pistols; and pray would any Mortal have laugh'd had the Poet told in a simple unadorned Manner, that his Knight attempted to shoot *Talgol*, but his Pistol was so rusty, that it would not give fire; and yet this would have given us the same Ground of sudden Glory from our Superiority over the valorous Knight.

Again, to what do we compare ourselves, or imagine ourselves superior, when we Laugh at this fantastical imitation of the Poetical Imagery, and similitude of the Morning?

*The Sun, long since, had in the Lap
Of Thetis taken out his Nap;
And like a Lobster boil'd, the Morn,
From Black to Red began to turn.*

Many an Othodox Scotch Presbyterian (which Sect few accuse of disregard for the Holy Scriptures) has been straitened how to preserve his Gravity, upon hearing

hearing the Application of *Scripture* made by his Countryman Dr. *Piscar*, as he observed a Crowd in the Streets about a Mason, who had fallen along with his Scaffold, and was overwhelmed with the Ruins of the Chimney which he had been building, and which fell immediately after the Fall of the poor Mason; *Blessed are the Dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their Labours, and their Works follow them.* And yet few imagine themselves superior to either the Apostle or the Doctor. Their Superiority to the poor Mason I'm sure, could never have raised such Laughter, for this occurred to them before the Doctor's Consolation; in this Case no Opinion of Superiority could have occasioned the Laughter, unless we say, that People imagined themselves superior to the Doctor, in Religion; but an imagined Superiority to a Doctor in Religion, is not a Matter so rare as to raise sudden Joy; and with People who value Religion, the Impiety of another is no Matter of Laughter.

It is said, "That when Men of Wit make us laugh, it is by representing some Oddness or Infirmary in themselves, or others." Thus Allusions made on trifling Occasions, to the most solemn figured Speeches of great Writers, contain such an obvious Propriety, that we imagine ourselves incapable of such Mistakes as the Alluder seemingly falls into; so that in this Case too, there is an imagin'd Superiority. But in Answer to this, we may observe, that we often laugh at such Allusions, when we are conscious that the Person who raises the Laugh, knows abundantly the justest Propriety of speaking, and knows, at present, the Oddness and Impropriety of his own Allusion as well as any in Company; nay, laughs at it himself. We often admire his Wit in such Allusions, and study to imitate him in it as far as we can. Now, what sudden Sense of Glory, or Joy in our Superiority, can arise from observing a Quality in another, which we study to imitate, I cannot imagine. I doubt, if Men compared themselves with the Alluder, whom they study to imitate, they would rather often grow grave or sorrowful.

Nay, further, this is so far from Truth, that imagined Superiority moves our Laughter, that one would imagine from some Instances the very contrary: For if Laughter arose from our imagined Superiority, then, the more that any Object appeared inferior to us, the greater would be the Jest; and the nearer any one came to an Equality with us, or Resemblance of our Actions, the less we should be moved with Laughter. But we see, on the contrary, that, some Ingenuity in Dogs and Monkey, which comes near to some of our own Arts, very often makes us merry; whereas their duller Actions, in which they are much more below us, are no Matter of Jest at all. Whence the Author in the Spectator drew his Observation, *That the Actions of Beasts which move our Laughter, bear a resemblance to a human Blunder*, I confess I cannot Guess, I fear the very contrary, is true, that their imitation of our Grave Wise Actions would be fittest to raise Mirth in the Observer.

The Second Part of the Argument, that Opinion of Superiority suddenly incited in us does not move Laughter, seems the most obvious thing imaginable: If we observe an Object in Pain while we are at Ease, we are in greater danger of Weeping than Laughing: And yet here is occasion for Hobbs's sudden Joy, It must be a very merry State in which a fine Gentleman is, when well Dressed, in his Coach, he passes our Streets, where he will see so many ragged Beggars, and Porters, and Chairmen sweating at their Labour, on every side of him. It is a great pity that we had not an Infirmary or Lazar House to retire to in Cloudy Weather, to get an Afternoon of Laughter at these Inferiour Objects: Strange, that none of our Hobbiests banish all Canary Birds and Squirrels, and Lap-Dogs, and Pugs, and Cats out of their Houses, and substitute in their Places Asses, and Owls, and Snails, and Oysters to be merry upon. From these they might have higher Joys of Superiority, than from those with whom we now please ourselves.

Pride, or an high Opinion of ourselves, must be entirely inconsistent with Gravity: Emptiness must always make Men solemn in their Behaviour, and conscious Virtue and great Abilities must always be upon the Sinner. An Orthodox Believer who is very sure that he is in the true Way to Salvation, must always be merry upon Hereticks to whom he is so much superior in his own Opinion, and no other Passion but Mirth should arise upon hearing of their Heterodoxy. In general, all Men of true Sense and Reflection, and Integrity, of great Capacity for Business, and Penetration into the Tempers and Interests of Men, must be the merriest little Griggs imaginable; *Democritus* must be the sole Leader of all the Philosophers; and perpetual Laughter must succeed into the Place of the Long Beard,

————— To be the Grace
Both of our Wisdom and our Face.

It is pretty strange that the Authors, whom we mentioned above, have never distinguished between the Words *Laughter* and *Ridicule*; this last is but one particular Species of the former, when we are Laughing at the Follies of others, and in this Species there may be some pretence to alledge that some imagined Superiority may occasion it, but then there are innumerable Instances of Laughter, where no Person is Ridiculed, nor does he who Laughs compare himself to any thing whatsoever. Thus how often do we Laugh at some out of the way Description of Natural Objects, to which we never compare our State at all; I fancy few have ever read the *City Shower* without a strong Disposition to Laughter; and instead of imagining any Superiority, are very sensible of a turn of Wit in the Author which they despair of imitating, thus what relation to our Affairs has that Simile in *Hudibras*.

*Instead of Trumpet and of Drum,
Which makes the Warriour's Stomach come,
And whets Men's Valour sharp, like Beer
By Thunder turn'd to Vinegar.*

And then further, even in *Ridicule* it self, there must be something else than bare Opinion to raise it, as may appear from this, that if any one would relate in the simplest Manner these very Weaknesses of others, their extravagant Passions, their absurd Opinions upon which the Man of Wit would Rally, should we hear the best Vouchers of all the Facts alleged, we shall not be disposed to Laughter by bare Narration; Or should one do a real important Injury to another, by taking Advantage of his Weakness, or by some pernicious Fraud let us see another's Simplicity, this is no Matter of Laughter; and yet these important Cheats do really discover our Superiority over the Person Cheated, more than the trifling impostures of our Humourists. The Opinion of our Superiority may raise a sedate Joy in our Minds, very different from Laughter, but such a Thought seldom arises in our Minds in the hurry of a cheerful Conversation among Friends, where there is often an high mutual Esteem. But we go to our Closets often to spin out some fine Conjectures about the Principles of our Actions, which no Mortal is conscious of in himself amidst the very Action; thus these same Authors abovementioned tell us that the desire which we have to see tragical Representations is because of the secret Pleasure we find in thinking ourselves secure from such Evils; we know from what Sect this Notion was derived.

Quibus ipse Malis Liber es quia cernere suave. Lucret.

This Pleasure must indeed be a secret one, so very secret that many a kind compassionate Heart was never conscious of it, but felt it self in a continual state of Horror and Sorrow; our desiring such Sight flows from a kind Instinct of Nature, a secret bond between us and our Fellow-Creatures.

*Nature Imperio Geminus cum funus Adultæ
Virginis occurrit, vel terra Clauditor Infans.*

————— Quis cum bonus —————
Ulla aliena sibi credat Mala. Juven.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON,

FROM Paris of the 30th. of May, That on Sunday last, the 27th. at a Quarter past Two in the Afternoon, the King declared, That having determined soon to embrace the Nuptial State, for the General Good of his Kingdom, he design'd to marry the Princess Leczinski, Daughter of King Stanislaus; whereupon his Majesty received Compliments from the Prince, Princesses, Lords and Ladies of the Court. This Stanislaus, K. of Poland, was elected at Warsaw by the Principal Nobility of Poland, under the Protection of Charles XII. K. of Sweden, in the Room of Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who was set aside for breaking the *Pacta Conventa*. This Election was made July 12, 1724. This Stanislaus, call'd Leczinski, was Palatine of Polnania, and General of Great Poland, and then 27 Years of Age. He had been Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople in the Year 1699. His Father had been high Treasurer of Poland, and his Mother, still, or lately living, was Daughter of the Great General Jablonowski. Stanislaus's Queen Catherine is one of the richest Heiresses of the Kingdom, of the Family Olinski. They were both crowned at Warsaw, October 4, 1703. The King of Sweden being present. These Princes Misfortunes oblig'd them to retire into Turkey, where they stay'd till 1714, and then came into the Dutchy of Deux Ponts. King Stanislaus resides now at Weissenburg, a City in Alsatia, towards the Borders of the Palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the River Luter, four German Miles from Haguenau, and six from Strassburg.

From Hague, May 30. The Marquis de Fenelon Ambassador of France has receiv'd the above Account by an Express, with this additional Circumstance, that the Nuptials are not to be celebrated till the Court returns from Chantilly.

From the Hague Courant, June 1st. The Mount Vesuvius began some Days ago to throw up Flames, with abundance of Bituminous Matter, thro' a new opening lately broken on the East side of it.

From Cambray, May 23. The Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain being concluded at Vienna, by which, the main End of holding the Congress here is accomplish'd: The Ministers of their Britannick and most Christian Majesties are preparing to return Home, having taken their Leaves of the Imperial, Spanish, and other Plenipotentiaries.

From Warsaw, May 19. The Marshal of the Crown dy'd here lately. We have Advice that a Gentleman who had been in his Service, perswaded many of that Nobleman's and other Grande's Vassals, to sell their Effects and retire to the Frontiers of Prussia, in order to make their Fortunes by Plunder, in case of a Rupture with that Court, and that many of those People having Nothing to lose, actually assembled to the Number of 1500, and had occasion'd as much Disorder as if open War was begun: And they add, that the Officers and Ministers have an incredible Difficulty to persuade those People, that there is no Appearance of any War.

From the Hague, June 1. Some Advices say, that the Differences betwixt the Courts of France and Spain are like to be quickly accommodated.

From Paris, May 25. The Bishop of Angers has open'd the general Assembly of the Clergy of this Kingdom, in the Convent of the great Augustines, with a very fine Speech. 'Tis said, that among other religious Affairs, that are to come under their Consideration, they will take Notice of such as relate to the Lateran Council now sitting at Rome.

From Vienna, May 19. The French Resident at this Court begins to concern himself pretty much with the Affairs of Poland, 'tis supposed he does not do it without Orders from his Court, for he is often observed to confer about it with the Ministers of England and Prussia.

From Lisbon, May 5. Letters from Madera give an Account, that on the 18th of November last, they had a violent Earthquake in that Island, which did great Damage there. On the 2d Instant the Infant Don Carlos enter'd into the 10th Year of his Age.

On Saturday the 25th. of last Month the Rt. Hon. Daniel Lord Finch, Son and Heir Apparent to the Earl of Nottingham, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand for the Place of Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, in the room of Paul Methuen, Esq; who is made Treasurer of the Household, in the Place of the late Lord Cholmondeley.

'Tis said that the Lord Bishop of Limerick, lately deceas'd, will be succeeded in that See by the Revd. Dr. Burscough, Chaplan to his Excellency the Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Sunderland East India Ship, Captain Wilkison, is arriv'd in the Downs from Fort St. George, richly laden.

As is also,

The Carteret, Captain Opey a South Sea Ship from Buenos Ayres.

Jonathan Wild did, about two a-Clock in the Morning, take a great Quantity of Liquid *Laudinam* secretly convey'd to him, but taking too great a Dose, vomited it up in a great measure, and liv'd to be hang'd. He was followed to the Place of Execution with loud Acclamations of the Mob, who behav'd more brutishly than they were wont to do on such Occasions. We hear he was struck with a Stone in Holborn, which set him a Bleeding. His dead Body was put into a Coach, and it being given out that it was design'd for the Surgeons, the Populace acquiesced, by which Means it was carried off to be inter'd.

(27) This Afternoon about Two, was appointed for his Majesty to Create 36 Knights of the Bath, but the same is put off till Seven this Evening.

We hear his Majesty designs to set out for Hanover next Wednesday.

Their Excellencies the British Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Cambray are return'd hither, and the Lord Whitworth hath taken his Place in the House of Commons as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Newport.

The Lords took into further Consideration the Impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield. Then arose a Debate, whether they should vote that the Commons had made good their Charge, Article by Article; or answer generally to the Question, is the Earl of Macclesfield guilty of the High Crimes charged on him by the Commons, or not. And it carried for the latter Way of proceeding. Content 58. Not content 29. The main Question was then put, Is the said Earl guilty, or not; which being ask'd of every Lord, laying his right Hand on his Breast, and declaring on his Honour, it carried in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente*. After which the Earl, being brought to the Bar of the House, was acquainted by the Speaker, that the House, having fully considered his Case, had found him Guilty. He informed them of the ill State of his Health, and offered some things in Mitigation of his Offence, but nothing in Arrest of Judgment, and being withdrawn, it was resolv'd on the Question, that the Earl be fined. A Debate then arose, whether the Earl should be rendered for ever incapable of holding any Office in the State, or Common-wealth? and the House being equally divided, 42. against 42. it pass'd in the Negative, according to the Antient Course of that Honourable House. And then the Question was put, that the Earl should never sit in Parliament, nor come within the Verge of the Court, which likewise pass'd in the Negative, 45. against 39. Then Resolv'd, that the Earl's Fine be 30000 l. and that he be committed to the Tower of London, 'till he pay the same.

In the Debates on the last Question, the Duke of Argyle, having taken Notice how fully the Charge had been proved said, He had rather pay his Share to make up the Deficiencies, than be scandaliz'd with the Presence of so corrupt a Man; adding, that this corrupt Man might sit in Judgment on his Life, or Estate, or that of any of their Lordships, whom he beseeched to consider of what Consequence one single Vote might

be, from the Instance just before, wherein the Votes were equal. An attempt was made in the House of Commons to hinder them from demanding Judgment on his Lordship, in regard the Punishment did not seem adequate to his Crimes. Great Complaints have been made in that Honourable House against some late Proceedings of the York Buildings Company.

The Lord Bolingbroke arrived here last Night from Paris. The Lords Wharton, Warrington, Lechmere, and several others, have enter'd their Protest against the Bill in Favour of that late Nobleman. Lord Macclesfield is committed to the Tower.

DUBLIN June 5.

On Monday last departed this Life, at his House in Abby-street, Henry Percy Esq.

On Wednesday last was executed, near St. Stephen's Green, William Molloy, for a Robbery in Golden-lane, of Cloaths to the Value of thirty or forty Pounds. He confest the Fact at the Place of Execution. He was 19 Years of Age.

A Weekly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin: Ending the 21st of May, 1725.

Aged	05	Infants	04
Consumption	09	Jaundice	01
Dropsy and Jaundice	01	Measles	02
Dropsy	01	Palsy	01
Fever	10	Small-pox	15
Fits	06	Teeth	04

Males Buried	34	Under 16	27
Females Buried	25	Total Buried	59
Males Baptized	12	Total Baptized	20
Females Baptized	08	Decreased in Burials	09
Above 16	32	Decreased in Christnings	00

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Middle Price of Wheat being at 1 l. 14 s. 0 d. the Quarter, which is Two Barrels.

Penny	Household Loaf	18 Oun. 4 Drachms
Fourpenny		4 P. 10 Oun. 0 Dr
Sixpenny		6 P. 15 Oun. 0 Dr
Twelvepenny		13 P. 14 Oun. 0 Dr

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookseller on the Blind-Key.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler, living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Laurels, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex-street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelica-Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

POSTSCRIPT.

Paris, May, 28.

Yesterday his Majesty declared his Marriage as follows, *Festhouse a Princess of Poland.*

According to Letters from Madrid, the Troopain Catalonia were to be 35000 Men, and those of Navarre 16000, besides a flying Camp of 6000. The Court has also ordered 72000 Soldiers Shirts to be made, but no other Preparations for the aforesaid Armament are making. 'Tis added, that ten Men are to be added to each Company, as well Cavalry as Infantry.

L. O. N. D. O. N., May 29.

To-morrow a Council is to meet at St James's in order to swear Sir Peter King Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, and the Lord Chief Baron Eyre chief Justice of the Common Pleas: Baron Gilbert, chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Baron Hale is sent for from Ireland to be Baron here.

Yesterday the King was complimented (upon his entering into the 66th Year of his Age) by all the Nobility, and among them the Lord Bolingbroke. At Night there was a Ball at St. James's, the 36 Knights of the Bath had their Scarlet Robes on, with Gold Medals, representing three Crowns; each valued at three Guineas.

Mr. Forbes is made Advocate General of Scotland, in Room of Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Greystein Solicitor General.

Sir Peter King's Patent is passing, with all possible Speed, to be Baron of Oakham, and Mr. Doddington

is to be made a Baron, and several Alterations are talk'd of among the Ministers of State.

The Lord Hartcourt has introduced the Lord Bolingbroke to the King in order to his Preferment.

By a Dutch Post we are advis'd, that the Parliament of Paris has complimented the King, on Account of his declaring his Marriage.

We have received the following List of those that were honoured with the Knighthood of the Bath.

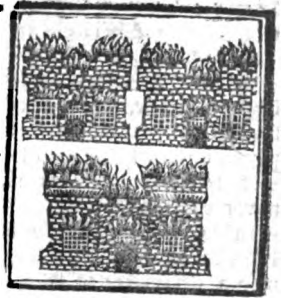
His Highness Prince William AUGUSTUS,	Lord Nassau Paulet
Duke of Richmond	Robert Walpole, Esq;
Duke of Manchester.	William Stanhope, Esq;
Earl of Leicester	Spencer Compton, Esq;
Earl of Sussex	Paul Methuen, Esq;
Earl of Delorain	William Young, Esq;
Earl of Halifax	Sir George Gage, Bart.
Earl of Pomfret	Sir John Hubbard, Bart.
Earl of Inchiquin	Sir Robert Sutton, Bart.
Earl of Albemarle	Conyers D'Arcy, Esq;
Earl of Burford	T. Lumly Sanderson, Esq;
Viscount Torrington	Morgan of Tredegar, Esq;
Viscount Tyrconnel	Robert Clifton, Esq;
Viscount Malpas	Thomas Cook, Esq;
Lord Glenorchy	John Monson, Esq;
Lord Clinton	General Wills
Lord Delaware	General Wade
Lord Walpole	— Newton, Esq;
	Watson Wentworth, Esq;

His Grace the Duke of Montague is appointed Grand Master of the Order.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 12, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Humano Capiti Cervicem, Pictor, Equinam
Fungere si velit, et varias inducere Plumas
Undique collatis Membris, ut turpiter atrum
Definat in Piscem Mulier formosa superne,
Spectatum admitti, Risum teneatis Amici?*

HORACE.

S I R,



IN my former Letter I attempted to shew that Mr. Hobbs's Account of Laughter was not just. I shall now endeavour to discover some other Ground of that Sensation, Action, Passion, or Affection, I know not which of them a Philosopher would call it.

The ingenious Mr. Addison, in his Treatise of *The Pleasures of the Imagination*, has justly observed many sublimer Sensations than those commonly mentioned among Philosophers: He observes particularly, that we receive Sensations of Pleasure from those Objects which are *vast, new, or beautiful*: And on the contrary, that Objects which are more *narrow and confined, or deformed and irregular*, give us disagreeable Ideas. It is unquestionable, that we have a great Number of Perceptions, which one can scarcely reduce to any of the five Senses, as they are commonly explained; such as either the Ideas of *Grandeur, Dignity, Decency, Beauty, Harmony*; or on the other Hand, of *Meanness, Baseness, Indecency, Deformity*; and that we apply these Ideas not only to material Objects, but to *Characters, Abilities, Actions*.

It may be further observed, that by some strange *Associations* of Ideas made in our Infancy, we have frequently some of these Ideas recurring along with a great many Objects, to which they have no other Relation than what Custom and Education give them, or at most, some very distant Resemblance. The very *Affections* of our Minds are ascribed to inanimate Objects; and some Animals, perfect enough in their own Kind, are made constant *Emblems* of some Vices or Meanness; whereas other Kinds are made *Emblems* of the contrary Qualities. For Instances of these *Associations* we may take the following ones, Sanctity in our Churches; Magnificence in Publick Buildings; Affection between the Oak and Ivy, the Elm and Vine; Hospitality in a Shade; Grandeur in the Sky, the Sea, and Mountains; Solemnity and Horror in shady Woods. An Ass is the common Emblem of Stupidity and Sloth; a Swine of selfish Luxury; an Eagle of a great Genius; a Lion of Intrepidity; an Ant of low Industry; and prudent Oeconomy. Some inanimate Objects have in like manner some accessory I-

deas of Meanness, either for some natural Reason, or often by meer Chance and Custom.

Now the same ingenious Author observes in the *Spectator* Vol. I. Numb. 62, that what we call a *great Genius*, such as becomes a Heroick Poet, gives us Pleasure by filling the Mind with *great Conceptions*; and therefore they adduce most of their Similitudes and Metaphors from Objects of Dignity, and Grandeur, where the Resemblance is generally very obvious. This is not generally call'd *Wit*, but something nobler. What we call *grave Wit* consists in bringing such resembling Ideas together, as one could scarcely have imagined had so exact a Relation to each other: or when the Resemblance is carried on through many more Particulars than we could have at first expected: And this therefore gives the Pleasure of *Surprise*. In this serious *Wit*, though we are not solicitous about the Grandeur of the Images, we must still beware of bringing in Ideas of Baseness or Deformity, unless we are studying to represent an Object as base and deformed. Now this sort of *Wit* is seldom apt to move *Laughter* more than *Heroick Poetry*.

That then which seems generally the Cause of *Laughter*, is "The bringing together of Images which have contrary additional Ideas, as well some Resemblance in the principal Idea: This Contrast between Ideas of Grandeur, Dignity, Sanctity, Perfection; and Ideas of Meanness, Baseness, Profanity seems to be the very Spirit of Burlesque; and the greatest Part of our Rail- lery and Jest are founded upon it.

We also find ourselves moved to *Laughter* by an overstraining of *Wit*, by bringing Resemblances from Subjects of quite a different Kind from the Subject to which they are compared; "When we see instead of the easiness and natural Resemblance which constitutes true *Wit*, a *Forced-straining* of a Likeness, our *Laughter* is apt to arise; as also, when the only Resemblance is not in the Idea, but in the Sound of the Words; "And this is the Matter of *Laughter* in the Pun.

Let us see if this Thought may not be confirmed in many Instances. If any Writing has obtained an high Character for *Grandeur, Sanctity, Inspiration*, or sublimity of Thoughts, and Boldness of Images; the Application of any known Sentence of such Writings to any low, vulgar, or base Subjects, never fails to divert the Audience, and set them a *Laughing*. This Fund of *Laughter* the Antients had by Allusions to *Homer*: Of this the Lives of some of the Philosophers

Diogenes Laertius supply abundance of Instances. Our late *Burlesque* Writers derive a great Part of their Pleasantry from their introducing, on the most trifling Occasions, Allusions to some of the bold Schemes, or Figures, or Sentences of the great Poets, upon the most solemn Subjects; *Mudbrains* and *Bon Quixotes* will supply one with Instances of this in almost every Page. It were to be wished that the Boldness of our Age had never carried their ludicrous Allusions to yet more venerable Writings. We know that Allusions to the Phrases of *Holy Writ* have obtained to some Gentlemen a Character of *Wit*, and often furnished *Laughter* to their hearers, when their Imaginations have been too barren to give any other Entertainment. But I appeal to the Religious themselves, if these allusions are not apt to move *Laughter*, unless a more strong affection of the Mind, a religious Horror at the Profanity of such Allusions, prevents their allowing themselves the Liberty of laughing at them. Now in this Affair I fancy any one will acknowledge that an Opinion of Superiority is not at all the Occasion of the *Laughter*.

Again, any little Accident to which we have joined the Idea of *Meanness*, befalling a Person of great Gravity, Ability, Dignity, is a Matter of *Laughter* for the very same Reason; thus the strange Contortions of the Body in a Fall, the Dirtying of a decent Dress, the natural Functions which we study to conceal from Sight, are Matter of *Laughter*, when they occur to Observation in Persons of whom we have high Ideas; nay the very Human Form has the Ideas of Dignity so generally joined with it, that even in ordinary Persons such mean Accidents are Matter of Jest; but still the Jest is encreased by the Dignity, Gravity or Modesty of the Person; which shews that it is this Contrast or Opposition of Ideas of Dignity and Meanness which is the Occasion of *Laughter*.

We generally imagine in Mankind some Degree of *Wisdom* above other Animals; and have high Ideas of them on this Account; if then along with our Notion of *Wisdom* in our *Fit* Words, there occurs any Instance of *gross Inadvertence*, or *great Mistake*; this is a great cause of *Laughter*. Our Countrymen are very subject to little Trips of this Kind; and furnish often some Diversion to their Neighbours, not only by Mistakes in their Speech, but in Actions. but even this Kind of *Laughter* cannot well be said to arise from our Sense of Superiority. This alone may give a sedate Joy, but not be a Matter of *Laughter*; since we shall find the same Kind of *Laughter* arising in us, where this Opinion of Superiority does not attend it: For if the most ingenious Person in the World, whom the whole Company esteems, should through inadvertent Hearing, or any other Mistake, answer quite from the Purpose, the whole Audience may laugh heartily, without the least Abatement of their good Opinion. Thus we know some very ingenious Men have not in the least suffered in their Characters by an extemporary *Pun*, which raises the *Laughter* very readily; whereas a premeditated *Pun*, which diminishes our Opinion of a *Writer*, will seldom raise any *Laughter*.

Again, the more violent Passions as *Fear*, *Anger*, *Sorrow*, *Compassion*, are generally look'd upon as something great and solemn; the beholding of these Passions in another, strikes a Man with Gravity; Now if these Passions are artfully, or accidentally raised upon small Occasions, or upon a fictitious Occasion, they move the *Laughter* of those who imagine the Occasions to be small and contemptible, or who are conscious of the Fraud; this is the Occasion of the *Laughter* in *Biting*, as they call such Deceptions.

According to this Scheme there must necessarily arise a vast Diversity in Men's Sentiments of the *Ridiculous* in Actions or Characters; according as their Ideas of Dignity and Wisdom are various. A truly wise Man who places the Dignity of Human Nature in good Affections and suitable Actions, may be apt to laugh at those who employ their most solemn and strong Affections about what, to the wise Man, appears perhaps very useless or mean. The same Solemnity of Behaviour and *Keeness* of Passion, about a Place or Ceremony, which ordinary People only employ about the

absolute Necessaries of Life, may make them laugh at their Betters. When a Gentleman of Pleasure, who thinks that Good fellowship and Gallantry are the only valuable Enjoyments of Life, observes Men with vast Solemnity and *earnestness*, heaping up Money, without using it, or encumbering themselves with Purchases and Mortgages, which the gay Gentleman with his Paternal Revenue, thinks very silly Affairs, he may make himself very merry upon them: And the frugal Man, in his Turn, makes the same Jest of the Man of Pleasure. The successful Gambler, whom no Disaster forces to lay aside the trifling Ideas of an Amusement in his Play, may laugh to see the serious Looks and Passions of the gravest Business, arising in the Loser, amidst the Ideas of a Recreation. There is indeed in these last Cases an Opinion of Superiority in the *Laughter*, but this is not the proper Occasion of his *Laughter*, otherwise I see not how we should ever meet with a composed Countenance any where: Men have their different Relishes of Life, most People prefer their own Taste to that of others, but this moves no *Laughter*, unless in representing the pursuits of others they do join together some whimsical Image of opposite Ideas.

In the more Polite Nations there are certain Modes of Dress, Behaviour, Ceremony, generally received by all the better sort as they are commonly called: To these Modes Ideas of Decency Grandeur, and Dignity are generally joined; Hence Men are fond of imitating the Mode: And if in any polite Assembly, a contrary Dress, Behaviour, or Ceremony appear to which we have joined in our Country the contrary Ideas of *Meanness*, *Rusticity*, *Sullenness*. A Laugh does ordinarily arise, or a disposition to it, in those who have not the thorough good Breeding, or Reflection, to restrain themselves, or break through these customary Associations.

And hence we may see, that what is counted *Ridiculous* in another. We are apt to Laugh at *Homer*, when he compares *Ajax* unwillingly retreating, to an Ass driven out of a Corn-field; or when he compares him to a Boar; Or *Ulysses* tossing all Night without Sleep through Anxiety, to a *Pudding frying* on the Coals. Those three Similes, have all got low, mean Ideas joined to them with us, which it is very probable they have not had in *Greece* in *Homer's* days; Nay, as to one of them, the Boar, it is well known, that in some Countries of Europe, where they have Wild Boars for Hunting, even in our Times, they have not these low sordid Ideas joined to that Animal, which we have in these Kingdoms; who never see them but in their dirty Styres, or on Dung-hills. This may teach us how impertinent a great many Jest are, which are made upon the Style of some other Ancient Writings, in Ages when Manners were very different from Ours, tho' perhaps fully as Rational, and every way as Human and Just,

(This to be continued)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM the Hague, June 5. They write from France, that they have receiv'd Letters from Lisbon, by the Way of Madrid, with Advice, that two Dutch Men of War attack'd two Corsairs of Algier, and took one of them carrying 40 Guns and 600 Men, and brought her into the Tagus, but the other escap'd.

From Vienna, May 31. This Court is actually occupy'd in preparing the Ratification of the late concluded Treaty between the Emperor and Spain.

From Berlin, That the Prussian Officers have actually receiv'd Orders to draw their Troops into quarters, on Account of the King of Poland, having assur'd his Prussian Majesty that upon his Return to Poland, all Matters should be rectify'd.

From Rome of the 19th. of May, That the Pope went to the Church of St. John Lateran, and with all the usual Ceremonies prescribed in the old Ritual, baptized by Immersion 4 Turks and 3 Jews, one of them a Woman, who are lately proselited to the Christian Faith. No Cardinal or Prelate was invited to the Ceremony.

L O N D O N, June, 1, 3, 5.

His Majesty's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Monday the 31st of May 1725.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am come to put an End to this Session of Parliament, which, though it has been extended to an unexpected Length, has been so well employ'd for the Service and Interest of the Publick, that I assure my self it will be to the general Satisfaction of the Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The prudent Use you have made of the present flourishing State of Credit, by a certain Reduction of more than three Millions, seven Hundred Thousand Pounds, to an Interest of four per Cent. and by a wise Provision for the Redemption thereof by Parliament, without further Notice, on Payment of such sums as the Circumstances of the Government will from Time to Time admit, has secur'd a considerable Addition to the sinking Fund, not subject to the Hazard of future Events.

You have not only rais'd the Supply for the Service of the current Year, at the lowest Rate of Interest that has been known, but without laying any new Burthen on my People, you have enabled me to discharge the Debts of my civil Government, Debts contracted by necessary and unavoidable Expenses, and in Support of such Measures of Government as have greatly encreas'd the Happiness of my People: You have thereby shewn your just Regard to my Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As all our publick Blessings are the happy Effects of the general Tranquillity we now enjoy, I cannot but express my Satisfaction in the Provisions you have made for suppressing and preventing Disturbances and Commotions in those Parts, where the Peace of the Kingdom might have been most endanger'd.

Nothing more remains necessary, than to tell you, that I entirely depend on the faithful Discharge of your Duties in your several Stations, and on your constant Care in your respective Countries, to preserve the Peace and Quiet of the Publick: But I know not how to Part with you, without first returning you my very hearty Thanks for the many repeated Instances you have, in this Session, given me, of your Duty and Affection. All such Returns may be expected from me, as can be made by the most indulgent Prince to an affectionate and loyal People.

Then the Lord King, Speaker, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 1st of July next, to be then here held: and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 1st of July next.

The Speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons when he gave the Thanks of the House to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield.

Gentlemen,

It is with the greatest Chearfulness that I obey the Commands of the House on this Occasion; and yet I was never, on any Occasion, more sensible of the Difficulty of performing them as I ought; but I have this Satisfaction in this Motion's being made, when I least expected it, that my not being prepar'd may be some Excuse for the Defects, which I should not have been able to have supply'd, had I had never so long a Time

Gentlemen,

You have maintain'd the Charge of the Commons with that Force of Argument, Beauty of Expression, and Strength of Reason, as would have gain'd you the highest Applause in the most flourishing of the Grecian Commonwealths; and I may add,

*Nec dignius unquam
Majestas meminit sese Romana loquatam.*

But I shall not enlarge farther on this Part of your Praise, being sensible that I am not able to express my self in a Manner suitable to the Dignity of the Subjects, your own Tongues are only equal to such an Undertaking; and were I able to do it, your Modesty would not Permit it: I shall therefore proceed in obeying the Commands of the House in such a Manner as you your selves may hear it, not only without Offence, but I hope with Satisfaction; by endeavouring to set in their proper Light the great and lasting Benefits your Country will receive by your faithful Discharge of your Duty.

You have hop'd the Cries of Orphan's, and dry'd up the Tears of the Widow; even those who must ever be insensible of the Benefits they receive, Idiots and Lunatics, (and such only can be insensible of them) will be partakers of the Fruits of your Labours.

But you are more particularly entitled to the Thanks of this House, by having made the Prosecutions of the Commons, against great Offenders, practicable: The Power of Impeachment, that Sword of Vengeance, which the Constitution has put into the Hands of the Commons, (and which when drawn by Party Rage, when directed by the Malice of Faction, or wielded by unskilful Hands, has too often wounded that Constitution it was intended to preserve) has now, by your able management turn'd its Edge to its proper Object a great Offender; and if the Wound it has given, should not be so deep, as many may expect; yet you may be very sure it never can be imputed to the want of Strength in your Arm: And I hope and trust from your prudent Conduct thro' the whole Progress of the Trial, that this great Privilege of the Commons will ever remain a Terror to evil Doers; and that it may be a Praise to them that do well; the House has unanimously come to this Resolution: Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the Thanks of this House be given to the Members who were appointed the Managers of the Impeachment against Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, for their faithful Management in their Discharge of the Trust reposed in them.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll is made Master of the Ordinance, in the Room of the Earl Cadogan. His Grace has also the Royal Regiment of Horse, lately the Duke of Bolton's.

The Duke of Dorset is made Lord High Steward of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of the Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Bolton is made Lord Lieutenant of the Tower, and Tower Hamlets, in the Room of the Earl of Lincoln, who succeeds the Right Hon. William Poultney, Esq; as Cofferer of the Household.

The Right Hon. the Lord King, being removed from the Common Pleas, to be Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is succeeded in the Court Common Pleas by the Lord Chief Baron Eyre; and Mr. Baron Gilbert being made Lord Chief Baron in his Room, Bernard Hale, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, comes over to be a Baron here.

Richard West, Esq; is appointed Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir William Strickland Bart. is appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the Room of George Baillie, Esq; who has a Pension of 1000 l. per Ann.

Sir George Oxenden Bart. is made one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the Room of Daniel Poultney, Esq; William Thompson, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of York, is nominated one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

Duncan Forbes, Esq; is made Lord Advocate for Scotland in the Room of Robert Dundas, Esq; and Charles Erskine, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor, in the Room of — Sinclair, and Charles Binning, Esqs; and Col. Cathcart, succeeds Mungb Grame of Gorthy, Esq; in the Office of Receiver General in that Country; as also, John Douglass of Cavers, Esq; to the Office of Post Master General in the Room of Sir John Inglis of Crammond, Bart.

We hear, that the following Noble Lords protested against the Earl of Macclesfield's being allowed capable of enjoying any Office, or Place of Trust under the Crown, or of sitting in the House of Peers, (viz.) The Dukes of Argyle, and Wharton; the Earls of Abingdon, Scarisdale, Litchfield, Warrington, Strafford, Lords Gower, Lechmere, Ashburnham, Pomfret, Bathurst, &c.

His Majesty has Ordered the Name of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield to be raised out of the List of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The 3d. His Majesty set out from St. James's, cross'd the Ferry at Westminster, din'd on Board the Carolina Yatch, at Greenwich, and afterwards sailed down the River for Holland.

From Edinburgh, of the 19th. of May, That a Fire broke out at Glasgow, in the Gorbels of that City, which Destroyed above 40 Houses, in 3 Hours Time.

We have the following List of the Lords Justices appointed during his Majesty's Absence.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Lord King, Lord Chancellor.
The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President.
Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Dorset, Lord High Steward.
Duke of Grafton, Lord Great Chamberlain.
Duke of Roxburrow, Secretary of State.
Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State.
Duke of Argyle, Master of the Ordinance.
Duke of Bolton, Lord Lieutenant of the Tower.
Earl of Berkley, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Earl of Godolphin.
Lord Viscount Townshend, Secretary of State.
Lord Viscount Hartcourt.
Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Sir Robert, Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Earl of Ila, who goes with his Majesty to Hanover, is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General.

DUBLIN, June, 12th.

We hear from the North, that Clotworthy Upton, Esq; a Remarkable Member of our House of Commons for more than twenty Years; during which, he always served as Knight of the Shire for the County of Antrim, died the Beginning of this Week at his Seat of Castle Upton, near Antrim.

On Tuesday last John Pratt Esq; Deputy Vice Treasurer, and Pay-master General of this Kingdom, was committed to the Four Courts Marshalsea, by Order of the Government, on Account, as 'tis said, of considerable Deficiencies in the Publick Money.

Letters from Glasgow of the 4th. Instant mention nothing of the Fire said to have been in that City, in the London Papers.

The Revd. Dr. Bueschugh, Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Carteret, is nominated Bishop of Limerick, in the Room of Dr. Smith Deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS JOURNAL will be published every Saturday, and Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent to them early, at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer, at the usual Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author, will be taken in (Postage being paid) by John Smith Bookseller on the Blind-Key.

THE Nancy Brigantine of Whitehaven, Joseph Terry Master, bound from London to Whitehaven; burthen about thirty five Tons, wanting a Head, Main-Top Mast, rigged aloft, a pretty Square Stern, painted Green and Red, two Planks aloft painted with Yellow Oaker, an Oak Main-Mast forked with Oak; was Pyratically taken off the Lizard the 22d of May last in the Night, by a Snow, supposed French built. The Nancy had on Board twelve Tons of Hemp, three Bales marked P. H. of Linnen viz. white and brown Oxenbriggs, Hessius Sheeting, Silesia's and Garlix, one Cask of Pewter, marked P. H. a Barrel of Fish Oyle, twelve bolts of Holland Duck, six bundles of Sail Twine, one Box of cut Tobacco, one Box of fine Hats, a parcel of Haberdashery, one Hog-head of Loaf-Sugar, and one Barrel of Powder Sugar, mark'd P. G. four Casks of Flower, a Hamper of German Spaw Water, a Truss of Buckrams and Linnens, a Truss of Whale-bone, three bundles of Chairs, two Boxes of English Books, a Trunk of wearing Apparel and Linnen; with several other Parcels of Goods with various Marks. This is to give Notice to all the Ports of this Kingdom, that they may secure such Brigantine or Pyrate Snow, and give Notice to Messieurs William Hunt and Jeremy Smith, Merchants in London; Messieurs Thomas Coats and Peter How, Merchants in Whitehaven; or Mr. John Nicholson, Merchant in Dublin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,
Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

Just Publish'd,

Printed for George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame-street.

AN exact Diary of a late Journey to Mequinez, the Residence of the present Emperor of Morocco, (never before touch'd upon in this Kind) by Mr. John Windus, an Officer, who accompanied Commodore Stuart, in his Embassy to that Court. As also, The Masqueraders or fatal Curiosities.

The Sixth Edition of Dr. Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market; where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 19, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Ridiculum Acri
Fortius et melius Magnas plerumque secas res.

S I R,



O treat this Subject of *Laughter* gravely, may subject the Author to a Censure, like to that which *Longinus* makes upon a prior Treatise of the *Sublime*, because wrote in a Manner very unsuitable to the Subject. But yet it may be worth our Pains to consider the Effects of *Laughter*, and the

Ends for which it was implanted in our Nature, that thence we may know the proper Use of it.

First, We may observe, that *Laughter*, like many other Dispositions of our Minds, is necessarily pleasant to us, when it begins in the natural Manner, from some Perception in the Mind of something ludicrous, and does not take its Rise unnaturally from external Motions in the Body. Every one is conscious that a State of *Laughter* is an easy and agreeable State, that the Recurring or Suggestion of ludicrous Images tends to dispel Fretfulness, Anxiety, or Sorrow, and to reduce the Mind to an easy, happy State; as on the other Hand an easy and happy State is that in which we are most lively and acute in perceiving the Ludicrous in Objects: Any thing that gives us Pleasure, puts us also in a Fitness for *Laughter*, when any thing ridiculous occurs; and ridiculous Objects occurring to a sower'd Temper will be apt to recover it to Easiness. The implanting then a Sense of the Ridiculous, in our Nature, was giving us an Avenue to Pleasure, and an easy Remedy for Discontent and Sorrow.

Secondly, *Laughter*, like other Affections, is very contagious; our whole Frame is so sociable, that one merry Countenance may diffuse Cheerfulness to many; nor are they all Fools who are apt to laugh before they know the Jest, however Curiosity in wise Men, may restrain it, that their Attention may be kept awake.

Thirdly, That we are disposed by *Laughter* to a good Opinion of the Person who raises it, if neither ourselves nor our Friends are made the Butt. *Laughter* is none of the smallest Bonds of common Friendships, though it be of less Consequence in great Heroick Friendships.

Fourthly, If an Object, Action or Event be truly great in every Respect, it will have no Relation or Resemblance to any thing mean or base; and consequently, no mean Idea can be joined to it with any natural Resemblance. If we make some forced remote Jest upon such Subjects, they can never be pleasing to a Man of Sense and Reflection, but raise Contempt of the Ridiculer, as void of just Sense of those Things which

are truly great. As to any great and truly sublime Sentiments, we may perhaps find that, by a playing upon Words, they may be applied to a trifling or mean Action, or Object; but this Application will not diminish our high Idea of the great Sentiment. He must be of a poor trifling Temper who would lose his Relish of the Grandeur and Beauty of that noble Sentence of *Holy Writ*, mentioned in a former Paper, from the Doctor's Application of it. *Virgil Travesty* may often come into an ingenious Man's Head, when he reads the Original and make him uneasy with impertinent Interruptions; but will never diminish his Admiration of *Virgil*. Who disliked that Line in *Homer* by which *Diogenes* the *Cynick* answered a Neighbour at an Execution, who was enquiring into the Cause of the Criminal's Condemnation, (which had been the Counterfeiting of the antient Purple)

Ελλαβε πορφυρὸν θανάτου καὶ μοῖρα πρῶταν.

Let any of our Wits try their Mettle in ridiculing the Opinion of a good and wise Mind governing the whole Universe; Let them try to ridicule Integrity and Honesty, Gratitude, Generosity, or the Love of one's Country, accompanied with Wisdom. All their Art will never diminish the Admiration which we must have for such Dispositions, wherever we observe them pure and unmixed with any low Views, or any Folly in the Exercise of them.

Fifthly, When in any Object there is a Mixture of what is truly great along with something weak or mean, Ridicule may with a weak Mind, who cannot separate the great from the mean, bring the whole into Disesteem; or make the whole appear weak or contemptible: But with a Person of just Discernment and Reflection it will have no other Effect but to separate what is great from what is not so.

Sixthly, When any Object either good or evil is aggravated and encreased by the Violence of our Passions, or an *Enthusiastick* Admiration, or Fear, the Application of Ridicule is the readiest Way to bring down our high Imaginations to a Conformity to the real Moment or Importance of the Affair. Ridicule gives our Minds as it were a Bend to the contrary Side; so that upon Reflection they may be more capable of settling in a just Conformity to Nature.

Seventhly, *Laughter* is received in a different Manner by the Person ridiculed, according as he who uses the Ridicule evidences good Nature, Friendship, and Esteem of the Person whom he laughs at; or the contrary. Eighthly, The enormous Crime or grievous Calamity of another, is not of itself a Subject which can be natural

tutally turned into Ridicule: The former raises Horror in us, and Hatred; and the latter Pity. When *Laughter* arises on such Occasions, it is not excited by the *Guilt* or the *Misery*. To observe the Contortions of the Human Body in the Air, upon the blowing up of an Enemy's Ship, may raise *Laughter* in those who do not reflect on the *Agony* and *Distress* of the Sufferers; but the reflecting on this Distress could never move *Laughter* of it self. So some fantastick Circumstances accompanying a Crime may raise *Laughter*; but a Piece of cruel *Barbarity*, or treacherous *Villany*, of it self, must raise very contrary Passions. A Jest is not ordinary in an *Impeachment* of a Criminal, or an *Invective Oration*: It rather diminishes than increases the *Abhorrence* in the Audience, and may justly raise Contempt of the Orator for an unnatural Affectation of Wit. Jest is still more unnatural in Discourses design'd to move *Compassion* toward the Distressed. A forced unnatural Ridicule on either of these Occasions must be apt to raise in the Guilty, or the Miserable Hatred against the *Laughter*; since it must be supposed to flow from Hatred in him, toward the Object of his Ridicule, or from Want of all Compassion. The Guilty will take *Laughter* to be a Triumph over him as contemptible; the Miserable will interpret it as Hardness of Heart, and Insensibility of the Calamities of another. This is the natural Effect of joining to either of these Objects, mean ludicrous Ideas.

Ninthly. If smaller *Faults*, such as are not inconsistent with a Character in the main amiable, be set in a ridiculous Light, the Guilty are apt to be made sensible of their Folly, more than by a bare grave Admonition. In many of our Faults, occasion'd by too great Violence of some Passion, we get such *Enthusiastick* Apprehensions of some Objects, as lead us to justify our Conduct; The joining of opposite Ideas or Images, allays this *Enthusiasm*, and, if this be done with good Nature, it may be the least offensive, and most effectual Reproof.

Tenthly. Ridicule upon the smallest Faults, when it does not appear to flow from Kindness, is apt to be extremely provoking; since the applying of mean Ideas to our Conduct, discovers Contempt of us in the Ridiculer, and that he designs to make us contemptible to others.

Eleventhly. Ridicule applied to those Qualities or Circumstances in our Fellows, which neither he nor the Ridiculer thinks *dishonourable*, is agreeable to every one; the *Butt* himself is as well pleas'd as any in Company.

Twelfthly. Ridicule upon any small Misfortune or Injury, which we have received with Sorrow or keen Resentment, when it is applied by a third Person, with Appearance of good Nature, is exceeding useful to abate our Concern or Resentment, and to reconcile us to the Person who injured us, if he does not persist in his Injury.

From this Consideration of the Effects of *Laughter*, it may be easy to see for what Cause or End, a Sense of the Ridiculous was implanted in Human Nature; and how it ought to be managed.

It is plainly of considerable Moment in Humane Society. It is often a great Occasion of Pleasure, and enlivens our Conversation exceedingly, when it is conducted by good Nature. It spreads a Pleasantry of Temper over Multitudes at once; and one merry easy Mind may by this Means diffuse a like Disposition over all who are in Company. There is Nothing of which we are more communicative than of a good Jest: And many a Man who is incapable of obliging us otherwise, can oblige us by his Mirth; and really insinuate himself into our kind Affections, and good Wishes.

But this is not all the Use of *Laughter*. It is well known, that our Passions of every Kind lead us into wild *Enthusiastick* Apprehensions of their several Objects. When any Object seems great in Comparison of ourselves, our Minds are apt to run into a perfect Veneration: When an Object appears formidable, a weak Mind will run into a Panic, an unreasonable, impotent Horror. Now in both these Cases, by our Sense of Ridicule, we are made capable of Relief from any

pleasant, ingenious Wellwisher, by more effectual Means, than the most solemn, sedate Reasoning. Nothing is so properly applied to the false Grandeur, either of Good or Evil, as Ridicule: Nothing will sooner prevent our excessive Admiration of mixed Grandeur, or hinder our being led by that, which is, perhaps, really great in such an Object, to imitate also and approve what is really mean.

I question not but the Jest of *Elijah* upon the false Deity, whom his Countrymen had set up, has been very effectual to rectify their Notions of the Divine Nature; as we find that like Jests have been very stablishable in other Nations. *Baal*, no Doubt, has been represented as a great Personage of unconquerable Power. But how ridiculous does the Image appear, when the Prophet sets before them, at once, the poor Ideas, which must arise from such a Limitation of Nature as could be represented by their Statues; and the high Ideas of Omniscience, and Omnipotence, with which the People declared themselves possessed, by their Invocation. Cry aloud, either he is talking, or pursuing, or he is on a Journey, or he is asleep.

This Engine of Ridicule, no Doubt, may be abused, and have a bad Effect upon a weak Mind; but with Men of any Reflection, there is little Fear that it will ever be very pernicious. An Attempt of Ridicule before such Men, upon a Subject every Way great, is sure to return upon the Author of it. One might dare the boldest Wit in Company with Men of Sense, to make a Jest upon a completely great Action, or Character. Let him try the Story of *Scipio* and his Four Captive upon the taking of *Carthage*; or the old Story of *Pyrrhus* and *Orestes*. I fancy he would sooner appear in a Fool's Coat himself, than he could put either of these Characters in such a Dress. The only Danger is in Objects of a mixed Nature before People of little Judgment, who by Jests upon the weak Side, are sometimes led into Neglect, or Contempt of that which is truly valuable in any Character, Institution, or Office. And this may shew us the Impertinence, and pernicious Tendency of general undistinguished Jests upon any Character, or Office, which has been too much over-rated. But, that Ridicule may be abused, does not prove it useless, or unnecessary; more than a like possibility of Abuse would prove all our Senses, and Passions, impertinent, or hurtful. Ridicule like other edged Tools, may do good in a wise Man's Hands, tho' Fools may cut their Fingers with it, or be injurious to an unwary By-stander.

The Rules to avoid Abuse of this kind of Ridicule, are, First, *Either never to attempt Ridicule upon what is every way Great, whether it be any Great Being, Character, or Sentiments*: Or, if our Wit must sometimes run into Allusions, on low Occasions, to the Expressions of Great Sentiments, *Let it not be in weak Company, who have not a just Discernment of true Grandeur*. And, Secondly, Concerning Objects of a Mixed Nature, partly Great, and partly Mean, *Let us never turn the Means into Ridicule, without acknowledging what is truly Great, and paying a just veneration to it*. In this sort of Jest we ought to be cautious of our Company.

Disceit enim Citius, meminitque libentius illud, Quod quis deridet, quam quod probat & veneratur. Hor.

Another valuable Purpose of Ridicule is with relation to smaller Vices, which are often more effectually corrected by Ridicule, than by grave Admonition. Men have been Laughed out of Faults which a Sermon could not reform; nay there are many little Indecencies which are improper to be mentioned in such solemn Discourses. Now Ridicule with Contempt or M-*Nature* is indeed always irritating and offensive; but we may, by testifying a just Esteem for the Good Qualities of the Person Ridiculed, and our Concern for his Interests, let him see that our Ridicule of his Weakness flows from Love to him, and then we may hope for a good Effect. This then is another necessary Rule, *That along with our Ridicule of smaller Faults we should always join Acknowledgements of Good Nature and Esteem.*

As to *Joys upon Imperfections*, which one cannot commend, I cannot see of what Use they can be: Men of Sense cannot relish such Joys; foolish trifling Minds may by them be led to despise the truest Merit; which is not exempted from the Casual Misfortunes of our Mortal State. If these Imperfections occur along with a vicious Character, against which People should be alarmed and cautioned, it is below a Wise Man to raise Aversions to Bad Men from their Necessary Infirmities, when they have a juster Handle from their Vicious Dispositions.

I shall conclude this Essay with the Words of Father Malebranch, upon the last Subject of *Laughter*, the *Smaller Misfortunes of Others*. That Author amidst all his Visions shews sometimes as fine Sense as any of his Neighbours. Book IV. Ch. XIII.

"There is nothing more Admirably contrived than those Natural *Correspondences* observable between the *Inclinations* of Men's Minds and the *Motions* of their Bodies. — All this secret *Chain-Work* is a Miracle, which can never sufficiently be Admired or Understood. Upon Sense of some surprizing Evil, which appears too strong for one to overcome with his own Strength, he raises suppose a Loud Cry: This Cry forced out by the Disposition of our Machine, pierces the Ears of those who are near, and makes them Understand it, let them be of what Nation or Quality soever: For it is the Cry of all Nations, and all Conditions, as indeed it ought to be. It raises a Commotion in their Brain, — and makes them run to give Succour without so much as knowing it. It soon obliges their Will to Desire, and their Understanding to conceive, provided that it was just and according to the Rules of Society. For an indiscreet Outcry made upon no Occasion, or out of an Idle Fear, produces in the Absents, Indignation or Laughter instead of Pity. — That indiscreet Cry Naturally produces Aversion, and Desire of revenging the Affront offered to Nature, if he that made it without Cause, did it wilfully. But it ought only to produce the Passion of Derision, mingled with some Compassion, without Aversion or desire of Revenge, if it were a Fright, that is a *Bale Appearance* of a pressing Exigency, which caused the Clamour. For Scold or Ridicule is necessary to re-assure and correct the Man as Fearful; and Compassion to succour him as Weak. 'Tis impossible to conceive any thing better Ordered."

I am, Sir,
Your very humble Servant,

PHILOMEIDES.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Berlin of the 5th. of June. That the Ministers of Great Britain, Denmark, and the Elector of Hanover, have frequent Conferences with those of that Court. The King of Prussia has resolv'd to augment his Troops to make them up 90,000 Men. 'Tis advis'd from Petersbourg, that M. Mandelsht, our Minister at that Court, goes on successfully in his Negotiations for a New Alliance with the Empress of Russia.

From Vienna, June 2. 'Tis still talk'd, that a Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, between the second Arch-Duchess and the Infant Don Carlos. The Ministers of France and Spain have receiv'd Orders from their respective Courts to congratulate the Emperor on the Conclusion of the Peace with Spain.

We are advis'd from Lisbon by Letters from Paris, that after the Holding of two extraordinary Councils, the Marriages of the Prince of Brasil with the Infanta of Spain, and that of the Prince of Asturias with the Infanta of Portugal, named Mary Barba, were resolv'd upon.

From Vienna, June 2. Orders have been sent by our Court to Count Rabutin, their Minister at Berlin, to desire the King of Prussia, once more, not to be so active about the Affair of Thorn, but use as much Moderation as the other Protestant Powers, because if

he does not, the Emperor will desist from the Mediation. He has already accepted and take very different Measures.

From Petersburgh, May 22 Our Fleet which is to consist of 16 Men of War and 70 Gallies, is sitting out with all possible Speed. All the Preparations for the Celebration of the Nuptials are not finish'd. On the Day of that Solemnity, his Highness will make great Promotions among his Ministers, both in Holstein and Russia. That Prince lodges now in the Palace of Count Apraxin, which the Empress bought for his Use, but after his Marriage he will have an Apartment in the Imperial Palace. Baron Schaffirof had lately the Honour of dining at the Table of the Empress, where her Majesty has on her right Hand the two Princesses her Daughters, the Dutcheses of Courland and Mecklenburg, a Princess of the Imperial Family, and the Princess of Mensicoff: On her left, the Duke of Holstein Prince Mensicoff, an Officer of the Crown, and the two Princes of Homburg. Two Models are making by her Majesty's Order for two Statues of Brass, representing the late Emperor on Horse-back; one of which is to be put before the Admiralty House in this City, the other before the Imperial Castle at Moscow, besides which, her Imperial Majesty being willing to perpetuate the Memory of her late Consort in her Dominions, has order'd a History of his heroick Deeds to be printed in the Russian Tongue, 'tis talk'd that the same will be translated into several of the European Languages, and Copies dispersed among Foreigners.

LONDON, June, 8, 10, 12.

The Ninth Instant early in the Morning a Messenger arriv'd, with Advice, that about Seven a-Clock on Monday Morning his Majesty was sailing up the Meas with a fair Wind, and the Tide to Sgrevendael, where his Majesty was to go on board the State Yacht.

Yesterday in the Evening the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit Whitehall, and opened their Commission. Their Excellencies have been pleas'd to appoint Charles Delafaye Esq; to be their Secretary.

Yesterday in the Evening, the Sardinian Ambassador and the Envoy of Parma set out for Hanover.

We have by Letters from Jamaica, the Confirmation of 2 Spanish Men of War taking of 4 Dutch Traders on that Coast.

By a Holland Mail we are told that his Britannick Majesty having received the Compliments of the States General, proceeded on his Journey, and that the Affair of Thorn remains in suspense till his Majesty's Arrival.

A Patent hath lately pass'd the Great Seal, for erecting a College in the Island of Bermudas, for propagating of the Gospel among the Indians, and other Heathens on the Continent of America, whereof Dr. Berkely, Dean of Londonderry in Ireland, is constituted the Principal.

We are inform'd by Letters from Norwich, of such continual Rains there, that the usual Form of Prayer for fair Weather is read in all Churches.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to order Letters Patents to be pass'd under the great Seal of Ireland, for creating the Rt. Hon. John Lord Viscount Darnly, of Ashboy in the County of Meath, an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Style and Title of Earl of Darnly in the said County.

As also for creating William Bateman, Esq; a Baron and Viscount of the said Kingdom, by the Name, Style and Title of Baron of Culmore in the County of Londonderry, and Viscount Bateman.

We hear that Gray Longueville, Esq; is made Bath King at Arms.

Yesterday the Lord Viscount Bolingbrooke took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery at Westminster, on Account of his being pardon'd.

We hear that the Lord Whitworth will be sent his Majesty's Ambassador to the States-general of the united Provinces.

DUBLIN, June, 19th.

Since our last died the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Kingland, who, we hear, has left her Grace the Dutches of Marlborough his Executrix.

On Tuesday last Mr. Alcock, one of the Surveyors on the Key, died of two Wounds he gave himself some days before, being disordered in his Senses.

The same Day the Army Quartered in our Barracks, consisting of One Squadron of Lord Shannon's Regiment of Horse, Col. Anstruther's, Col. Moleworth's and Col. Howard's Regiments of Foot, were Reviewed in the Deer Park by his Excellency the Lord Carteret, and made a very fine Appearance, to the entire Satisfaction of his Excellency, and great Numbers of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction Present.

After the Review there were some Horse Races; at which several Persons were hurt by the Horses.

On Wednesday last, his Majesty's Officers of Excise having information of a private Still House in Great-Britain Street, were repulsed by the People belonging to it, and oblig'd to have recourse to the Assistance of the Constables, by Order of the Lord Chief Justice; notwithstanding which, the Opposition still continued, and some Shots were made in the Yard, but at last they surrendered.

The same Day a Soldier in the Honourable Colonel Anstruther's Regiment of Foot, having been Condemned by a Court Marshal to be Shot for Desertion, was carried to the Place of Execution in Oxmantown Green, but was pardoned and received into the Regiment.

Yesterday a large Quantity of Tea was seized on the Inns, to the Value of 300 l.

The same Day there were Goods sold by Cant at the Custom House, worth upward of 600 l.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, the Middle Price of Wheat being at 1 l. 15 s. 0 d. d the Quarter, which is Two Barrells.

Penny	} Household	18 Oun o Drachms
Fourpenny		4 P. 08 Oun o Dr
Six-penny		6 P. 12 Oun o Dr
Twelve-penny		13 P. 08 Oun o Dr.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Nancy Brigantine of Whitehaven, Joseph Terry Master, bound from London to Whitehaven; burthen about thirty five Tons, wanting a Head, Main-Top Mast, rigged aloft, a pretty square Stern, painted Green and Red, two Planks aloft painted with Yellow Oaker, an Oak Main-Mast forked with Oak; was Pyratally taken off of the Lizard the 22d of May last in the Night, by a Snow, supposed French built. The Nancy had on Board twelve Tons of Hemp, three Bales marked P. H. of Linnen viz. white and brown Oxenbriggs, Hessius Sheeting, Silesia's and Garlix, one Cask of Pewter, marked P. H. a Barrel of Fish Oyle, twelve bolts of Holland Duck, six bundles of Sail Twine, one Box of cut Tobacco, one Box of fine Hats, a parcel of Haberdashery, one Hog-head of Loaf-Sugar, and one Barrel of Powder Sugar, mark'd P. G. four Casks of Flower, a Hamper of German Spaw Water, a Truss of Buckrams and Linnens, a Truss of Whale-bone, three bundles of Chairs, two Boxes of English Books, a Trunk of wearing Apparel and Linnen; with several other Parcels of Goods with various Marks. This is to give Notice to all the Ports of this Kingdom, that they may secure such Brigantine or Pyrate Snow, and give Notice to

Messieurs William Hunt and Jeremy Smith, Merchants in London; Messieurs Thomas Coats and Peter How, Merchants in Whitehaven; or Mr. John Nicholson, Merchant in Dublin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Iving at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizera, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

Just Publish'd,

Printed for George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame Street.

AN exact Diary of a late Journey to Mequinez, the Residence of the present Emperor of Morocco, (never before touch'd upon in this Kind) by Mr. John Windus, an Officer, who accompanied Commodore Stuart, in his Embassy to that Court. As also,

2. The Masqueraders or fatal Curiosities.
3. The Sixth Edition of Dr. Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.
4. The Universal Passion, to be continued: Four Satyr's being already publish'd.

Books lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch-House, the North side of College Green.

	l.	s.	d.
Dr. Woods Institute of the Common Law,	01	00	00
Mrs. Haywood's diverting Novels 2 Vol.	00	05	05
Mrs. Manley's Novels	00	02	02
Capt. Johnston's History of the Pyrates:	00	02	02
Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	00	06	00
Court Cookery	00	02	05
Dr. Ratcliffe's Life	00	01	06
General Monk's Life	00	03	06
Lives of the Compilers of the C. Prayer	00	02	06
Killing no Murther	00	03	03
Ld. Clarendon's Hist. of Ireland	00	02	08
Life of Sally Salisbury	00	01	00
Keating's Hist. of Ireland	00	13	00
Cumberland de Leg. Naturæ	00	05	05
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	00	05	05
Virgil Travestie Burlesque	00	01	00
Ovid's Epistles Burlesque	00	01	00
The Constitutions of the Free-Masons	00	02	02

WH E R E A S a spurious Copy of a Poem, entitled *The Progress of MUSICK*, was printed against the Author's Knowledge or Consent, it being very incorrect: This is to give Notice to the Publick, that next Week a correct Edition of the said Poem will be publish'd, with *The Pastoral Elegy on the Death of a Lady's Canary Bird*, and a *Poem on Mr. Pope's Works*, written to the same Lady; printed together very beautiful, in a neat Elzevier Letter, and sold by Pressick Rider, and Thomas Harbin, at the General Post-Office Printing-House in the Exchange on Cork-Hill.

This Day Publish'd,

TH E PRUDE. A Novel. Written by a Young Lady. Sold by R. Norris, at the Indian Queen, in Dames-Street.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1755



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 26, 1745.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Hoc est
Vivere bis.

MARTIAL.

SIR,



Y Readers will remember, that in a former Paper, I endeavoured to shew, that Nature having implanted in us a Principle of Benevolence, the Pursuits of it must necessarily be attended with great and real Pleasure. For our Creator, who has made Nothing in vain, has given us no Desire, without making ample Provision for the Gratification of them. I now proceed to illustrate further this Subject, by giving Instances of some of those Joyful Effects, that Benevolence has upon those generous Minds that are animated by it.

But before I go any further, it may not be unnecessary to obviate an Objection, which some Gentlemen have drawn from the Love of Praise, so natural to all Mankind against the Sincerity of our Benevolence, and consequently the Reality of any Happiness derived thro' that Channel. Noble and virtuous Actions, say they, beget the Esteem and Applause, not only of such as immediately reap the Benefits of them, but even of the Unconcerned and distant Spectators. This creates great Triumph of Heart, and makes the Mind enamour'd of its own Perfections and Superiority. So that in our best Actions, instead of honestly intending the Good of others, or taking any real Pleasure in it, we only are sacrificing to Self-Love, and scatter our Favours with a more liberal Hand, because we are sure of a plentiful Harvest of Reputation in Return. This would be all true, if the first Motive to the doing of Good were the Praise that accompanies it, but when we do Good to a Man, because we love his Person, I believe, no one will affirm, that we have any such Expectation in Reverſion, however pleasing it may prove to us afterwards, to receive decent Expressions of Gratitude. Besides, since to place our Esteem on a worthy Object is equally pleasant as to be ourselves in the Esteem of others, the Love of such Esteem, instead of arguing our Affections to be altogether of the selfish Kind, seems no contemptible Proof of the contrary; in regard, even the Picture of our own Minds never yields us such full Delight, as when we find, or imagine, it promotes the Pleasure of the World about us.

But whether Benevolence be only an Effect of Love, or a distinct Principle from it, it is certainly the constant Exercise of it is a Source of continual unspeakable Joy; and that wherever the Vigour has been impaired through the Violence of Passions, a Man has but a very uneasy and mellow Time of it. We find no Pleasure in a Place, ever we begin to dislike the Company in it; Life must be a Burthen to him that loves not. And we know very well, that what endears any to us, such as that of our Birth, Education, or Confidence, is not so much the Memory of the Place as those Ideas of social Pleasure that crowd in with it, and at last become inseparable from it. the Inanimate Beauties of Nature receive additional Charms from the good Affections of those that them; and our Enjoyment of them is heightened our being social as well as curious Beings.

Where is there any other Enjoyment in Life has not its Seasoning from the same Principle, and not lose its most delicious Relish, whenever it is a Monopoly? What is it that draws Men into Luxurious High-living, but only to enjoy the Company of Friends, agreeable to the old homely English that calls that Sort of Life Good-fellowship? It might also be shewn of all the other Entertainments, Sense, and much more in those that gratify our natural and superior Faculties. We do but deceive ourselves when we imagine that in our Pursuits after Fame we are driving on a Game exclusive of the rest of the kind, and that our highest Delight consists in Attaining the Prey. The Pleasures of Friendship are the Bottom of far the greater Part of our Designs, and influence us in a Manner unperceived by ourselves. For in them it is, that we find the truest and most substantial Felicity, where the Intercourse of Kindness, Participation of Sentiments give a perpetual Increase and Addition of Pleasure. Minds thus united, obverted Mirrors, endlessly reflecting, and reflecting each other, and by that Means renew the Image of their Common Joys so oft, that they become more and multiply their pleasing Forms the more, as we contemplate them the longer; contrary to the Nature of all sensual Pleasures, which give but a single Triumph and immediately vanish. Thus the Pleasure of any One amiable Quality in another, is of longer continuance than all the Gratifications of Sense put

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

Jer. These are *Bubbles* that break as soon as they are *mod*, and owe all their *Beauty* to borrowed Colours; the other is *endurable* as the *Diamond*, and appears best, when viewed by its own *native Light*.

To this we may add, that as the surest Method to distinguish *real* from *imaginary Goods*, is to try whether they produce the same *Delight* in *Fruition*, which they promise in *Expectation*; so in this Respect the *Pleasures of Society* have the Advantage of all others. For whereas other *Pleasures* are strong in the *Imagination*, and feeble in the *Sense*; these, on the contrary, where they take their Rise from an honest and sincere *Affection*, have a Degree of *Strength* and *Liveliness* in the *Sense*; which the *Imagination* is utterly incapable of Reaching. This is evident in *Poetry*, where we meet frequently with very exact and surprizing Descriptions of Things that strike the *external Senses*, while it is the most difficult Thing in the *Art*, and what very few have succeeded in, to paint the charming Emotions of *Love* and *Friendship* right: The Reason for which can be no other than this, that in the former Case we are able to draw fairer than the *Life*, but in the latter, always come short of it. The *Strokes* are indeed too fine and delicate to be express'd any otherwise than by the Hand of Nature her self, on the living *Tablet* of the *Heart*.

Now if common *Friendship*, which is only partial *Benevolence*, be capable of producing so much *Pleasure* and so many amiable Effects, how much larger a Field of *Joy* must they have, whose *Affections* take in a greater *Compass*, and are comprehensive of *Multitudes*? If loving only one, or a few *Friends* yields such a refined and easy *Delight*, what an inexhaustible Fund of *Satisfaction* must they have, that are carried away with the *Love* of their *Country*, or a generous Concern for the *Welfare* of *Mankind*; who are *Sharers* in all that belongs to the whole *Human Race*, and extend their Prospects through the *Womb* of *Future* to *Generations unborn*? A Disposition to *Goodness*, even when confined within a very narrow Circle, is attended with the softest and most charming *Sensations*; that can possibly enter into the *Heart* of *Man*. And surely the more *Extensive* that *Principle* is in us, we must receive the more of those agreeable *Sensations*. To be thus disposed is to resemble the great and bountiful *Author* of *Nature*, and to partake of that *Happiness* which is *Infinite* and *Divine*. The confinement of *Affection* is certainly a *Defect*, and of course, can be attended with no *Joy*; but what are *little* and *confined*, in comparison of those felt by great and generous Souls; such as have either saved a sinking *State* from *Tyranny* and *Destruction*; brought a vitious and barbarous People under the *Restraint* of good *Laws*, and a *regular Government*; reformed a *Blind* and *Superstitious Age*, and recovered Men from a Spirit of *Madness*, *Cruelty*, and *Bigotry*; or who have benefited *Mankind*, and made *Life* more easy and comfortable, by the *Invention* of *Noble* and *useful Arts*. Souls of this *Mak*, as they shew the highest *Perfection* of *Human Virtue*, so they cannot but enjoy a proportionable Degree of *Happiness* in the Exercise of it, and anticipate in this *Life* the *Joy*s of *Another*, not subject to those *Vicissitudes* and *Disappointments* that are to be met with below.

*Hic Minus, ob Patriam pugnando Vulnera passi
Quinque Sacerdotes casti, dum Vita manebit:
Quique pii Vates, aut Phœbo digna locuti:
Invenit aut qui Vitam excoluere per Artes:
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:
Omnibus his nova cinguntur Tempora Vitæ.*

Virgil.

'Tis true no Man ever was, or will be able to exert his *Good-will* to that Degree, that the whole *Universe* shall feel the immediate Effects of it; and but very few have it in their Power to promote the Interest of

ther of a large Society, or of any considerable Number of their *Fellow-creatures*, in so extensive a Manner as a generous Mind would desire. Yet still there is none among us but what is capable of having a *remote Influence* on the *universal Good*. Every one has a certain Circle of *Acquaintance*, which, without a Pun, may be called the *Sphere* of his *Activity*, wherein he has room to employ all his *social Affection*, and by putting one small Part in *Motion*, propagate in some Measure the happy *Impulse* through the whole *System*. Philosophers tell us, that the least Degree of *Motion* in the *material World* communicates it self far and wide through the *Dominions* of *Nature*; and certainly the *moral World* is not less susceptible of *Action* than the *natural*. When we can do no more, the Example of an *inoffensive Life* is an Act of *Benevolence* to *Mankind*, as it may influence others, of greater *Abilities*, to subdue their *selfish Appetites*, the natural Consequence of which will be setting them on *Pursuits* of a more *generous Kind*; since it is only *excessive Indulgence* of the former that hinders Men's regularly, and chiefly applying themselves to these. But tho' this were not so, the *Pleasures* of *Benevolence* would nevertheless still remain in *Vigour*. For it is of the *Essence* of that godlike *Principle* to rejoice in the *Happiness* of others, not as the Effect of our own *Power*, that being the *Language* of *Pride* and *Self-Interest*, but as a thing *intrinsically Good*, let whoever will be the *Causes* or *Instruments* of it. And a *Virtuous Mind* can never want Occasions of thus *rejoicing*, while we have a merciful *Creator* over us, who is daily conveying his *Favours*, and showering down *Blessings* on all the *Children* of *Men*.

Thus is *Social Virtue* not only the Cause of *Future Advantages* and *Pleasures*, but in the very Exercise of it a Spring of present *Peace*, *Joy* and *Satisfaction*.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS,

P. J. The following Verses, communicated to me by an ingenious young Gentleman, are on a Subject so near a kin to some Things contained in the preceding Discourse, that I could not have found a more favourable Opportunity than this for giving them to the Publick.

To a Gentleman in the Country who desir'd to know some Particulars of the Lord Lieutenant.

Y O U ask me, Dear Bob, what I think of my Lord,
Not at the Helm; or sage Council-board;
But how in Domestick, calm Life he behaves,
Retir'd from State-farces, Court-insects and Slaves?
That is——What he'd be, not exalted so high,
Or, just put the Case, be were as You and I?

Indeed, for the First——'tis very well known,
Were Justice corporeal, she'd leave him her Throne:
To tell you the Last, I'm not so well able,
Since I ne'er had the Favour to dine at his Table;
Yet such Love, and Respect his Presence implanted,
I take his good Nature, and Honour for granted——
For more——let the Proverb instruct ye——that best
The Man by his Company always is guess'd;
And a Hint of his Morals, and Wit make amends:
——He chooses Delany, and Tickell for Friends.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY Letters from Vienna of May 30, we are informed, That the Court is actually busied in drawing up the Articles of the Treaty of Peace between the Empire and Spain. The frequent Couriers that go to and come from Saxony and Bavaria, give Ground to believe, that there is some important Negotiation on

Foot.

Foot. Besides the 19 Articles of the Treaty of Peace already publish'd, 'tis assur'd that there is another Treaty of Commerce containing as many Articles, as soon as the Ratification of the first Treaty shall come from Madrid, an Ambassador will be sent thither from this Court, for which Empley, Count Colorado, and Baron Benterrieder are said to put in. M. de St. Saphorin, the King of Great Britain's Minister, receiv'd Yesterday an Express from London.

From Petersburg May 22. Our Court has receiv'd Advice from Constantinople, that the Sultan has renew'd with her Imperial Majesty, all the Conventions made with the late Emperor her Consort, and that moreover his Highness has intimated to the Crim Tartars, that they had best desist from the Design they had against Russia, declaring, that if the Russians should, by way of Reprisal, invade the Lands of the Tartars; they, viz. the latter, must expect no Assistance from the Porte.

From Constantinople of the 22. of May, That the great Vizier has desir'd Mr. Dierling the Imperial Resident, to write to his Court to sollicite the Repeal of the Decree which forbids the Turkish Merchants to frequent the Markets in Hungaria and Austria; and on this Condition the Grand Seigneur promises on his Part to favour the Commerce of the Oriental Company established at Trieste in all the Harbours of the Levant. Besides the great Preparations of War which our Forces have been making for three Months past about Tauris in Persia, 20000 Tartars are fled off towards Bagdad, into which Parts, they likewise talk of speedily sending a new Reinforcement of 17000 Albanians and 8000 Voluniers.

From Petersburg, May 29. Two Days ago the Empress went to her Summer-house, where a Hall is made upon the River, which is 140 Foot in Length and 49 in Breadth. This Day Proclamation was made here by the Sound of the Trumpets and Kettle-drums, that the Marriage of the Imperial Princess, Anne Petrovna to his Royal Highness the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, is to be consummated on the first Day of June next. The Men of War, &c. on which 12000 Men are to be embark'd, will be ready to set sail in a few Days; and 'tis said, that Sweden will add 6000 to them, and 9 Men of War. The Archbishop of Novogrod is degraded from all his Dignities, and banished to Siberia, whether he is conducted under a strong Guard and is denied the use of Pen, Ink and Paper.

Madrid, June 4. Colonel Stanhope Minister of Great Britain receiv'd Yesterday an Express from his Court, concerning the Mediation of the King his Master, between France and Spain, 'tis hop'd those two Courts will shortly be reconciled. Don Joseph d' Acunha, high Chamberlain of the Queen of Portugal, is expected here from Lisbon with the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his Portugueze Majesty, to treat of divers important Affairs, relating to the present Negotiations. 'Tis still talk'd, that the King of Portugal is enter'd into the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and Spain, and that in Case of a War Portugal is to assist Spain with 10000 Men. 'Tis said also, that a Treaty has been concluded for a free Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

From Rome, June 2. Vast Numbers of Grasshoppers and other Insects, having lately infested the Parts adjacent to this City, the Pope went last Sunday to the great Gate of the Church of St. John Lateran, where he thunder'd Excommunication against those Insects, and commanded them to go and be drown'd in the Sea. — On Tuesday Morning the Pope went to the Lateran Church, and being dress'd in his Pontificalibus with the Stole and the great Red Cope, and all the Cardinals, Bishops, Abbots, &c. in their sacred Habits of the same Colour, they went into the Hall of the Sessions, where, after the usual Prayers, the Pope put an End to the Council, with the unanimous Consent of all the Members; upon which a De-

cre was publish'd for that Purpose, and a Procession was order'd to give Thanks to God, which like that at the Opening of the Council, was attended with the Ringing of all the Bells of this City.

L O N D O N, June 17 20.

They have of late had almost continual Rains in France, the Vines and other Fruits of the Earth are almost destroyed, so that they have begun to expose the Images and put up publick Prayers in all Churches, to obtain of God the Blessing of Fair Weather.

The French Troops are to be augmented with 15000 Men, and the Finances to have an addition of 2 Millions of Livres.

There's nothing Particular relating to the Affair of Thorn, only that an Express was arriv'd at Dresden, from the great Chancellor of Poland to hasten the King's Journey to Warsaw, and that the General of the Polish Army in Lithuania has given Orders to his Troops not to permit the Russians to enter that Country.

The 16th. the Envoy of the King of Denmark set out for Hanover.

We hear that the Duke of Montague as Grand Master, has a Fee due to him from each Knight of the Bath, of 320l. and 40l. a piece from each of the three Esquires, that attend each of the Knights; but some of 'em will dispute paying it.

The Rt. Honourable the Countess of Inchiquin having been lately brought to bed of a Son, he was baptiz'd by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, at the Earl of Inchiquin's House in Duke-street, St James's the Evening before his Majesty's Departure, his Majesty in Person, and the Earl of Orkney, Grandfather to the young Lord, being Godfathers, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales Godmother.

The general Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have appointed a National Fast to be observ'd the first of July.

We have an Account from Oxford, that the Floods continue very high in those Parts, and the Meadows, in some Places are laid under Water for several Miles: Great Quantities of Hay have been carry'd away with the Stream, and many Carts are employ'd in removing it on dry Land.

D U B L I N, June, 26th.

Summer Assizes, 1725.

Munster Circuit.

County of Waterford, at Black Fryars, 17 July.
County of the City of Waterford at Guild Hall, the same Day.

County of Tipperary, at Clonmell, 21 July.

County of Limerick, at St. Francis Abby, 28 July.

County of the City of Limerick, at the Tholsel, the same Day.

County of Kerry, at Tralee, 5 August.

County of Cork at the Kings old Castle, 11 August.

County of the City of Cork at the Tholsel, same Day

Lord Chief Justice Whitbed, } Justices.
Mr. Prime Serjeant Bernard. }

North-East Circuit of Ulster.

County of Meath at Trim, 6 July.

County of Monaghan at Monaghan, 10 July

County of Ardmagh, at Ardmagh, 14 July

County of Antrim at Carrickfergus, 19 July

County of the Town of Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, the same Day.

County of Down at Downpatrick, 23 July

County of Louth at Dundalk 29 July

Coun. of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda 31 July

Lord Chief Justice Windham. } Justices.
Mr. Baron Pocklington. }

North-West Circuit of Ulster.

County of Londonderry, at Londonderry	24 July
County of Donnegal, at Lifford	28 July
County Tyrone, at Omagh	30 July
County of Fermanagh at Enniskillin	3 August
County of Cavan at Cavan	6 August
County of Longford, at Longford	10 August
County of Westmeath at Mullingar	13 August

Mr. Justice Mc. Cartney,
Mr. Justice Parnel, } Justices.

Lincoln Circuit.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow,	9 July
County of Wexford at Wexford	15 July
County of Kilkenny at Graces old Castle,	20 July
County of the City of Kilkenny the same Day	
County of Catherlough at Catherlough	24 July
Queens County at Maryborough	28 July
King's County at Phillipstown	2 August
County Kildare at Naas	4 August

Mr. Baron St. Leger,
Mr. Solicitor General, } Justices.

Connacht Circuit.

County of Sligo at Sligo	20 July
County of Lettrim at Carrick	23 July
County Roscommon at Roscommon	27 July
County of Clare at Ennis	31 July
County of Galway at Galway	6 August
County of the Town of Galway, the same Day	
County of Mayo at Castle Bar	14 August

Mr. Justice Caulfield,
Mr. Justice Gore, } Justices.

Thursday last, being St. John's Day, Patron of the Most Antient, and Rt. Worshipful Society of F R E E M A S O N S; they met about Eleven o' the Clock, at the Yellow Lion in Warbroughs-street, where there appear'd above a 100 Gentlemen. After some time spent, in putting on their Aprons, White Gloves, and other parts of the *Distinguishing* Dress of that Worshipful Order, they proceeded over Essex-Bridge to the Strand, and from thence to the King's Inns, in the following Order. The Officers of the Order in Hackney-Coaches (it being a very Rainy Day) the 12 Stewards in 3 Coaches, each having a *Mystical White Wand* in his Hand, the *Grand Master* in a fine Chariot. The *Grand Wardens*; the *Masters and Wardens* of the Six Lodges of Gentlemen F R E E M A S O N S, who are under the Jurisdiction of the *Grand Master*, the *Private Brothers*, all in Coaches; they made a very fine Appearance, most of them having new Cloaths proper for the solemn Occasion: When they came to the Inns, they marched up to the Great Hall, marshaled in the following Order. The Officers of the Order, two and two; the twelve Stewards, two and two, all uncovered; — R — — Esq; who officiated as *Mason King at Arms*; the *Grand Master* alone, cover'd; the *Grand Wardens*, the *Masters and Wardens* of the several Lodges, each *Master* walking alone, and followed by his two *Wardens*; the *Private Brothers* two and two, all uncovered: After marching round the Walls

of the Great Hall, with many important Ceremonies, the *Grand Lodge*, composed of the *Grand Master*, *Deputy Grand Master*, (who was absent) *Grand Wardens*, and the *Masters and Wardens* of all the Lodges, retired to the Room prepared for them, where after performing the *Mystical Ceremonies* of the *Grand Lodge* which are held so sacred, that they must not be discovered to a *Private Brother*; they proceeded to the Election of a new *Grand Master*, &c. As soon as it was known that the *Grand Lodge* was ready to appear, the Officers of the Order, the *Stewards*, and *Mason King at Arms*, dress'd in a proper Manner, carrying upon a Velvet Cushion, a little Gold Trowel with a Black Ribbon, attended at the Door, and marched in Order before the *Grand Wardens*, &c. to the upper End of the Great Hall, where stood the *Mystical Table*, made of a Form to represent two *Masons Squares* joined, and the *Proxy* of the *Senior Grand Warden* acquainted the Society, that the *Grand Lodge* had chosen the Rt Hon. Earl of R O S S, *Grand Master* for the Year ensuing, and Sir Thomas Pendergras, and Mark Morgan Esq; *Grand Wardens*; and that the *Grand Master* had appointed the Hon. Humphrey Butcher Esq; *Deputy Grand Master*. At the naming of each of these, the Society gave their Approbation, by three Huzzas, then the Officers of the Order, &c. went to the *Grand Lodge Room*, and conducted this new *Grand Master* in great State to the Head of the *Mystical Table*, and *Mason King at Arms* hung the Gold Trowel by the Black Ribbon about his Neck.

Immediately the *Grand Master* made them an Elegant Speech, "Expressing how sensible he was of the Great Honour done him, and promising to discharge the great and important Trusts reposed in him, with becoming Fidelity, &c. And concluded, With an Appeal for the shortness of his Speech, because Dinner was ready, and believed they were Hungry." There were three large Tables at the lower End of the Hall, of common Form, for the *Private Brothers*; for the *Grand Lodge* only sat at the *Mystical Table*. They had 120 Dishes of Meat, and were attended by 25 Drawer, admitted Free *Mason* for this solemn Occasion. After the Entertainment they all went to the Play, with their Aprons, &c. the *private Brothers* sat in the Pit, but the *Grand Master*, *Deputy Grand Master*, and *Grand Wardens*, in the *Governments Box*, at the Conclusion of the Play, Mr. Griffith the Player, who is a Brother, sung the Free *Mason's* Apprentices Song, the *Grand Master* and the whole Brotherhood joining in the Chorus. The *Brothers* of one Lodge wore fine Badges painted full of Crosses and Squares, with this Motto, *Spes mea in Deo est*. Which was no doubt very significant, for the *Master* of it wore a Yellow Jacket, and Blue Britches,

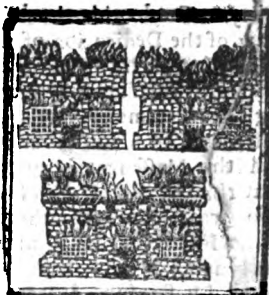
St. John being likewise the Patron of the Taylors, they Marched in great Order to St. John's Church, and afterwards to the *Waltheus Head*, where they had a splendid Entertainment.

LOST at the Churn Inn in St. Thomas Court, a Pair of Saddle-bags, in which were 13 Cobbs, 11 Half Cobbs, 6 Ounces of Burnt Silver, 28 Three Penny Pieces, 2 Grose of Buttons, 3 or 4 Scotch Shillings, and several other Things: Whoever has found the said Bags, and Goods, and returns them to William Ashley at the Churn aforesaid, shall have a Modest Reward.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July 3, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Quæ res se, neque Consilium neque Modum.
Habet ullum, cum Consilio regere non Potes.*

T. E. R.

S I R,



HERE are a great many Things in Human Nature, and which we meet with innumerable Instances of, in the ordinary Occurrences of Life, which is almost impossible to reduce to a System, or account for by those Principles that either ought, or usually do govern Mankind in their Pursuits. We all know, or at least 'tis only Want of a little Reflection that hinders us from doing so, what are the true Advantages of Life, and the real Blessings it affords. We are also well enough acquainted with our own Hearts to know what Objects please us most, or, which is the same Thing, in other Words, wherein we place our greatest Happiness. Nor are Men commonly so wanting in Sagacity, as not to be able to discern, unless in some nice and perplexed Cases, the likeliest and most probable Means of compassing the Ends they propose. Yet, notwithstanding all this, there are frequent Appearances in our Conduct, that contradict, not only all cool Notions of Reason and Interest, but even the known Disposition, and governing Inclinations of the Persons in whom they break out.

How oft have we seen Men of excellent Sense and Reflection, and of great Benignity of Mind, and Nobleness of Temper, at some Times turn intollerably peevish, and give a Loose to very indecent and unreasonable Passions? Persons very liberal and generous have upon some Occasions, shewn themselves exceedingly narrow and close-fisted; as on the other Hand, some, whose known Character was Avarice, have been found to squander away in an Instant, what they had starved themselves for whole Years to amass. Many noble Spirits, who have had a just Contempt of the World, and clear Views of the Vanity of those Things the Bulk of Mankind set their Hearts upon, have yet frequently dwindled from their Character, and appeared as whimsical in some Instances, as the unthinking Crowd, that place their whole Happiness in the Goods of Fortune, and the imaginary Enjoyment of superfluous Possessions, or the yet more airy Satisfaction of Pomp, and Pageantry.

The Roman Story has given us a remarkable Instance of what I am now saying, in the Person of Vale-

rius Poplicola. That great Man, who was chosen Consul quickly after the Expulsion of Tarquin, and the Dissolution of the Monarchy, had built himself a stately House on an Eminence, very conspicuous, because hanging over the most publick Place in the City, the Seat of their Courts of Justice, and usual Resort of the Commonwealth. The Magnificence of the Fabrick, and the Grandeur of the Situation gave a Jealousy to a haughty People, who so lately had recovered their Liberty, that a private Citizen could have no other Use for such an Habitation, unless, to be the Seat of a Future Tyranny. Valerius was no sooner acquainted with this Murmur running among the People, than he called an Assembly, assured them of his Zeal for the Publick Liberty, and promised them, that the House he had built, should be no Obstacles to their easy and secure Enjoyment of that Freedom they had so gloriously purchased. Next Morning presented them the Effects of their Consul's Promise. The House was found demolish'd, and the very Hill, upon which it stood, levelled, by his Order. The People were filled at once with Admiration and Regret; and no Praises were thought insufficient for a Man who had shewn, by so generous a Sacrifice, how much he preferred the Tranquility of his Country, to his own Satisfaction, or the Splendor of his Family.

One would be very apt to believe, that a Soul of this brave and happy Temper, that had shewn so much Mastery over itself, should have been Proof in every other Instance to the Charms of empty Shew, and vain Ostentation. Yet how little of this appears in the same Man's Conduct on another Occasion? The Capitol, lately finished, is to be dedicated. The Performance of this great Solemnity is to be by one of the Consuls. Moratius, who is Valerius's Collegue in that Office, equally ambitious as himself of the Honour, refers it to the Lot, which of them shall obtain it. The Gods declare against Valerius. He is obliged to take the Command of the Army upon him, and march out against the Enemies of his Country. The Honour of an Employment which a wise and good Man would in his cool Thoughts, prefer to any other in the World, is no Relief of the Vexation he feels at the gaudy Appearance of his Rival on a Holyday. While Glory, Victory, and the Safety of the Commonwealth depend on his Motions, he is only taken up with contriving Methods of disappointing his Competitor's Imaginary Felicity.

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

licity. To do this, he dispatches a Messenger, on the Day of the Dedication of the Capitol, to carry to *Horatius* the false News of his Son being dead in the Camp. The fatal Message is delivered, just as *Horatius* is beginning the Ceremony. His Courage, however, will not suffer him to desist from performing the Solemnities; and the Messenger is coolly dismissed with a Charge, that the Deceased should be honourably buried. Thus two great Men make themselves memorable Examples of the Force that Humour and Caprice may have upon the Human Mind. For let us suppose *Poplicola* acted either by Reason, Interest, or Ambition, it was certainly inconsistent with any of them, to prefer a Fool's Bauble to a Station that put him at the Head of his Country, both in Respect of Power and Dignity, and afforded him the Means of doing great Good, and consequently of procuring substantial Honour. And on the other Hand, what a Delusion must it have been that could make such a Man as *History* represents *Horatius* to us, become so enchanted of a Farce, as to suppress the Motions of Humanity, when himself had lost a Son, and his Country a Patriot?

Equally difficult to be accounted for are a great many Occurrences we every Day behold in common Life. There is a Freakishness that makes Men very often fall into Extravagancies they detest in the same Instant they commit them. We see sometimes that what we are going to do, is a weak and a foolish Thing; and yet we persist in a Resolution we are sure will be attended with Pain and Repentance. Lovers are never more apt to squabble with one another than in the most violent Transports of Affection; and many a tender Friendship has been dissolved with the mutual Regret of both Parties, who deliberately withstood their own Happiness. I believe, more than one Half of the Quarrels and Disorders that have happened among Mankind, have been owing to Causes very foreign, either to the Interest or Inclinations of the Parties embroiled with each other, and have proceeded from Motives undiscerned by the Persons themselves; the main Springs of our Actions being very frequently, like those of a Machine, hard to be discovered, because hid far within the Work.

Sometimes it is pride and Obstinacy that makes us thus inconsistent with Reason and Ourselves. We have taken up a Resolution rashly, and then think it below us to retract it. At other Times we entertain groundless Suspicions of our Friends, and those we converse with, and by that Means are led into a Thousand Misinterpretations of all their Words and Actions; and sometimes are so wonderfully quick of Apprehension, as to draw Mischief from their very Looks. During the Continuance of such Impressions, it is hardly possible but our Conduct must be very irregular and unsteady. In Company and Example is another Source both of whimsical Behaviour, and vitions or foolish Elections. Our virtuous Affections themselves, when not brought under a due Regulation and Balance, may betray us into Actions the most contradictory to Virtue and good Sense. Mistaken Notions of the World will be apt to lead us into unreasonable Expectations, and the consequent Disappointment sour our Temper, and alter the whole Frame of our Minds. And to complete our Misfortune, Bigotry and Superstition, a Rainy Day, or an Easterly Wind have sometimes Influence enough upon us to thwart our most rational and best concerted Designs, and make us deny ourselves our dearest and noblest Enjoyments.

Men subject to these Infirmitates, as we all are, in some Degree or other, ought to be very mild, and make great Allowances for the Failings of their Neighbours, nor should form their Notions of a Man's whole Character from some little Slips in his Behaviour. A Man's being now and then peevish, is no just Reason for branding him with Infamy. *Job* was a Miracle of Patience at the same Time that the Severity of his Affliction provoked him to curse the Day of

his Birth. And the Instance I have given of *Poplicola*, is no Proof of his being a Man easily puffed up with vain Glory and false Grandeur, who, in the whole Course of his Life, had evidenced so much true Greatness and moderation of Mind. We do not reckon Men valiant, that are enflamed with Brandy, or elevated with the Sound of a Trumpet, nor call that Generosity, which is the Effect of some sudden Impulse of Vanity. And for the same Reason, we ought not to put an ill Construction upon those Escapes in Behaviour and Manners that are the Effects of external Causes, and do not flow from Principle, and a settled Waywardness of Disposition.

Next to down right Quarrelling with Men on the Score of such little Humours and Blindfolds, the foolishlest Thing in the World is to endeavour to argue them out of them. We may as well attempt to stop the Current of a River, as charm a Man out of a freak, or a sudden Fit. The Disease lies in the Imagination; so that we apply in the wrong Place, when we tamper with a Man's Reason for the Cure. We must give the Humour Leave to subside of itself, before we seek out for a Remedy, and then, the best I know is the Ridicule, under the just and necessary Restriction laid down by my Friend *Philomeides*, *That along with our Ridicule of smaller Faults we should always join Evidences of Good-nature and Esteem.*

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Moscow of May 23. We have Letters here from the present commanding Officer at Derbent, with Advice, that the Troubles of Persia are in the same State as ever; that the Turks seem to be advancing nearer and nearer to the Province of Erivan, and that the young Sophi is naturally inclin'd to Cruelty, which makes it fear'd, that he will become a great Tyrant, for his Governour having one Day found fault with his Conduct, he stabb'd him with a Dagger, while he was asleep. Mean while, he carries Things with such an high Hand, as is enough to overturn his Crown, while the Grandees of the Kingdom are perfectly at a Loss after what Manner to advertise him of the Danger to which he exposes himself.

From Hanover, June 22. This Evening the King of Great Britain arrived happily at Herrenhausen, where vast Numbers of People of all Ranks were waiting for the Honour to see his Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick has lately had some Fits of the Ague, but was so well recover'd, as to be able to receive his Majesty's tender Embraces with all due Marks of Love and Honour. M. Richen, the King's Private Secretary, and Mr. Lochman, Gentleman of his Bedchamber, arrived here likewise this Day, as did the Dutcheß of Kendal in about an Hour after them.

From Boston in New England, that some Spanish Men of War have lately taken 5 or 6 Dutch Merchant Ships on the Coast of Caracca, which came from their Islands, and had Lading of Cocoa and other Merchandize, to the Value of 15000l. Sterl. and that they also took a Ship from Madera, laden with 180 Pieces of Wine for Jamaica.

From Paris, June 30. They write from Strasbourg of the 18th, that on the 13th a Discovery was made of a Conspiracy to poison King Stanislaus with Tobacco: M. du Harlay, Intendant of Alsatia, who was at Weissembourg, and to whom the Discoverer made Application to inform the King of it, set out forthwith with the Officers of the Marshalsea, and a Detachment of Troops

Troops commanded by M. de Montfaucon, for the Castle of Falesbourg, where the Bailiff of the Place lodg'd at his Cousin's. This Bailiff was the Person that had poisoned the Tobacco; and would have corrupted one of the Officers of King Stanislaus; but he proved faithful. They found only a small Box, in which the Tobacco was, hid in the (Pailloffe) Straw Matrice of the Bailiff's Bed; M. du Harley would have oblig'd him to smoke or chew some of it in his Presence; but the Bailiff refused; and at length own'd he believ'd it to be poisoned. The Intendant made him sign his Confession, and then sent him Prisoner to Landau. The Discoverer was formerly an Officer in the Troops of the Duke of Deux-Ponts; and to be made Captain of a Company in the Troops of a certain Prince of Germany, and was promised a Reward of one Thousand Ducquets.

LONDON, June 22 24, 26.

Part of the King of Poland's Baggage arrived at Warsaw the 14th. and 15th N. S. and his Majesty is soon expected there, with a strong Guard of his Troops from Saxony, and preparations are making at Grodno, for opening the Dyke.

They have had Violent Tempests of Rain, and Hail, with Thunder and Lightning, which has done great Damage; several Persons have been Killed by the Lightning.

A Marriage is said to be concluded between the Prince of Asturias, and the Infanta of Portugal; And another between the Prince of Brazil, and the Infanta of Spain.

They talk of raising 10000 Militia in France, in Case of a War with Spain; and the Duke of Berwick is appointed to Command the Army. But as his Catholic Majesty has accepted the Pope's Mediation, it is believed there will scarce be a Rupture; however, Troops continue to go towards Catalonia and Navarre.

Prince Eugene is suddenly Expected at Hanover, to execute some Commissions on the Part of the Emperor with the King of Great Britain who Arrived at Hesse-Hausen in good Health the 22d Instant, N. S. or Wears advised from Poland, that the Grandees persist in their Resolutions not to listen to any Proposals made by the Emperor or any other Foreign Prince in behalf of the Protestants of Rhene.

From Russia that the Czarina and Duke of Holstein, &c. are Reviewing all the several Regiments, and design to Review the Whole at Cronstodt, in order that they may put to Sea upon some Expedition.

The Earl of Macclesfield has declar'd, That he will pay his Fine forthwith, and quit the Tower. And is said he will be Employed in a Place in the Government.

A General Review is Ordered to be made next Week of all the Forces about the Town, and the Lord Cadogan is to be present, his Lordship enjoying the places General, and two other Places, till his Majesty returns, when 'tis expected there will be great Alterations in Places of Trust.

The King of Prussia is preparing for his Journey to Hanover. That Monarch has actually issued Commissions for raising 9 Regiments, 2 of Horse and 7 of Foot, which will make up his Forces 100,000 Men.

The last Letters from Russia, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Savoy, and several Parts of Italy, Germany, and the North, complain of the great and continual Rains in their Climates, which have been generally much more violent than those which have fallen in ours, and accompany'd in some places with dreadful Hail and Thunder.

On Tuesday the 22 Instant it was order'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices in Council, that the Parliament which stood prorogued to the 24th Instant should be further prorogued to Thursday the 12th of August.

The Fuhbs Yacht, Capt. Collier, and the Katharine Yacht, Cap. Gregory, are order'd to be got ready; the

for to carry his Excellency Count Staremberg, the Imperial Ambassador; and the latter his Excellency Mynheer Hop, Envoy of the States General, to Holland, on their way to Hanover.

From Jamaica, May 11. The Steps that have been lately taken by the Spanish Governours of St. Jago de Cuba, and of Carthagena, are so extravagant, that we think it proper to give some Account of them.

The Princess of Portugal, a Ship from London, laden with Madera Wine, was taken on the High Seas in her Passage hither, about three Months ago, and carry'd by one off their Guards of the Coast, as they call them, to St. Jago: The Master imprison'd, and the Super-cargo detain'd several Weeks, upon Pretence of a Tryal in their Courts; to defray the Charges of which, and to pay such others as they thought fit to impose upon him, the poor Man was oblig'd to sell great Part of his Wine, and at last, with Abundance of Difficulty got Leave to come away with the Remainder.

Since this, the Anna Maria, Capt. Phillips of Bristol who sail'd the 10th of February from this Port, had the ill Fortune to fall into the Way of a Spanish Sloop, who carry'd him into St. Jago their Presence was, that he had on Board Pieces of Eight and Logwood.

Some Weeks ago a Spanish Ship of 16 Guns and 90 Men, was fitted out of Carthagena, under Pretence of guarding that Coast, but with private Instructions to take our Vessels; but he happen'd to be met by the Diamond Man of War, who brought him into this Port seven Days ago; above forty of the Men belonging to the Spanish Ship made their Escape upon a Float and reach'd the Shore before the Man of War could come up with her: These we are told had been formerly Pyrates on board the Cassandra, some few of their Followers were brought in with the Ship.

DUBLIN, July 3d.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of IRELAND,

A DECLARATION.

CARTER ET,

WHEREAS upon Viewing the last Muster taken of His Majesty's Army in this Kingdom, it appeared to Us, That divers Officers have taken liberty at their own Pleasure, to leave the Places wherein they are Garrison'd or Posted, without Licence from the Government; and many others who did obtain Licence, do stay from their Duty, beyond the time allowed them, to the detriment of His Majesty's Service, and contrary to all good Order and Discipline. For prevention therefore of so great Neglect of Duty, and the Inconveniences that may happen thereupon. We have thought fit hereby to Require and Command all Officers and Soldiers, now absent without Licence, immediately to repair to their respective Garrisons or Quarters, and there remain at their Duty; and all such as are absent by Licence to return at the expiration of such Licences, to their several Garrisons or Posts where they are to continue. And for the future, no Officer to upon any pretence, whatsoever, to absent himself from his Garrisons or Quarters, without special Licence in Writing first obtained from Us, otherwise they may expect to be answerable for their Disorder.

Given at the Castle of Dublin, the Twenty Eighth Day of June, 1725.

By His Excellency's Command,

Tho. Clusterbuck.

God Save the King.

They write from Kilkenny, that on Monday last Alderman Helshem was unanimously Elected Mayor of that City.

BOOKS newly arrived from England, to be sold by Messieurs, Smith and Bruce, Bookfellers on the Blind Alley.

POOL'S Synopsis Criticorum 5 Vol.
Hammond's Works 4 Vol.
Walton's Polyglott, compleat 8 Vol.
Bacon's Advancement of Learning
Hewlin's Life of ABp. Laud
Wilkin's Real Character
Whitlock's Memorials
Usteri Antiquities
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Small Paper
Wickes's Thesaurus Antiquit. Septentrion. 3 Vol. Folio.
Willoughby de Piræibus
Scraper's Annals of the Reformation 2 Vol.
Memorials of the Reformation 3 Vol.
Life of ABp. Cranmer
Of Whitgift
Of Grindal
Of Parker
Stowe's Survey of London 2 Vols.
Hope's Compleat Horseman
Hewlin's Cosmography
History of the Reformation
Of the Presbyterians
Purchase's Pilgrim and Pilgrimages 5 Vol.
State Tracts in K. William's Reign 3 Vol.
Bridgman's Conveyancer 2 Vol.
Gentleman's Recreation
Evelin's Architecture
Montfaucon's Travels into Italy
Howe's Works 2 Vol.
Cudworth's Intellectual System
Hales Golden Remains
Affer Menevensis
Gale's Court of the Gentiles 2 Vol.
Diogenes Laertius de vetis Philosoph. 2 Vol.
Shakespeare's Works 7 Vol.
Milton's Works 2 Vol.
Prideaux's Connection 4 Vol. with Cuts.
Moliere's Plays. English
Friend's History of Physick
Sykes's Answer to Collins's Gr. of the Christ. Religion
Sherlock's Ditto
Echard's Account of the Revol. in England
Brandt's History of the Reformation abridg'd
Bentley's Answer to Collins on Free-thinking
Pope's Odyssey 3 Vol. 120.

LOST at the Churn Inn in St. Thomas Court, a Pair of Saddle-bags, in which were 13 Cobbs,

11 Half Cobbs, 6 Ounces of Burnt Silver, 28 Three Penny Pieces, 1 Grose of Buttons, 3 or 4 Scotch Shillings, and several other Things: Whoever has found the said Bags, and Goods, and returns them to William Ashley at the Churn aforesaid, shall have a Moiores Reward.

JOHNN ORR, Taylbr, is remov'd from the Drapier's Head on College Green, to the Hand and Sheers opposite the College; he gives this Notice to all Customers, that those Persons who Employ his Wife in making Mantuas and Petticoats, may not be at a loss, where to find her.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex Street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and E. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so near, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentistree which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and fowering the Teeth, &c.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Lances, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up; the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

Printed for George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame Street.

AN exact Diary of a late Journey to Mequinez, the Residence of the present Emperor of Morocco, (never before touch'd upon in this Kind) by Mr. John Windus, an Officer, who accompanied Commodore Stuart, in his Embassy to that Court. At also,
1. The Masqueraders or fatal Curiosities.
2. The Sixth Edition of Dr. Cheyne's Essay on Health and Long Life.
3. The Universal Passion, to be continued: Four Satyrabings already publish'd.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dame Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July 10, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Tenet insanabile multos
Scribendi Cacoethes, et agro in Corda senescit;
Sed Vatem egregium, cui non sit publica Vena;
Qui Nihil expictum soleat deducere, nec qui
Communi feriat Carmen triviale mometa;
Hunc, qualem naque monfrare, et sentio tantum.*

JUVENAL.

S I R,



AMONG the many Abuses we daily meet with in the Streets of this, and every other great City, there is none that cries more loudly for a Reformation than the known Practice of Singing Ballads, at least in the Manner wherein it is now regulated by the Managers of this Part of our Publick Diversions.

I do not hereby so much reflect on the ragged Appearance, the suspicious Looks, and the miserable Voices of our Circumforaneous Musicians, however wretched a Concurrence of Circumstances we find even in that View, as on the subject Matter of those Poetical Admonitions, that are by this Means convey'd to the Ears of his Majesty's Liege Subjects, the Mobb. Having a very great Regard for that numerous and venerable Body, especially that Part of it whose Misfortunes compel them to go bare-headed, and walk a-foot, I could wish it lay in my Power to redress a Grievance that bears so hard on their Interest. For besides the gross Injury done them by inveigling the solitary Farthings out of their Pockets in this Manner, it is but too evident that the Garrets of Great Britain, and Ireland, are at present inhabited by a Set of People that have not the Good of the Rabble sincerely at Heart, nor take any kind of Pains to make their Trivial Performances of use for those for whom they are intended.

But to be serious, however ridiculous it may appear to be so upon a Subject so seemingly little and insignificant, I am truly of Opinion, that a great Part of the Debauchery that has of late Years descended from the polite Rakes of the Town to the lower Rank of People, is not only owing to the Imitation of the fashionable Vices of their Betters, but to the Care taken by our Grubstreet Versificators to humour them in it, and harden them in their Contempt of Innocence and Simplicity. There have been great Complaints made, and very just ones too, of the Mischievous Consequences

produced by the Looseness of many of those Compositions that have been written by Authors of good Note, and for the Entertainment of the fashionable World. But few have taken Notice, how much the same Spirit has prevailed among the Generation of Scribblers that can pretend to no higher Capacity than that of making a Brace of Syllables jingle; who, as they write to a Body of People both more numerous, and less able to resist the Impressions endeavoured to be put upon them, have, by that Means, done equal Mischief with those of a superior Rank, and greater Abilities.

In the early and uncorrupted Ages of the World, Poetry was a sacred Thing. Parnassus was all holy Ground. The Muses were devoted to the Service of the Divinity. The Creation of the World, the Glory of the First Being, the Bounty of Providence, and the Beauty of Nature, were the first Subjects that brought Speech into Tune and Measure. The most Part of antient Prophecies, whether Jewish or Heathen, were dictated in the same Language. And one of the most rational Pieces of Homage Man can pay his Creator, became to those happy and innocent Mortals among their highest and most delightful Enjoyments.

In After-times, when Men puff'd up with Power and Pride, began to lord it over their Fellow-creatures, and were seized with the Frenzy of thinking themselves something more than Human, many of them thought fit to arrogate to themselves those Honours that had been formerly appropriated to the Divinity. Among these it is no Wonder, that Poetry, which has always had such an universal Influence on Mankind, should be one of the first. So, from hence forward, the Actions of their Heroes, either in Love, or War, were made the chief Subjects of their Poetical Compositions.

Whatever ill Effects this might for some Time be attended with, in making Tyrants and Parricides the Admiration of those they had enslaved, it is certain, it at last had some good Consequences with Respect to Men's Manners and Passions. The Recital of great Actions, especially when set out with the Ornaments

of Verse, naturally raises noble Thoughts, and generous Resolutions. And Nothing contributes more to the subduing a fierce and untractable Disposition, than to see the Passion of Love described thro' all its tender Movements, and amiable Distresses. Benevolence, and Fortitude, are the two great Powers of Human Virtue; the one being as necessary for Ballast to it, as the other is for Sail. So that Nothing could be better designed for the Benefit of Mankind, than to turn the Stream of Poetry into a Channel, where it might so easily set the Springs of virtuous Action a-going. For though Campaign Courage be but a small Part of Fortitude, and the Passion of Love a very distinct Thing from Benevolence, yet, I think, it must be granted, there is such a Connexion between them, that opening the Soul to any one of them is a fair Step towards introducing the other.

Among the Greeks, and Romans, this was certainly the chief Use their Poetry was applied to for many Ages. The rude Poetry of our Ancestors was also of the same Kind. Every great Action was celebrated in Verse; and there are yet extant, large Chronicles in Metre, comprehending the History of many Ages. The Rhimes, and Language, are indeed very barbarous; yet there oftentimes shines through that Barbarity, a great Nobleness of Thought, joined with Sentiments very pure, and virtuous. Their lesser Pieces too, such as are our Ballads, retained the same Simplicity, and Regard to Decency, and good Manners. The Hero was always roused up to Action by the Love of his Country; and the Lover discovers Nothing unbecoming an honest and generous Passion. The Monks were the first Corrupters both of Taste, and Manners. Their Champions are all Furiousoes, obliged, by the Rules of their Knighthood, not to wait for Adventures, but seek for them; that cannot be so properly said, to fall in Love; as to leap into it: Saintly Murderers! that were sworn to propagate Superstition, and Cruelty, through the World, and knock down every Miferent *Patrim*, that should dispute an Article of their Creed, or a Feature of their Mistress's Beauty. Nor has their Love any thing of that Passion, save, the Name. For it is all either senseless Rant, and Hyperbole; Or else, when the Hero was on a merry Pin, something very shocking and brutal.

The Revival of Letters, as it put an End to the whole Scheme of Monkish Chivalry, so it introduced a more natural and sober Way of Writing among Authors of all Sorts. And one great Part of the Entertainment of the Common People in all Ages, being Songs, and Ballads, several Authors at that Time seem to have made it their Business to improve this prevailing Inclination to the Service of Virtue, and good Sense. Who the Men were, themselves have not thought fit to let Posterity know; but that they have been Men of Worth and Genius too, is evident from very many of those Half sheet Performances, that serve for Furniture to the Walls of Country Ale-houses, and such like Places. These are for the most Part, little Heroick Poems, celebrating some worthy Action, performed either in the Cause of the Publick, or the Defence of distressed Virtue. Several of them have gained the Admiration of the first Writers in our Language. And one of them has been thought worthy to be commented by one of the finest Geniuses this or any other Age has produced. I suppose my Readers do not want to be informed, that I mean, the old Song of *Chevy-Chase*. I have also seen large Fragments of a Ballad called *Hardiknut*, wherein, there is a Life, and a Nobleness both of Design and Expression, that might have become the *Augustan* Age. I may perhaps, hereafter find an Occasion to take more particular Notice of it. It is said to have been recovered a few Years since from the Mouth of an old Woman in Scotland. And it is highly probable, a great many other valuable Pieces of the same Kind might have escaped the Injuries of Time, had it not been for an unaccountable

Humour that prevailed in that Nation, about Twenty or Thirty Years ago, of extirpating their old Women and burning them for Witches.

But if we look into the Love-songs of that Time, we shall still be made more sensible of the Purity of their Taste, in Comparison of our's. There we find that Passion represented with all the Softness and Delicacy wherewith it operates in those virtuous Minds that find Love itself to be the highest Enjoyment in Love. Instead of forced Turns of Wit and laboured Allusions, we are entertained with the Language of undisguised Nature, and true Affection. I have seen a noble Instance of this in an old Song, call'd *Phyllis and Amyntas*. I do not know, but it may have suffered much from the lewd Corrections of unskilful Hands; but the Four or Five concluding Stanza's seem to have escaped that Misfortune, and have something in them so just and tender, that I persuade myself, my Readers will not be displeased with a Sight of them.

*How oft didst thou declare to me,
The Heavens should turn to Nought;
The Sun should first obscured be,
E'er thou should'st change thy Thoughts!*

*Ye Heavens, dissolve without Delay;
Sun, show thy Face no more!
Amyntas' Love is lost for Ay,
And wee is me therefore!*

*God knows, it would not grieve me much,
For to be slain for thee;
But Oh! too near it doth me touch,
That thou should'st murder me.*

*With that her Hand, cold, wan and pale,
Upon her Breast she lays;
And seeing that her Breath did fail,
She Sighs, and then she says——*

*Amyntas—— And with that, poor Maid,
She sigh'd again so fore,
That after that, she never said,
Nor sigh'd, nor said no more,*

I doubt not, but some People, who have given themselves over to a Spirit of Gaiety and Ridicule, and shifted the Motions of Nature in their own Breasts, that they may more freely laugh at others, will attend more to the Plainness of these Verses, to the Nakedness of the Language, and the little Trips of Grammar that are obvious in them, than to the beautiful Images they raise of refined Passion, and lovely Distress. But to such as have ever felt themselves, or observed the Workings of Love in Others, they will appear in a quite different View, and afford another guise Pleasure than abundance of those Prettinesses and long-winded Descriptions that sometimes occur in Performances that have acquired a much greater Reputation.

Thus were the Common People of these Islands entertained about a Hundred, or a Hundred and Fifty Years ago, which should make us blush, when we compare it with what passes through their Hands now a-days. But to do this must be the Business of some succeeding Paper.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Hanover, June 29. The King of Great Britain has not been here yet since his Arrival at Herenhausen, neither do we know for certain, when his Majesty will go to use the Waters of Pyrmont, by reason of the continual Rains. The Lord Townshend arrived here on the 26th in the Evening; and Count de Plettenber is come hither this Day, in Quality of the Elector of Cologne's Envoy, to congratulate the King on his safe Arrival in his German Dominions.

From Paris, July 4. We are told, that when the Queen of Spain acquainted the Infanta with the true Reason of her Return, that young Princess answer'd, That she fancied so, and that she was thinking to retire into a Cloyster, and end her Days there: But her Majesty urging, that there was no Occasion for that, she being to be married to another great King, she reply'd, If so, dear Mama, let that great King come and fetch me, and don't let me have the Trouble to go again, and take him where he is. The Duke of Orleans, who is nominated by the King to marry the Queen, as his Proxy, sets out for Weiffenberg the 15th, or 20th, Instant; together with Mademoiselle de Clermont, and the other Ladies and Officers of the Court. 'Tis assur'd, that immediately after the Queen's Arrival at Strasbourg, from Weiffenberg, where she is shortly expected, no Stranger will be permitted to eat at her Table, neither will any body be admitted into her Majesty's Presence, without having first desired an Audience.

From Vienna, June 20. The Courier who brought from Madrid the Ratification of the Treaty of Peace, did deliver to the Baron de Ripperda, two Letters, one from the King of Spain, the other from the Queen, of the own Hand Writing of their Catholick Majesties, signed plainly, Philip and Elizabeth, in which, for a Mark of special Favour, they have been graciously pleased to honour him with the Title of Cousin, and express their Satisfaction at the Service he has done 'em. The Dignity of Duke and Grandee of Spain of the first Class, which his Catholick Majesty has conferr'd on him, with an Estate in Castile, are to be Hereditary for ever to his Posterity.

From Madrid, June 11. An Advice Ship lately arrived from Cartagena, brought an Account, that three Dutch Vessels, call'd Interlopers, were taken in the Sea of Mexico, by the Spanish Men of War; their Cargo is valued at One Million of Crowns. 'Tis added, that the new Vice-roy has caused 25 Merchants of that Country to be executed, for having clandestinely traded with Foreigners.

From Rom, June 9. Last Monday the Pope honour'd with the Purple Messieurs del Guidice, and Costella, but that Promotion is no ways acceptable to the major Part of the Sacred College, many satyirical Papers against the said Two new Cardinals, have been industriously handed about.

From Hanover, June 29. The King of Great Britain will go to Pyrmont next Tuesday, and drink the Waters there a Fortnight: At his Return, the King and Queen of Prussia will pay his Majesty a Visit.

From Paris, July 2. The Parliaments of Bourdeaux, Rennes, and Rouen, have plainly declar'd, that they will not register the Edict for laying a Tax of Two per Cent. on all Revenues. There is a great Tumult at Caen in Lower Normandy, the Coaches of the Intendant of the Province, having been broken by the Populace, and his House gutted, he got off with much Difficulty, but the Lieutenant de Police of the City was mortally wounded, and his House plunder'd; 'tis apprehended more Mischief will be done.

From Strasburg, July 8. King Stanislaus will be here the third of next Month, with his whole Family, and carry till the Departure of the Princess, his Daughter, which will be on the 12th of the same Month, she is to perform her Journey in 24 Days, and rest 6 by the

Way, viz. Two at Metz, Two at Chalons, and Two at Troyes in Champagne. The Day appointed for performing the Nuptial Blessing, is the 4th of September next, at Fountainbleau.

Vienna June 23. In Order to remove all Suspicion which may remain in People's Minds, and to establish a perfect and durable Friendship between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid, the Spanish Ambassador some Days ago deliver'd to the Great Chancellor of the Imperial Court, all the Writings which were published on account of the late War: And Yesterday the said Minister received a Currier from his Court, with Advice, as we are told, that France, England, and Holland have concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance of which some of the Articles are kept very Private. It seems as if the Imperial Court had some Mistrust of the King of Sardinia, for marching the Piedmontese Troops towards the Milanese, and because the Peace with Spain was made without his Participation.

LONDON, June 29. and July 1. 2.

Several Transport Ships are sailed from Falmouth for Ireland, to take on board the Regiments of Middleton, and Anstruther, for the Island of Minorca, in place of those in Garrison there.

We hear that by Virtue of a Pardon now passing the Seals, the Judges will be empower'd to release great Numbers of Prisoners for single Felonies, Misdemeanours, &c. in their respective Circuits.

We hear, that Dr. Frazier, so much distinguish'd for his Benefaction to the University of Aberdeen, has also given 500l. to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

They write from Edinburg, that his Majesty's Ship the Rose, Capt. Heardman, is sailed out of Leith Road for the North of Scotland, to be assisting in disarming the Highlanders, pursuant to an Act passed the last Session of Parliament.

We hear that the Earl of Macclesfield is so ill in Tower, as to be unable to take the Air on the Battlements.

The John and Francis, Captain Jacobs, bound from Stetin to Dublin, was lately lost on the Coast of Scotland.

Letters from Bohemia inform us, That on the 16th. ult. at Night, they had such a Storm at Prague, the like whereof has not been seen in the Memory of Man, Hail stones having fallen there, some of which weighed a Pound and Three Quarters. — And in France, the continual Rains have had such a dismal Effect, that, we are told, in Brittany, and Lower Normandy, Brown Bread is risen to Eight Pence a Pound, there being so little of it to be had, that many of the Poor are starved to Death, by having no other Food but Herbs.

They write from Lisbon of the 25th Instant, N. S. That his Majesty's Ship the Dursley Galley, Capt. Purvis Commander, is arrived there from Gibraltar, whither he was to return very soon with Supplies for that Garrison.

The two Greenland Ships are arriv'd at Hamburgh, and report, that the twelve English Ships had caught when they came away, eighteen Whales.

Thursday last the Parliament met, and was further prorogued, by Commission, to the 12th of the next Month.

DUBLIN, April 10th.

Letters from Glasgow of June the 28th, give us the following Particulars of the Tumult that lately happened there. On the 24th in the Evening several Women having got Sticks, and running about the Town, threatening the Gaugers, and other Officers of the Excise about the Malt Tax, which was to commence the

next

next Day, it was thought necessary to bring into Town a Party of the Army; quartered in the Neighbourhood, to the Number of 200; they were met by the Mobb at the Head of the Town, and obliged to disperse and keep themselves quiet in their Quarters; while the Mobb, in the mean time, went to the House of Daniel Campbell Esq; their Representative in Parliament; and entirely destroy'd it, throwing all the Furniture, Plate, Jewels, &c. into the Streets and River Clyde, staving the Wine and Ale in the Cellar, breaking the Statues, and plucking up the Hedges, and other Planting in the Garden by the Roots. His Loss is computed at 5000l. Not satisfy'd with this, they threaten'd to go to his Country Seat at Wood Hall, where he then was, and tear him to Pieces. On the 25th they seiz'd on the Tolbooth, or Town-house, and furnished themselves with Arms and Amunition there, the Magistrates being obliged to abscond for their Safety. The Soldiers were then obliged to assemble, and fir'd amongst them, killing 10 Persons, 7 Men and 3 Women, most of them unconcern'd Spectators. There were also 10 or 12 more desperately wounded. This enrag'd them to such a Degree, that they fell on the Soldiers with the utmost Fury, and pursued them Two Miles out of Town. They were not so furious when the Letters came a way, but the Tumult still continued, and their Magistrates were at Edinburgh interceding, that no more Troops may be sent among them, they being in hopes to quell the Sedition themselves.

On Sunday last departed this Life, in the 48th Year of his Age, Francis Harrison Esq; Member of Parliament for the County of Caterlough. He was Partner in the Bank with Benjamin Burton Esq; Banker, and Alderman of this City.

The next Day, Samuel Burton Esq; Son to the aforementioned, Alderman Burton, was established Partner in the Bank, with his Father, in the Room of the said Francis Harrison Esq; deceased.

Last Thursday, His Excellency The Lord Viscount Moleworth arrived here, from Turin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up; the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

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N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and scowering the Teeth, &c.

BOOKS newly arrived from England, to be sold by Smith and Bruce, Bookellers on the Blind-Key.

POOL's Synopsis Criticorum 5 Vol.
Hammond's Works 4 Vol.
Walton's Polyglott, compleat 8 Vol.
Bacon's Advancement of Learning
Heylin's Life of ABp. Laud
Wilkin's Real Character
Whitlock's Memorials
Ufferi Antiquitates
Grew's Rarities, &c.
Jackson's Works 3 Vol.
Harrington's Oceana and Works
Dugdale's Monasticum Anglicanum 5 Vol.
Prynus Life and Tryal of ABp. Laud
Machiavell's Works
Pope's Odyssey 3 Vol. large Paper
— Small Paper
Hicessii Thesaurus Antiquit. Septentrion. 3 V.
Willoughby de Piscibus
Strypes Annals of the Reformation 2 Vol.
— Memorials of the Reformation 3 Vol.
— Life of ABp. Cranmer
— Of Whitgift
— Of Grindal
— Of Parker
Stowe's Survey of London 2 Vol.
Hope's Compleat Horseman
Heylin's Cosmography
— History of the Reformation
— Of the Presbyterians
Purchase's Pilgrim and Pilgrimages 5 Vol.
State Tracts in K. William's Reign 3 Vol.
Bridgman's Conveyancer 2 Vol.
Gentleman's Recreation
Evelin's Architecture
Montfaucon's Travels into Italy
Howe's Works 2 Vol.
Cudworth's Intellectual System
Hales Golden Remains
Aster Menevensis
Gale's Court of the Gentiles 2 Vol.
Diogenes Laertius de vetis Philosoph. 2 Vol.
Shakespear's Works 7 Vol.
Milton's Works 2 Vol.
Prideaux's Connection 4 Vol. with Cuts.
Moliere's Plays. English
Friend's History of Physick
Sykes's Answer to Collins's Gr. of the Christ. Religion
Sherlock's — Ditto
Echard's Account of the Revol. in England
Brandt's History of the Reformation abridg'd
Bentley's Answer to Collins on Free-thinking
Pope's Odyssey 3 Vol. 120.

Folio.

Quar.

JOHN ORR, Taylor, is remov'd from the Drapier's Head on College Green, to the Hand and Sheers opposite the College; he gives this Notice to all Customers, that those Persons who Employ his Wife in making Mantuas and Petticoats, may not be at a loss, where to find her.

LOST at the Churn Inn in St. Thomas Court, a Pair of Saddle-bags, in which were 13 Cobbs, 11 Half Cobbs, 6 Ounces of Burnt Silver, 28 Three Penny Pieces, 2 Grose of Buttons, 3 or 4 Scotch Shillings, and several other Things: Whoever has found the said Bags, and Goods, and returns them to William Ashley at the Churn aforesaid, shall have a Modest Reward.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July 17, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Non tu in Filivis, indocte, solebas
Seridenti miserum Stipula disperdere Carmen.*

VIRG.

SIR,



EW People are more answerable for their Writings, than those that have made successful Court to the Muses; and no Set of Authors ought to be more careful to purge their Works from every thing indecent or offensive to Virtue and Good Manners. Their Labours are the usual Amusements of the Great and the Fair, the Young and the Gay, and consequently their Influence very extensive, as they have a great Hand in forming the Taste and Manners of those that are either the Envy or Admiration of the rest of Mankind. Their Notions steal easily into the Minds of their Readers, who, transported out of themselves with the pleasing Enthusiasm, have no Leisure to examine into the Justness and Reasonableness of them. And as the meaner Sort of People are ever imitating the Manners and Customs of their Betters, we need not be much at a Loss for the Reason of what I was taking Notice of in my last Letter, our Common People being of late Years so ill used in the Entertainments their Scribes prepare for them. For all Dregs must participate of the Liquor from whence they have settled; and so, Dogrel, which is but the Lees of Poetry, as that becomes corrupted, will of Course encrease both in Bulk and Filth. It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, that when immodest Images and indecent Expressions are adopted by Writers of Genius and Learning, the Performances of the Rabble should sink into downright Ribaldry and Bawdry, and that as far as that Kind of Wit goes, the Learned of *Grubstreet* are now able to *Pit, Box, and Gallery* it with Mr. Bayes himself.

My Correspondent *Perdissimos* thought it his Duty to animadvert on a Species of Writing in Prose of too short a Continuance to deserve being taken Notice of. There was no Danger that the Authors he censures should have any body to imitate or succeed them. Had he been pleas'd to inspect the Poetical Precincts of *Grubstreet*, as carefully as he seems to have done the Prosaic, he would have found our modern Ballads much more worthy the Pains of chastising. For tho' the Individuals are poor pernicious Things, that are born, and die in a Day, yet the Kinds are still propa-

gating, and affording the Common People new Incentives to the Practice of every Vice their Station of Life renders them capable of.

It would be endless, as well as idle and ridiculous to recount the several Species of Impertinence that may be met with in turning over but a few of our late English Ballads. There is one seems almost peculiar to the People of these Nations; that is, the unaccountable Liberty taken by many of our Dogrelists of Rhiming Seditiously, and setting the Affairs of the Nation to a Tune. This has a natural Tendency to set the Populace a madding, and propagate Lies and senseless Animosities among them. We have seen this carried to a Height of Insolence in our own Age, that, in Concurrence with some other Circumstances, had very near involved us in Blood and Confusion. An important Debate in Parliament, or at the Council board cannot be heard of, but immediately the Arguments *pro* and *con* must be laid out in proper Stanza's; and a falling Minister makes his Exit in a Ballad as naturally as if there were a standing Law for that Purpose.

This however is an Abuse of vulgar Metre that seems to be pretty much laid aside at present, and indeed never was so universal as your Half-sheet Histories of constant Lovers and cruel Parents. As Love is the constant Attendant of Youth, as well among the mean and laborious, as the rich and the idle, the ill Consequences of cultivating mistaken Notions about it, cannot but be very great. A wretched Jingle has it by this Means in his Power to debauch all the Apprentices and young serving Maids within the District of the Printing-house he works for. The pious Design of a Parish in erecting and endowing a Charity School, may be defeated by a graceless Rogue that can hardly read; and a Farthing Candle burnt out in the Composing of a Halfpenny History, become an Instrument of more real Mischief to a Nation, than a whole Train of Artillery loaded with all the Thunder of an Epic Poem. Nor will this appear so very paradoxical to any one that duly considers of what Importance it is to a State to train up the Youth in Industry and Virtue, and knows how much the great Bulk of the People are usually wrought upon by this Sort of Entertainment.

Though I think it much below the Dignity of the Pulpit to take such a mean Subject into Cognizance, yet I apprehend, that in Country Congregations it would be full as useful as to confuse *Hobbes*, and other bold Authors, who have more openly attack'd Religion

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

ligion and Virtue. There is many a Country Booby that would not be shaken out of his Piety or Honesty by all that Mr. *Mobber* has written, who by reading some pretty new Garland might very easily be put in Mind to give a Green Gown to the first ruddy Lass came in his Way. And I dare say, the young Squire who fell in Love with beautiful *Emily*, and preferred her to a rich Heiress his Parents had provided for him, has cost more Maidenheads among Chambermaids and Farmers Daughters, than could be gained by the most elaborate Defence of Whoring and licentious Wit of the Age is capable of producing. Men are much more apt to be wrought upon by Example than Instruction; and this holds equally in inculcating the Principles of Vice, as in propagating the Maxims of Reason and Virtue.

How often have Footmen, and other mean People been spirited up to make their Addresses to young Ladies of Fortune and Distinction, by the Instances they have read of in Ballads of such unequal Alliances? Many a Virtuous and laborable Family, is, I doubt not, at this very Instant mourning the Ruin of a darling Child reduced to Shame and Poverty by a sawcy Fellow, whose Assurance would probably never have carried him to such an Attempt, had it not been strengthened by the Perusal of many successful Adventures of the same Kind he happened to meet with in the Course of his Reading. If you catch a Gentleman's Servant, or a Tradesman's Apprentice with a printed Paper in his Hand, 'tis very great Odds but you will find it to contain a History of some young Lady, who fell in Love with one of their Station, and despairing of her Friends consent to make it a Marriage, makes off with her Lover in a disguised Habit, lifts herself for a Soldier, or perhaps goes aboard a Man of War in Quality of a Cabin-Boy. There to be sure, after a great Variety of extraordinary Adventures, she raises herself to some considerable Command, and upon her Return Home, and discovering herself to her Parents, is received with such Transports of Joy, that they immediately forgive her all her Extravagancies, and reward the Rogue that betrayed her, with making him their Son-in-law. In the Time of the late War I have met, I believe, with upwards of a Hundred Ballads all raised upon this Plan; and remember to have seen several young Girls mightily pleased to find their Sex had done so many notable Services against the common Enemy, not without some distant Thoughts of repeating so pretty an Experiment themselves.

I leave it to my Readers to gather what may be the Effects of inspiring the Common People with such unreasonable Ambitions. But there is still something worse than all that in many of our Ballads. Intrigues and Cuckoldoms are become very fashionable Subjects of the *Grubstreet* Productions. Our Ancestors knew little or nothing of this; and such Things were never mentioned but with Reproach and Abhorrence. For though *Chaucer* has some Tales that are licentious enough, yet they are all of the Saryric Kind, and seem to be principally levelled at the loose and disorderly Lives of the then Clergy, that the Eyes of the Nation might be opened, and People prepared to shake off a Bondage under which they had so long groaned, to the Doing whereof, it has been the Opinion of several very judicious Authors, his Writings did not a little contribute. The old Ballad of Queen *Eleonor*, and Earl *Marshall* is a most moving and pathetic Description of the fatal Consequences attending the Breach of the Marriage Vow. I have seen a whole Fire-side burst into Tears at the Recital of it, though labouring under all the Disadvantages of mean Expressions set to most wretched Musick. The present Generation of Songsters make an Affair of this Sort Matter of Triumph and Merriment. A rich Merchant gone up the *Streights*, and having his Place supplied by *Billy*, the Apprentice, is a standing Jest; and Nothing can be more edifying,

than to observe how the Mob chuckle, and hug themselves upon hearing *Trillo*, and his most virtuous Consort melodiously distributing among them, the various Tricks of some cunning well-tutored Good-wife, to accomplish her Designs, and impose upon an easy and Good-natured Husband.

There are but two Ways I can think of for remedying these Abuses. The one is, that Authors who are smiled on by the Muses, and blit with a Superior Genius in Poetry, should give no ill Example to the Crowd of Scribes below them, who ever were, and ever will be imitating their Manner, and treading in their Footsteps. If the noble Rage of Poetry exerts it self in Virtuous and Manly Performances, such as may inspire great and Generous Sentiments, fortify the Mind in conscientious Honesty and Integrity, and call up the dear and charming Ideas of Innocence, Love, Friendship, Liberty and a Country, it is next to an Impossibility but something of that Spirit must descend; and propagate it self through a whole People. But when Wit and Learning are misemployed in the Production of *Hans Carvel's*, *Paulo Purganti's*, and such like Pieces, we can expect Nothing else, but that the same Taint shall spread through the Compositions of the Vulgar and with a much greater Degree of Impurity and Corruption. I submit it to these Ingenious Gentlemen themselves, whether in their coolest Thoughts, they would think it more eligible to enjoy the Reputation, as *Sir William Temple* somewhere expresses it, of making a Company Laugh, or a whole Kingdom Rejoice.

The other Remedy I mentioned is only an Expedient, till a more perfect Reformation can be obtained; that every one, as far as their Influence extends, should either divert those under it from reading Ballads altogether, or else be at the Pains to look out for such of the Kind as may afford them Amusement without vitiating their Understanding or endangering their Reputation.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

H. BERNARDUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Vienna, of June 22. Assure us that next Saturday will be publish'd there, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded between his Imperial Majesty and the King of Spain.

By Letters from Cartagena, in the Spanish West Indies, of March 22, we are assur'd, That the Vice Roy of Peru has caused all Habitations along the Coast of the South Sea to be destroy'd, and the Cartel remov'd 40 Leagues up the Country, and forbid the Inhabitants to trade with Foreigners on pain of Death, and forfeiture of Goods, like Prohibitions have been made on the Coast of the North Sea, which probably will prove a great Encouragement to the Commerce of the Merchants of Peru, who are in Hopes of getting a good Price for their Merchandises at the ensuing Fair of Panama, which will be kept in November next.

Advices from Pyrmont of July 8. say, That on the Thursday before, the King after having dined at Herrenhausen set out for this Place, where he arriv'd that Evening, and yesterday his Majesty began drinking the Waters. The Prince of Waldeck came hither yesterday with all his Court, to compliment his Majesty upon his Arrival here; where he intends to stay as long as the King, and To-day his Highness entertain'd the Lord Townshend, as also most of the Chief Officers attending his Majesty here, in a most magnificent manner.

From Madrid, June 18. 'Tis said that there is a Treaty of Commerce betwixt the Emperor and Spain,

very

very far from being the Ostend Company trading to the West-Indies, which, as is may prove prejudicial to the Affairs of the Treaty, about the Negroes, Col. Stanhope Ambassadors of Great Britain is gone to St. Idelfonso to make his Representations against it, if there be a necessity. He said there has been an Insurrection in the Kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, because the Court will not restore them to their ancient Privileges.

Letters from New England give an Account of a smart Engagement that happened at Pigwacket, between 80 Indians and 30 Men of Captain Lovewell's Company of English Men. After the first Fire the Indians retired with great Fury and vigour with their Hatchets in their Hands, and mix'd among the English, who received them so warmly, that they found it necessary to retreat, having, as is believ'd, lost about half their Number at that Attack: Eight of the English were kill'd on the Spot, and nine were wounded, several of them mortally. The Indians made a second Attack, with a hideous Shout, but were beat back as before, and 'twas thought that not above 20 of them went off well: His Honour the Lieutenant Governor gave a Captain's Commission to Lieutenant Wyman, who distinguish'd himself with great Courage and Conduct during the whole Engagement.

From Mannheim, July 7. That last Wednesday Night Kings Stanislas arrived at Saverburg and had a magnificent Reception.

From Rome, June 29. This Yesterday the Pretender to the Throne of Spain arrived here. It seems he is much esteem'd in the Confidances of his Adherents, who in this manner Time decrease daily.

Letters by a French Mail give an Account of the great Tumultuousness about the Account of the Extraordinary Price of Corn, and that the Government had been oblig'd to order a considerable Number of Forces to those Places to restore Tranquillity there.

These Letters add that the Mob at Paris had risen in great Bodies, and plundered several Baker's Shops for filling Bread dearer than others, and being attack'd by the Guards, several had been kill'd on both Sides, and some of the Guards dangerously wounded and 4 of the Mob were seized and committed to Prison.

We have an Account by a British Ship, that the Ship of Spain the *Principe* has been taken by a Spanish Man of War at the Bay of Honduras and that Spain was kill'd in the Engagement.

Paris July 4. According to some Advice from Madrid, the King of Spain had declared to the Pope's Nuncio, that he would not receive any Letter from the French King, till his most Christian Majesty had sent a known Embassy, to explain to him the Reasons of his sending back the Infanta; and we hear his Catholic Majesty should say in answer, that it would be a Pleasure to him to see that Embassy discharged by a Prince of the Blood. — Mademoiselle de Choiseul has carried her Cause against the Duke de la Vallette.

Letters from Dresden, of July 3. say That several Pieces of News, which for a while pass'd for current, are now contradicted, viz. That a War was at hand between Poland and the King of Prussia, That the Mediation of the Emperor concerning the Affairs of Poland was accepted by the Republic of Poland, but rejected by the Kings of Great Britain and Russia, whereas his Imperial Majesty never offer'd his Mediation. Neither did any Saxon Regiments camp near Wittemberg, nor did the King of Prussia write any threatening Letter on that Account. The Court of Berlin and that of Russia having agreed, not to cause any of their Troops to encamp, for fear of giving Jealousy to other Powers.

From Vienna, of June 30. That their Ministers thought it very strange to find in divers Foreign News Papers, that the Preliminaries of the Peace between the Emperor and King of Spain were negotiated at Rome by the Cardinals Sinfuegos and Alberoni, which is entirely false, for the present Duke de Riparda was

sent thither directly by the King of Spain, made Application to Count Stenendorf High Chancellor, and after a Negotiation of few Weeks, the Treaty was concluded and sign'd, without the Intervention of any foreign Power.

A LETTER from the Magistrates of Glasgow to a Gentleman in Edinburgh, giving an Account of the late Tumult which happen'd there.

HAVING seen an Account of the late Tumult in this Place, printed in the *Glasgow Mercury* of the 19th Instant, which contains very gross Reflections on the Magistrates and Inhabitants, we here send you a true and faithful Relation of the whole Matter, made up of Informations taken from Eye-witnesses of the Facts, being People of as good Character as any in the Place.

The first Part shall consist of what happen'd the 24th Instant; when Mr. Campbell of *Shaughfield's* House was pillaged. Had there been any previous Subjection of this Accident, all Danger of that Nature had been effectually prevented. There was indeed some Noise made upon their Appearance, but they were dispersed, so that Nobody was in any Apprehension of what Disorders followed. However the Provost with Mr. Campbell of *Blythwood*, and several others waited in the Town House till after eight of the Clock at Night; and then observing Nothing but Quietness in the Town, went off, leaving Orders to the Town-Officers to watch in the Streets. And if any Disorder should fall out, to come and acquaint them thereof: But Nothing of this kind happen'd till about Ten of the Clock, that they were inform'd, that a Mob had broke into *Shaughfield's* House. The Provost with Mr. Campbell of *Blythwood*, the only Justices of Peace then in Town, and the Deans of Guild, with as many of the Inhabitants as they could get together, went to the House, and did all was possible for Men to do, to put a stop to the Riot: And tho' they did not read the Proclamation appointed by Law, (it being impossible to be done without manifest Danger of their Lives) Yet in Words to that purpose, they commanded them to desist from their Habitations under the Penalty therein set forth: But the Mob laid violent hands on them, threatening much worse, if they did not go off, at which Time also, they beat and bruised the Town-Officers, with such Violence and Severity, that several of them are not yet recovered: And it is not Fact, that the Captain of the Military Offered his Service to the Provost at the first Appearance of the Mob, for he did not make any such offer till betwixt Eleven and Twelve at Night, at which Time the Mob was in Possession of the House and going through the same with Candles; and the Serjeant who brought the Message, told the Provost, that a great many Soldiers were in Bed at the Time.

The Day after there was no Disorder, till about two or three in the Afternoon, when a Mob arm'd with Clubs and Staves, &c. made their Appearance at the Cross, but were soon knocked down and dispersed by several of the Inhabitants called together by the Provost to keep the Peace, but thereafter meeting together, in Lanes and By-Ways, came before the Main-Guard, upon which the Soldiers stood to their Arms, who had several Stones thrown at them by the Mob, consisting for the most part of Women and Boys; but the commanding Officer not being able to bear their Insult, order'd his Men to Fire: By which first Fire, and without reading the Proclamation, two Men who were not concern'd in the Mob were kill'd, thereafter they continued to Fire for some time by Platoons, directing their Firelocks to the side of the Streets and Entrances of Closets, where the People had fled for Safety. One or two were kill'd looking out at Windows, and several others very narrowly escaped, as can appear by the Marks of Bullets, upon th

the Lintals, and Sides of Windows, the Provost being much concern'd at what had pass'd, desired a Gentleman with him at the Town House, to go to the commanding Officer, and see to put a stop to the Firing. Accordingly the Gentleman having came to the Main-Guard, told the commanding Officer how concerned and surprized the Provost was at so rash an Action as he had been guilty of, without advising him before he came to that Extremity, and that in Breach of Promise. To which the Captain replied, that no Body was to believe he would stand and be knock'd down with his Men, tho' there was not one Scratch upon any of them, and at that very Time there appearing a considerable Number of Women and Boys from Cloffes and Lanes, but very few, if any, Men, upon the Gentlemen sent by the Provost, apprehending he was to give fresh Orders to his Men, begg'd he would keep up his Fire, and getting the Captain's Cane out of his Hand, ran to the Mobb, and beat them off; and returning to the Captain, told him, what an easy Matter it had been to have prevented the shedding of so much Blood, of which he might be perswaded by what he had now seen; and thereafter desired he would promise not to Fire till he had return'd from the Town-House, where the Provost was, with a Force sufficient to defend them from these weak Insults of the Mobb, which accordingly he promis'd to do.

There are in all, ten dead, and sixteen wounded, of which 'tis not believ'd, that above five or six can recover.

As the two Soldiers that were not able to keep up with the party, who fell into the Hands of the Mobb, of whom 'tis said, they were bruised with Stones. The same is not Fact, being dealt with very civilly by the party that followed the Soldiers; and the Occasion of their falling behind, was through Sickness, and by the Care of some People upon their Return, one of them made his Escape; and the other, who was wounded, coming into the West-port; is recovering, and past all Danger.

There was a great many Things in the Officers Conduct, which cannot by any Shadow of Reason be justified, but being too long to relate now, we shall only mention a few, which can be prov'd by unquestionable Witnesses, particularly that one of the Officers: A little fat Man, at the second Fire, caused one of the Soldiers to advance two or three Paces before the Rank, and pointed to a single Man; the Soldier taking a Vizee, shot him dead; and at that, the same Officer, with a Pocket Pistol in his Hand, advanced several Paces from his Platoon, and shot another Person, who was no Manner of Way concern'd in the Riot.

This is a true and faithful Account of the Matter; and from thence it does appear, how groundless these Aspersions are, which are thrown upon the Magistrates in the said News paper.

Since Friday we have had no Manner of Disturbance in this City, which is owing to the Care and Vigilance of the Magistrates, Dean of Guild, Deacon Con- venger, and other Inhabitants of this City.

S I R,

Your Humble Servant

*John Stirling,
James Johnston.*

D U B L I N: July 17. On Monday last his Excellency the Lord Carteret was complimented with the Degree of Doctor of Laws, by the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, at which Time several other Gentlemen of Distinction receiv'd the same Honour. And on Thursday his Excellency dined with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City at the Tholiel, where there was a splendid Entertainment.

On the 8th Instant Richard West Esq; Lord Chancellor of Ireland set out for this Kingdom.

Yesterday being the 16th. was publish'd by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City a Proclamation for the further Regulation of the Markets, in Relation to the Private Seal of Bread-corn, which has hitherto been too commonly transacted in and about this City and County, which occasion'd the Smallness of Bread, to the utter Detriment of the poor Inhabitants in and about the Liberties of the same.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.

Penny	} Household	} 13 Oun 5 Drachms
Fourpenny		
Six-penny		
Twelve penny		
	} Loaf	} 3 P. 6 Oun 4 Dr
		5 P. 1 Oun 6 Dr
		10 P. 3 Oun 4 Dr

A D V E R T I S E M E N T .

W H E R E A S several Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, lying and being in the several Counties of Kildare, Catherlough, Westford, Antrim, Donnegal, Dublin and County of the City of Dublin, late the Estate of Francis Harrison of the said City Esq; deceas'd, are now vested in Marsh Harrison his only Brother, as Heir and Devisee of the said Francis. And whereas William Todd, Sub-Sheriff of the County of Wicklow, acting as Attorney Agent and Manager for the said Marsh Harrison, pretends to have obtained a Lease of all and singular the Lands and Premises, for the Term of 999 Years, from the said Marsh Harrison and hath presumed to register the same. Now to prevent any Persons being imposed upon by the said William Todd, the said Marsh Harrison doth hereby give publick Notice, and advertise, that the said Lease, if any such was ever perfected, was obtained by the most fraudulent and indirect Practices, at a very great undervalue, in manifest breach of the Trust reposed in him by the said Marsh Harrison, and at a time when the said Marsh Harrison was notoriously incapable of transacting any Business whatsoever, and the said Todd was so sensible of the Injury that he had done in this Respect, that he promised several Gentlemen of Distinction, when upbraided therewith, to cancel the said pretended Lease, but having neglected the performance of his Engagement, the said Marsh Harrison hath given proper Direction to compel him thereto.

July the } 1725.
14th. }

M. A. HARRISON.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,
Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up; the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July 24, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Ut enim Piñores, et ii, qui Signa fabricantur, et vero etiam Poetae, suum quisque Opus a Vulgo considerari vult; ut si quid reprehensum sit a pluribus, id corrigatur; hique ex secum, et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt: Sic aliorum Judicio permulta nobis et facienda, et non facienda, et mutanda, et corrigenda sunt.
CICERO.

SIR,



IN the whole Compass of Speech, I don't remember a Phrase more frequently in every Body's Mouth, or that has run through a greater Variety of different Significations, than the Contempt of the World. The original Meaning of it, I take to have been, that just Disdain, which a wise and good Man ought to

have of the external Advantages of Life and Fortune, when brought into Competition with the Enjoyments arising from the Pursuits of Reason and Virtue. And in Regard such a Principle seems entirely opposite to the Maxims, or at least to the Practices of the Bulk of Mankind, this Phrase was afterwards brought to signify that generous Disregard and Unconcern at the Censures of others upon our Actions, which arises in us whenever we find them agreeable to Honesty and Virtue, and are convinced of our own Integrity in the Motives from whence they proceeded.

To despise or contemn the World then in this Sense, is a Thing founded on right Reason, and the Effect of a truly noble and magnanimous Temper. But there are People in the World equally Proof against the Censures of it, whose Conduct none will presume to justify, and whose whole Lives are one continued Contradiction to every Thing manly or rational. These People scorn the World as much as the wisest and best Man in it, and are as careless what others think of their Conduct, as if it were entirely blameless and unexceptionable.

It is natural, even for the most degenerate Species of Mankind to love the Appearance of any Virtue, howeveraverse they may be to the Practice of it. Hypocrisy is but the Counterfeit of Devotion; Frugality is a Cover for Avarice; and the pretended Resemblance it bears to Liberty and Beneficence is very often improved into an Argument for Profligation. A scrupulous Exactness in the Payment of Debts contracted by Gaming, has been frequently the Occasion that many an honest Tradesman has starved in a Goal for supplying the Necessities of the very Person that was thus

punctual to the Engagements of Riot and Prodigality. And I have known a Fellow Villain enough to stab a Man in the Dark, who would not have endured the least foul Play at a Cock-fight, and would have expressed the highest Degree of Indignation and Resentment, had a Mallice met with any ungentlemanly Treatment in the Bear garden.

To this universal Attestation of every Thing great or laudable, it is, that we may ascribe, in a great Measure, the easiness weak or vicious Men appear to be under, with Respect to the Opinion and Esteem of the World about them. It is reasonable, nay more, it is generous, in some Cases, to act in Contradiction to a prevailing Notion, and to sacrifice the Applauses of an injudicious Multitude to the silent Pleasures of Self-approbation and conscious Innocence. In such Cases, to act any otherwise, would be a doing Violence to Human Nature, and be attended with such inward Pain and Reluctance, as all the external Advantages of Fortune and Reputation would never be able to counterbalance. Every Body therefore is fond of appearing animated by too very just and manly a Principle; by which Means, what should only be the Shield of Virtue and Good-sense, is frequently made a stalking Horse to Vice and Indiscretion. Hence we see there is no where to be found, a Race of more inveterate and obstinate Despisers of the World than; all your People of broken Reputations and irregular Conduct. All the Misfortunes and Disesteem their Vices or Follies have brought upon them, are only the Frowns of an envious and malicious World, and therefore can claim Nothing but Disregard from People of such a superior Genius, and exalted Reach of Understanding.

A Fellow of this impudent Make, that has lost his Nose in the Pursuit of ungovernable Lust, shall immediately snuff at the World, with as great an Air, as a Philosopher, who had only the Misfortune to be born without one. Another who has ruined his Estate, either through supine Negligence and Mismanagement, or an expensive and riotous Course of Life, will triumph over his thriving and industrious Neighbours, laugh at what he calls, their mean and pitiful Ways, and receive most prodigious Consolation in thinking how ill dealt the World is. Nor is it a very unusual Thing to find People whom it is grown scandalous to appear

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

appear in Company with express the highest Contempt of others, and in great Gallantry of Wickedness, persist in making themselves more and more odious to them, as if they delighted in Misery out of pure Spight, and to put an Affront upon Mankind.

Unavoidable Misfortunes are by no means a proper Subject of Ridicule; and therefore no Man has any just Cause to be ashamed, or cast down on the Score of them. But when they are the Effects of a criminal or highly imprudent Conduct, to put on an Air of Neglect and Unconcern about the Judgment of Mankind upon us; to carry a scornful Behaviour, and Bravery of Countenance under them, seems to be a plain Renouncing both of Reason and Humanity. The greatest Happiness of Rational Beings arises from the Exercise and Enjoyment of social Love: So that whosoever has arrived to that Degree of Insensibility, as, habitually to prefer the Gratification of sordid and unruly Appetites to the Esteem and Good-will of his Fellow Creatures, has evidently fallen from Human Nature, by making an Election of Pleasures inconsistent with it, and extinguishing the first and most rational Principle of Action. And in this Case, there can be no Hopes of Amendment, or that the Mind can ever recover its original Virtue; because having lost the Sense of its truest and greatest Interest, there are no proper Motives left to influence its Actions, and bring them to a just and regular Direction. Nothing less than a Miracle is capable to restore a Soul thus depraved and abandoned. Whereas so long as Men retain a Reverence for Mankind, and are desirous of keeping up a fair Character in the Eyes of the World, there still remains a Handle whereby to turn them off any little Extravagancies they may be betrayed into, either by the Violence of sudden Passion, or too keen a Sensation of Pleasure.

Besides this Contempt of the World, with Regard to its Censure on Actions really vicious and wicked, there is another criminal Kind of it, though not equally so, which sometimes breaks out in the Conduct of Men, that are, otherwise, People of Sense and Virtue, and leads them into Errors, that frequently expose them to a great many Inconveniencies in the Commerce of Life, and the Enjoyment of Society.

There are few of my Readers, I believe, but what could produce innumerable Instances of People of this Character, who by an inviolable Attachment to some favourite Whim, perhaps not unreasonable in itself, have drawn upon themselves the Ridicule of all their Acquaintance, against which they have had no other Refuge, but to exclaim against the whole World, as a Pack of unthinking Morlocks, that have no Manner of true Taste or Discernment, and are governed by Prejudices and Popular Opinions, that have no Foundation in Nature or Reason.

The Affectation of Singularity, and every Kind of Pedantry, are Diseases of this Sort, in which, though the Objects of our Humours be of an indifferent Nature, yet, since the Judgment of Mankind is against them, we ought not for a Trifle to render ourselves absurd and disagreeable to those, whose Esteem and Satisfaction it is a great Part of our Business in this World to promote. The bare Lawfulness of a Thing is not sufficient to justify the Use of it at all Times, and in all Places; because at that Rate, we should be perpetually running ourselves into Difficulties and Trouble, without serving any other End than pleasing an idle and obstinate Humour. There would be Nothing unlawful, for Instance, in turning the Back-part of our Coats foremost, wearing the wrong Side of our Stockings out, clapping Half a Dozen Knots to a Wig, or appearing very peculiar in any other Part of Dress or Equipage, yet, I fancy, every Body would reckon him a very indifereet Man, that should for the sake of such unaccountable Distinctions, expose himself to the Laughter of his Neighbours, and to be pointed at as he pass'd along the Streets.

Nothing can be great, says Longinus, which is greatness to contempt. For the same Reason, our Contempt of any Thing can never be an Argument of a great Mind, when it rises from a Master of Indifference, and that has no Regard to the Conduct of Life, or the Interest of Mankind. In this Case we discover the Little-ness of our Minds, in Regard, we could not justify to ourselves, our running counter to the World, without being much employed in thinking on the Points in Difference between us and it. Now there is not any thing more contemptible than to employ our Thoughts on little and insignificant Subjects, such as all those are from whence Society can receive neither Good nor Hurt. So that in Effect, a tenacious Adherence to our Humour, in Contradiction to the prevailing Customs of the Age or Country we live in, betrays much what the same Spirit with those who let Life evaporate away, in the Contemplation of Butterflies, or the empty Subtilties of the School Metaphysics; with this Difference, that it requires a greater Degree of Pride and Ill nature to be a *Queer Fellow*, in an active, than in a studious and speculative Life.

We ought therefore to be very cautious how we give ourselves the violent Airs of contemning the World and should make ourselves very sure both of our own Superiority, and the hurtful Tendency of any general Custom, before we presume to treat it in a supercilious and scornful Manner. In doubtful Matters it is certainly our Wisdom not to contend with the Majority; and Wisdom and Goodness both forbid us to disturb the Peace of Mankind, which Disputes of all Kinds in some Measure do, for Things we own ourselves to be indifferent, especially since there is a much greater Probability of any single Person's being in the Wrong, than the Bulk of Mankind.

I am

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

H. BARNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Advices from Vienna, of June 30. assure us, That the Treaty of Commerce between their Court and that of Madrid has been published there, the same is dated May 1, ratified by his Catholic Majesty May 25, and by his Imperial Majesty June 16. It is stipulated by the 13 Articles that the Subjects of both Princes, shall enjoy in all Parts of their Dominions, the same Privileges Liberties and Advantages, as those of other Nations, particularly such as have been granted to the English and Dutch, and that six heavy Duties, laid on Goods, since the Death of Charles II. shall be taken off, and no more than 40 per Cent. paid for Exportation. Concerning the Oriental and Ostend Companies, in the 13th and 26th Articles, and more particularly in the 36th and 49th, are inserted Verbatim, all and every Advantages, granted to the Dutch, by any Treaty whatsoever.

'Tis added, That the Sultan desired Mr. Diebling, the Imperial Minister at Constantinople, to give him the Substance of the Treaty lately concluded; between the Court of Vienna, and that of Madrid, but that was not complied with.

From Hambourg, that their last Advices from Petersbourg say, that the Russian Men of War which put to Sea lately have been since follow'd by five or six Frigates, besides which several Gallies were also shortly to sail after them.

From Hanover, July 10. Such is the bad Weather at Pyrmont, that his Britannick Majesty is obliged to drink

drink the Mineral Waters in his Chamber. All the Company of Quality that he carried with him from Hessehaufen, besides a few Ladies, were, my Lord Townshend, Baron Goritz, the General de Bulaw, the Count de Buquopit, and the Prussian Minister, the other Foreign Ministers attended here at his Majesty's Desire, till he returns, which will be about Ten Days hence, when the King and Queen of Prussia with the Prince and Princess Royal, and the Duke of York and Bishop of Osnabourgh, are expected here to pay him a Visit. On the 8th instant Prince Frederick regal'd all the Foreign Ministers with a French Comedy.

From Hambourg July 10. That on the 9th Instant a Cabinet Courier from the King of Great Britain pass'd thro' this City, with Dispatches of Importance to the Danish Court, which makes it conjectur'd that there's some Expedition or other on Foot.

From Dresden July 10. That the King of Poland is upon his Departure for Warsaw, and he has assured the Ministers of the Protestant Powers that he will use all his Efforts at the next Dyet of Poland to engage them to give the Satisfaction demanded upon the Affair of Thero, his Majesty not bringing a condition to do it without the Consent of the Republick.

Adress from Constantinople, of July 6. Mention a Letter lately sent from Meriwais to the Turkish Aga at Schiras, to this Effect, viz.

THAT he the Prince of Candahar, Protector of Persia, should be very glad to live friendly with the Porte; that he had propos'd as much to the Great Mogul in order to conclude a Triple Alliance between that Monarch, the young Sophi, and the Ottoman Porte; that in case of Success, the Turke Caravans may safely pass thro' Persia for the Conveniency of their Trade; and that he will conduct them at his own Expences as far as the Great Wall, so long as he should be Protector of Persia; that in that Case, the Turks ought to withdraw their Troops, and not oppose the Measures on Foot to recover the Czar's Conquests along the Caspian Sea; that he hoped the Sultan would grant him his Demands, as being of one and the same Religion with him; but that in case of refusal, he would declare himself not chargeable with the Consequences of the War; and that he was not afraid of incurring the Indignation of Mahomet, by bearing Arms against the Infidels, who, tho' a Mahometan, was so publick a Follower of the Christians.

Letters from Saxony say, that the Senators of Poland had sent their Answer to the King, touching the Affair of Theon, and the other Grievances of the Polish Protestants, and that his Majesty, in Consent with the Emperor, had caus'd the said Answer to be communicated to the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, to shew if the Offers that are made by the Pope, answer their Expectations; but what they are is yet a Secret.

Some Letters from Madrid say, King Philip V. had again resolv'd, to abdicate the Crown in favour of the Prince of Asturias; and that the States of the Monarchy were to assemble, to give their Consent to it, and to the Recalling of Cardinal Alberoni as Prime Minister.

They write from Marseilles, that a strange Phenomenon happen'd there lately. The Sea drew back, and left the Port dry; and in a Quarter of an Hour return'd with such Violence, that several Ships were damag'd, and some cast away; and the Water flow'd into most of the Shops next the Sea side.

From Edinburgh, that the Convention of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland met there the 7th. and came to a Resolution to write Circular Letters, to all the Royal Burghs, Exhorting them cheerfully to pay the Malt Tax, not to be disobedient to the Laws, and the Magistrates to punish the Abettors, or Authors, or Actors in any Riots and Tumults that may happen.

From Petersburg, June 21. The Prince of Georgia, who has put himself under the Protection of our Empire, was presented by her Imperial Majesty with 1000 Rubles, and a Service of Silver. The Allowance of the Duke of Holstein, is augmented by 2000 Rubles per Month, so that it amounts now to 6000 Rubles a Year. The Galices, which have on Board Provisions for three Months, and a great Number of Troops, commanded by Mr. le Fort, Lieutenant General, sail'd Yesterday for Cronstad, from which Port four Men of War sail'd the same Day for Revel, preceded by five Frigates. 'Tis talk'd now, that the same will not put to Sea, before it has been view'd by her imperial Majesty who designs to set out next Week for that Purpose.

From Petersburg, June 26. Here is a Report, that about 46000 Cim Tartars are in Motion. Whereupon Orders have been dispatched to the Governor of Smolensko, to send to the Ukrain, all the Regiments he can spare out of his Province, to oppose the Incursions of those Plunderers.

From York of July 4. That such prodigious Ruins have fallen here, that the like have not been known within the Memory of Man, inasmuch that the People have been forc'd to go in Ferry Boats to go out of Town thro' the Gates of this City.

Edinburgh, July 6. This Morning the Earl of Dolorain's Regiment march'd for Glasgow, with a small Train, consisting of 4 Field-Pieces, 4 Columns, 4 Waggon with Ammunition, and we hear also, General Wade will also set out this Day for Glasgow.

From Boston in New England, May 17. We hear from New-port, that Capt. Moris, who arriv'd there from the Bay of Honduras, says, that the Ship Berry belonging to Bristol, and bound Home, was cast away on Olover's Riff Rocks, about 17 Leagues from the Bay's Mouth, as were also two Sloops, one belonging to Jamaica, the other to the Bay: He concludes, that the Vessels Companies sav'd their Lives in their Boats, being but a Mile distant from some Islands. The Ship Berry put up a Signal of Distress, and fir'd several Guns, for Help from the Fleet, which consist'd of 20 Sail; but by Reason of a great Storm the Day and Night before, which caus'd a very high Sea, and for Fear of meeting the same Fate, none durst venture to help them.

LONDON.

Two Spanish Men of War, the Brandon and the Onetta, which were sighted once at Cadiz, 4000 and brought into Carthage the following Dutch Interlopers.

Tryton 400 Tons 24 Guns, Jacob Lamett Master.

Sarah 250 Tons 16 Guns, Peter Vaz.

Dragon 250 Tons 18 Guns, Michael Fletcher.

The Neptune 500 Tons 34 Guns, Capt. Cryn, and several more Men were kill'd in the Fight, which was very desperate.

The Spanish Merchant a 50 Tons 20 Guns, Daniel Leroux, was sunk, and most of the Crew were drowned.

The General of the Galleon's, took and brought in the Katherine of 300 Tons 22 Guns, George Sonex. The Exchange of Middleburgh 400 Tons 28 Guns, Henry Frels.

The Isaac 200 Tons 16 Guns, John Cornelius escap'd to Jamaica.

The End of March the Spaniards took another rich Ship belonging to Amsterdam, near Carthage.

Tuesday last there was a Review of the Arms of all the Regiments of the Trained Bands of this City, and there appear'd a very great Deficiency of which, all the Commanders have a strict Charge to make a due and speedy Return, and all Defaults will be severely fined.

By

By the Mary and Elizabeth newly arrived from Boston, there is Advice, that Spriggs the notorious Pyrate was attack'd in the Bay of Honduras, by a Spanish Man of War, that Spriggs himself was kill'd, and the Ship taken, which 'tis hop'd will be confirm'd by the next Advices from those Parts.

On Thursday last, died the Rev. Dr. Richard Biddes Rector of Haltham, near Hull; the celebrated Author of a Body of Divinity, an Annual Course of Sermons, and the Life of Cardinal Wolfey.

It's said, the Earl of Macclesfield will pay his Fine in a few Days, and remove from the Tower to the great House in Cragg's Court, Charing Cross, which is taken for his Lordship.

DUBLIN.

The present Parliament which stands prorogued to the sixth of August next, is, by Proclamation, further prorogued, until the seventh of September following at which Time it will sit to do Business.

On Wednesday last the Right Honourable Richard West Esq; Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom, arrived here, and Yesterday his Lordship was sworn into that Office.

We hear, that the Reverend Dean Swift is very much indisposed.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household } Loaf }	13 Oun o Drachms
Fourpenny		3 P. 5 Oun 4 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. o Oun 2 Dr
Twelve penny		10 P. o Oun 4 Dr

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE House where the late Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald liv'd, in a Court at the lower End of Dame-street, with Coach-house, Stable, Garden, and several other Conveniences, is to be let: Enquire at Mr. Patefon's on Cork-hill, or at Mr. Hyde's, Book-seller, in Dame-street.

†† At the Pelican on Cork-hill is a very good Apartment, ready furnished, up one Pair of Stairs, fit for any Gentlemen or Lawyer's Chambers, to be let for any Term.

JOHN ORR, Taylor, is remov'd from the Drapier's Head on College Green, to the Hand and Sheers opposite the College; he gives this Notice to all Customers, that those Persons who Employ his Wife in making Mantuas and Petticoats, may not be at a loss, where to find her.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,
Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle street) being resolv'd to do Justice, to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up; the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

WHEREAS Alexander Mc. Carty did set forth, that I have left off my Trade. This is to certify, that the same Trade is carried on by George Lamprey who lately work'd with the best Workmen in London; he strikes the same Mark I formerly struck, which is the Hammer alone, and in the same Shop by the Castle-gate in Castle street, where you may be furnish'd as before.

James Ellis.

SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings.

N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and scouring the Teeth, &c.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex-street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

WHEREAS a spurious Copy of a Poem, entitled *The Progress of MUSIC*, was printed against the Author's Knowledge or Consent, it being very incorrect: This is to give Notice to the Publick, that next Week a correct Edition of the said Poem will be publish'd, with *The Pastoral Elegy on the Death of a Lady's Canary Bird*, and a *Poem on Mr. Pope's Works*, written to the same Lady; printed together very beautiful, in a neat Elziver Letter, and sold by Pressick Rider, and Thomas Marbin, at the General Post-Office Printing-House in the Exchange on Cork-Hill.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1735.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July 31, 1725.

TO HIBERNICUS.

*Quid prius dicam solitis Parentis
Laudibus? Qui Res Hominum ac Decorum,
Qui Mare et Terras, variisque Mundum
Temperat Horis?*

*Unde Nil majus generatur ipso;
Nec viget quidquam simile, aut secundum.*

HORAT.

SIR,



N one of your late Papers, you have observed very justly that Poetry in the early Ages of the World, was consecrated to the Service of the Divinity. Let me add, that the Reason for its being so, continues as strong now as ever; and that no other Subject affords a true Poet such a noble Field for shewing the Greatness and Beauty of his Genius, as this does. Infinite Power, joined with infinite Goodness, is a Theme can never be exhausted. And as the Knowledge of Nature is the greatest Source of Invention, the Praises of its Author must of Consequence be the best and noblest Way of employing that Faculty.

Our Poets, in excuse for their not cultivating this Kind of Poetry, may alledge the bad Taste of the Age as long as they please; but it is evident, there has not been given that Occasion for the Complaint which they pretend. For though in a licentious Reign, and at a Time when the Man and his Principles were become obnoxious to the greater Part of the Nation, Milton's Divine Work, the *Paradise Lost*, was overlooked for a good many Years; yet we have seen it, even in this Wicked Age, take a Run beyond any Thing in Verse that ever was published in our Language, and grow the Delight and Entertainment of all Sorts of People among us, that had the least Genius or Inclination for Letters. So that it is not so much Complaisance with the Humour of the Age, that has hindered our Authors from striking into that Path, as its being disagreeable to their own.

In Confidence that the general Taste is not so corrupted as these Gentlemen loudly affirm, I send you the following Poem; the Author of which can claim no other Praise, than that of turning Common Speech into Blank Verse; the Thoughts and almost the Expressions being little more than copied from one of our sacred Writers, as they lie in a Prose Translation. You are therefore to regard them only as an Attempt

to shew how proper for Verse divine Subjects are, and how capable of supporting the Spirit of Poetry, by the great Images and noble Descriptions it so naturally furnishes, even when other Advantages are wanting, as they are visibly so in what is now submitted to you by,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

MUSOPHILOS

PSALM CIV. Paraphrased.

IN

Imitation of MILTON's Style.

Bless'd God, my Soul! exceeding great and glorious
Thou sit'st, O Lord, enthron'd on Heaven's high Arch,
Thy Palace, cleav'd with Majesty and Honour.
Compass'd about with everlasting Light,
Thy Realms thou cover'st with th' effulgent Mantle,
Whose ample Skirts diffusing orient Gleams,
Illumin all the blue translucent Æther,
By the stretch'd out; a fair and vast Pavilion!
Where mighty Floods with Din and Roar impetuous
Toss high the angry Wave, thine Hand has laid
The Rafter that sustain thy shining Chambers;
A wondrous Fabrick! Clouds thou mak'st thy Chariots,
Which carried on the Wings of driving Storms,
Proclaim the awful Presence of th' Almighty.
Him Winds obey; and aerie Meteors flash
His Messages, to the Divine Command
Obsequious. Earth he on her Centre fix'd
Immoveable, and pois'd in yielding Air.
Her Face with Waters thou didst overspread;

Collected

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

Collected Flood the vast circumstanced Heap,
The lofty Mountains in its Womb involving;
Abyss profound! Again at thy Rebuke
They fled; and at the Thunder of thy Voice,
Precipitous roav'd down into the Deep,
Their Oozie Bed; Wave tumbling after Wave.
Thence through the Rocks by secret Ducts they rise,
And gushing through the shaggy Mountains Sides,
Irriguous travel o'er a Thousand Lands,
'Till in the Deep's capacious Lap receiv'd.
Here he bath circumscrib'd the swelling Ocean,
And fix'd its Bounds, that it may overwhelm no more
The spacious Earth. He sends the limpid Springs,
That down the Hillocks with melodious Laps
Descending, wander through the verdant Lawns,
Where Herbs, and Flourets grow of various Hue.
There Beasts that rove in Forrest or in Field,
Drink unrestrain'd; and void of Fear, wild Asses
Their Thirst allay; while on the grassy Bank
Tall Trees their Branches spread abroad profuse;
Fit Habitation for the tuneful Birds,
Whose liquid Notes with gentle Impulse tremble
Along the Silver Surface of the Brook.

From his high Chambers in the sailing Clouds
He sendeth softning Rain; Moisture prolific!
That gently watereth thirsty Hill and Dale,
'Till Earth, with Plenty crown'd of golden Fruits,
Smiles amiable. Tender Blades of Grass
He causeth spring, that Cattle there may browse
Luscious: Nor for Man's Relief are wanting
Herbs; Part expiring aromatick Fumes
Of healing Virtue; Part with Juice delicious
Inviting sweet Repast; with Wine, to cheer
The heavy Heart, and gloomy Cares dispel;
Oil, to anoint and brighten up the Face;
And Corn, the Food and Strength of Human Kind.

The Trees of God are flourishing and fair;
Without the Art of Man the Mountain Cedar
Is nourish'd, and on Lebanon exalts
Its comely Height, affording ample Shelter
To aerie Wanderers, the feather'd Brood.
The lofty Fir the Stork her Dwelling chooses;
Wild Swans the Summit of the craggy Rock,
Within whose hollow Caverns feeble Creatures
Retiring, scape the Rage of close Pursuers.

At God's Command the Moon, her Silver Horns
Imblazing in the Sun's resplendent Orb.
Renews her Face, and points the changing Seasons.
His Duty do the glorious Lamp of Day
Is taught, and knows his fixed Hours to rise,
And flush with rosy Charms the Face of Morn,
Or set in Western Waves. Then gloomy Darkness
(Her yable stole o'er Heaven's high Convex spread)
Permits the Forrest Beasts to range abroad,
When, issuing from their rueful Dens, young Lions
Roar through the silent Wilderness for Prey,
And seek their Meat from God whose lib'ral Hand,
The Universe sustains: All Night they prowl
Secure and undisturb'd, 'till Morn's Approach
Back to their Haunts the Ravagers commands;
While Man, commencing with the Sun his Toil,
'Till Even-ride the fruitful Glebe matures.

How manifold, Lord, are thy Works, that bear
Such bright Discoveries of Almighty Skill!
The spacious Earth replenish'd with thy Riches,
Proclaims the Bounty of her great Creator.
Nor silent is the mighty Deep, whose Bosom
Swarms numberless with Fish of every kind,
Part huge of Bulk, and Part a reptile Spawn.
There royal Navies cut their stately Way,
And plow with bended Keel the foaming Surge.
There too, the great Leviathan upheaves
His cumbrous Mail, and in pernicious Fick,
Lashes with dreadful Fins the furious Billows.
All these for Sustenance on thee attend,
And seek their daily Alms from thee; indulgent
Thou freely giv'st, and they with Joy receive:
Thou op'st thy Hand, and they are fill'd with Good.
Thou hid'st thy Face, and straight again they mourn;
Their Breath thou tak'st; they die, and at thy Word,
Thy pow'rful Word! Death and Corruption see.
Again thou send'st thy Spirit forth, enliv'ning
With vital Warmth the dead unactive Heap,
And Earth, renew'd as in her youthful Prime,
Smiles cheerful on her new-created Offspring.

Thus thro successive Ages is proclaim'd
Thy Glory, and 'tis sh'd by thy Providence,
The World a standing Monument of Praise
Remains; for pleas'd with what thine Hand has made,
Thou dost the Wastes of mould'ring Time repair.
If thou in Wrath but look'st upon the Earth,
It trembleth straight, and rent with strong Convulsions
Shrinks at the Presence of an angry God!
And lofty Mountains at thy Touch are made
To smother, and veil their Heads in Clouds of Darkness.

In Hymns to God, from whom I have my Being,
I will that Life he has bestow'd employ;
Sweet Exercise! that to my Soul will yield
Soft Peace, and Streams of Joy, and heav'nly Solace.
Let impious Men by impious Deeds draw down
Almighty Vengeance on their guilty Heads,
And dire Destruction seize the sinful Crew;
Bless thou, my Soul, the Lord, thy God; and join
In Confort, all ye list'ning Worlds around.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Constantinople of June 17. Bring this unwelcome News, That their last Letters from Persia assure them, That the young Sophy seems desirous of reconciling himself with Merwais, who is marching a strong Army towards Tauris, and Erivan, with a Design to raise the Siege of the first of those Places, and to retake the other: Whereupon the Porte has order'd its Troops in those Parts to be reinforced; and to send thither forthwith 15000 Tartars, who are expected here in a few Days. Workmen and Materials have been sent to the Coast of Abassinia on the Black Sea, to build three Ports there. The Grand Visier has sent another very fine Arabian Horse to the King of Prussia, with a Gun and a Case of Pistols. This Present was accompanied with a very obliging Letter.

From Hambourg, of July 13. That their last accounts from Berlin assure them, That Preparations

were begun there, for celebrating the Marriage of Prince Fredrick Lewis of Hanover, born January 20. 1707, with the Princess Frederica Augusta Sophia of Prussia, born January 22. 1709.

From Dresden, June 24. The King sets out for Warsaw the Beginning of next Week, and the Primate meets him on the Road to confer about Matters of Moment.

From Hambourg, July 24. We hear from Vienna, that the Duke de Ripperda, Ambassador of Spain, was negotiating farther Treaties between the Emperor and his Catholic Majesty.

From Vienna, of July 11. That the Genoese Minister has given Notice to the Court, that the Republick has resolved to make a new Port at Final, which this Court is not willing to permit without certain Conditions. On the other Hand the said Minister has been acquainted that the Emperor and the Aulick Council of the Empire have annulled the Agreement made between his republick and the Duke of Massa, concerning the Purchase of that Dutchy; whereupon the said Minister has represented, that the Republick has advanced to the said Duke considerable Sums of Money on that Head, which they should never receive if that Contract should be made void, and therefore he must request his Imperial Majesty to take a more favourable Resolution; which the Imperial Ministers have taken *ad Referendum*.

From Hanover July 24. That on the 22d, about Five in the Evening, his Majesty arrived at Herenhausen in perfect Health, from Pyrmont; as did the same Evening, my Lord Townshend and his Lady with the whole Court.

From Warsaw, July 18. Letters of the 6th from Leopold say, there has fallen so much Snow and Hail for three Days together in Podolia, that they were forc'd to travel in Sledges, and also, that it has done incredible Damage to the Fruit: Great Quantities of Snow have likewise fallen in Crim Tartary, that above 40000 Horses, and other Cattle, perished. On the 6th there was a very terrible Tempest also at Lublin.

From Constantinople, June 24. The last Letters from Persia say, that the Tartars of Budziack are very much divided, some being for the Ottoman Porte, others for the Russians, and a third Party for the Persians, and that the two latter Parties united, and fall upon the Turkish Garrisons at Teflis, a Place conquered by the Ottoman Troops, and had massacred all the Inhabitants. Upon this the Porte has sent Orders to the Crim Tartars to march their Troops to join the Turks, whose Army will then consist of near 100,000 Men: The Army of Persia being at the same Time above 200,000. We shortly expect to hear News of a bloody Battle.

From Hambourg, July 24. On the 21st at Night, such a terrible Storm happened here, as tore up several Trees, by the Roots, and damag'd many Houses. A Vessel which sailed the Day before for Ostendoff, was overset, and 29 Passengers drown'd.

From Paris, July 27. We hear just now, that there has been at Caen in Normandy a second Insurrection, more fierce and dangerous than the first, and that the two Regiments quarter'd there, had much ado to restrain the People, who had already begun to set fire to the Castle, and that without speedy Assistance, the Fire would have penetrated into the Magazines of Powder, and perhaps reduc'd the whole Town to Ashes. To which is added, that M. Danube, Intendant of that City, whom the Populace hate mortally, keeps still within the Castle, not daring to venture out.

The Courier who set out from Chantilly on the 9th. was stop'd by four Horsemen masked in the High Road within a Day's Journey from Strasburg, they took from him all the Dispatches, Letters, &c. from the Court to the Queen, King Stanislaus &c. and they told him when they came up to him, that he need not be

afraid for his Life, if he did not resist: Great Enquiries are made to discover those Persons.

From Warsaw, July, 14. Here is a great Talk of the Pretensions of King Stanislaus, who, as we hear, demands not only the Restitution of all his Lands, but also the Income of the same, from the Time he was deprived of them.

From Paris, July 23. The King held Yesterday at Chantilly, a Chapter of the Order of Knights of the Holy Ghost, in which it was resolv'd to admit King Stanislaus into that Order.

From Hambourg, July 24. Here is Advice, that the 80000 Crim Tartars are preparing to invade Russia.

From Rome of July, 7. That last Tuesday the Pretender and his Lady returned hither from Albano, and receiv'd a Visit from the two new Cardinals Coseia and Giudice, after which the former set out to spend two or three Days at Albano.

L O N D O N.

We hear her Royal Highness is indispos'd.

From Hanover, That the King entertains all the foreign Ambassadors there at Dinner 3 Times a Week, and that the Queen of Prussia and the Bishop of Osnaburg, the King's Brother are soon expected there.

A Dutch Post advises, That the Lord Howard of Effingham was Dead at Aix la Chappel.

From Hambourg and other Places, That they have had such Violent Tempests and Storms of Thunder and Lightning as never was before, which did great Damages.

From the North: That there is an Alliance on Foot between England France and Prussia, Sweden and Muscovy for securing the Duke of Holstein's Rights, and preventing a War.

Thursday came in a Dutch Post advising from Vienna, that the Duke of Richlieu the French Ambassador had an Audience of the Emperor, and also of Prince Eugene, about the Affairs of Europe, and that the Spanish Ambassador would not come near the Court, till the French Ambassador was gone. He also refused to receive a Visit from the French Ambassador.

A Sixth Rate Man of War is put into Commission for the Irish Station; and we hear the Command will be given to Captain Gaddis.

There is English Wheat growing at Mr. Giles's at the Adam and Eve at Tottenham Court, whereof some single Roots produce upwards of Seventy Ears; the Grain is computed to Two thousand eight hundred Grains for one.

On the 21st of this Instant the Earl of Macclesfield paid his Fine of 30000 l. into his Majesty's Exchequer, whereby his Lordship being discharg'd from his Confinement in the Tower, was at Liberty to come out at his own Conveniency.

On Tuesday in the Evening the South Sea Company received Advice of the safe Arrival of six of their Greenland Ships, two at the Hope, and four at the Seynd. When they came away from Greenland, they left the other six a Fishing.

Robert Parsons, Esq, is made Comptroller of the Accounts of the Customs in the Port of London.

On Saturday Morning dy'd at his House in Petty France, Westminster, Colonel Thomas King, Deputy Governor of Sheerness, formerly Member of Parliament for Queensbury, and Brother to Dr. King, Master of the Charter House: He hath left his Estate, which is very considerable, to his Wife and Daughter.

A very loyal and dutiful Address from the Council and Assembly of South Carolina, has been delivered by Francis Young, Esq; Agent of the said Province, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in order to be presented to his Majesty.

Saturday Morning last, Mr. Bill, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived at Whitehall Express from Hanover.

By Letters from Naples, dated July 3. bring Advice from Reggio in Calabria, that on the 4th Ult. Peter Vizzano dy'd in the Franciscan Convent there, who was 118 Years of Age, and left a Wife aged 115, whom he married at 15, when himself was but 18, and after he had liv'd honestly with her an Hundred Years, he went, with her Consent, into the Franciscan Monastery. He was born in 1607, at Marfosa, a little Village near Reggio.

DUBLIN.

We have authentick Letters here of the 17th Inst. from Glasgow, that the Magistrates of that City have fully vindicated themselves of having in the least abetted the late Tumults there; it having been prov'd, that two of them were necessarily absent at the Time they happened. However Duncan Forbes Esq; his Majesty's Advocate, thought fit to issue out Warrants for apprehending them, and would not admit them to Bail, tho' earnestly thereunto desired by General Wade, who now commands the four Regiments encamp'd about that Place. So that the whole Magistracy, to the Number of six Gentlemen, were conducted to Edinburgh, the Day the Letters came away, being accompanied by most of the Gentlemen of Distinction in the Place, who all were satisfy'd with the Conduct of their Magistrates on the late unhappy Occasion; the Tumults being, as they alledge, chiefly owing to a Rabble of People that came from the neighbouring Villages, particularly from Ruthglen, where Mr. Campbell of Shawfield has the most considerable Interable Interest; whose Loss is very much regretted by the whole City of Glasgow.

Last Monday the Corporation of Journeymen Taylors met at their Hall, and went in solemn Procession to St. John's Church, where they had a Sermon, after the Conclusion of which, they went two and two, to the King's Inns, where they had a splendid Entertainment.

The same Night a Gentleman of the aforementioned Honourable Society, was drinking at the Sign of the Bear in Wine-tavern-street, where some Words happened to arise between the Drawer, and 'tis said, the Woman of the House, another Woman, and him, which soon created Blows: Three to one, being great Odds, they beat and bruised the Taylor in so barbarous a Manner, that he died the next Day. The three aforementioned, were immediately apprehended, and carry'd before a Justice of the Peace, who committed two of 'em to Newgate, but let the Woman of the House go, having got sufficient Bail for her Appearance.

On Tuesday last, at a Deal yard in Back lane, as one of the Men was settling some Boards, he fell down, and the Boards on Top of him; of which he immediately dy'd.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household	} 13 Oun o Drachms.
Fourpenny		
Six-penny		
Twelve-penny		
	} Loaf	} 3 P. 5 Oun 4 Dr

Owen Mc. Dermott, Postilion to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Santry, ran away on Saturday the 24th of this Instant July, and robb'd one Daniel Brown, his own Fellow Servant, of ten Guineas and two Crowns, together with a Suit of dark brown Cloaths, a Pair of Liver coloured Britches with white Mistle Buttons. Note, he is a smooth-faced, fresh-coloured Fellow, about 21 Years of Age; wears a light Natural, speaks good English, stoops a little in his Shoulders, straight limbd, and turns in his Toes when he walks. Whoever secures him, so as he may be brought to Justice, giving Notice to the Lord Santry, or Isaac Manley Esq; at the General-post-office Dublin, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges allow'd.

A List of the Jewels, and some other things taken out of the House of Daniel Campbell, Esq; Member of Parliament. By the Mob in Glasgow, the 24th and 25th of June, 1725,

A Large Diamond Necklace consisting of 37 Rose Diamonds. A Breast Jewel in 5 distinct Pieces, enamelled on the back, the Diamonds partly Rose & partly ruble cut. A large Diamond Buckle, with Sixteen Diamonds, Rose cut. Another lesser Diamond Buckle. A pair of large Diamond Ear-rings, Rose cut. A pair of Diamond Night-dress Ear-rings. A fine Diamond Ring, consisting of one large Brilliant, surrounded with smaller Brilliants. Another Diamond Ring with one Stone, Table cut. A Ring with a Friends Hair, and the Letters S W D upon it. An Enamelled Ring. A large Pearl Necklace. A Silver Box with small and big Pearls, some of them not pierced. A Gold Chain for a Womans Watch, old Fashioned. Three Gold Seals with Cornelian, one of them White. Three Gold Musk Boxes. Four Lockets with Heads. Some more Lockets with Friends Hair in them. A Gold Twister Case, Outside Tortois Shell, studded with Gold, and every thing within belonging to it also, of Gold. A Gold Gumstick marked K C. A Purse with a good many old Pieces of Gold, some of them pretty bigg. A Purse with a good many old Medalls, partly of Gold and partly of Silver, and one very large, one in a Box by it self. Two Purse of Gold with Broad Pieces, and Five Guinea Pieces.

If any of the above Particulars be offered to Sale, or otherways come to the Knowledge of any Person, they are desired to stop them, and give Notice thereof to Mr. Walter Davey, Merchant in Dublin.

THE House where the late Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald liv'd, in a Court at the lower End of Dame-street, with Coach-house, Stable, Garden, and several other Conveniences, is to be let: Enquire at Mr. Pateson's on Cork-hill, or at Mr. Hyde's, Book-seller, in Dame-street.

At the Pelican on Cork-hill is a very good Apartment, ready furnished, up one Pair of Stairs, fit for any Gentlemen or Lawyer's Chambers, to be let for any Term.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August 7, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Sis mihi Fas audita loqui.

VIA.

SIR,



I would be unjust as well as unkind entirely to overlook the Letters of my Correspondents. Such of them as would admit of being publish'd by themselves, and as entire Pieces, I have already communicated to my Readers; and it gives me abundance of Pleasure to reflect, that I have had thereby an Opportunity of making the Publick Amends for my own Faults and Deficiencies. But besides those, I have other Letters, that could not so conveniently be published in that Manner. I have therefore set apart this Day's Paper to make my Acknowledgments on this Head, and account for my Conduct to the Gentlemen concerned.

The first is from one T. B. who calls himself a Country Curate, and finds great Fault with me for a preceding Paper of mine upon *Castle-building*, which it seems, had such Influence over him as to engage him very deeply in that whimsical Exercise. Now it happens, that this Letter is not for myself either, but I am only to be the Canal for conveying it to his Mistress, to whom he makes great Complaints of my having set him so hard at Work. I must own, I think it a little unreasonable in him to desire I should make myself the Tool of his Resentment, and incur the Displeasure of a Lady, whom, I can seriously protest, I never had the least Intention to offend, not knowing whether there be any such Person living. Then to say, that I put him on *Castle-building*! is a most unjust and groundless Aspersions. For my whole Design in that Paper was only to advise such as were *Castle-builders* already, to settle their Foundations on a surer Bottom, than is usually done by our invisible Architects; and to fetch their Schemes from real and not imaginary Circumstances of Life. So that had he taken me right, he would have employed his Talents in *Majority* to the Edification of Churches, rather than to building of Castles.

I have also a Copy of Verses from a Gentleman, who subscribes himself *Sylbus*, upon a fine Lady, who had her Face very much disfigured with the Small-pox, wherein there are a great many Things worthy a Place among Performances that may hope for a longer Existence than any Thing of mine can pretend to.

But at the same time my Correspondent must forgive me the Liberty of thinking, that some things might very conveniently have been spared, and that Wit may be sometimes too luxurious, and carried into an unbecoming Extravagance. Upon consulting my Friend *Perdomis* in this Case, it was found requisite to desire the Gentleman would take a Review of his Performance, and prune it of some little Excessencies, which, with very short Recollection himself will easily discover.

Philop-Hibernicus, who sends me a Description of a certain profound Mathematician he happened to pick up in *Essex Street*, is desired to send me the Name, and Place of Abode of the Person he characterizes. For upon laying all Circumstances together, my Mind misgives me very much, that the Person there represented is not to be found on this Side the Clouds. And I am fully persuaded, the Surface of our Earth is fruitful enough in absurd and ridiculous Characters, to prevent our going in Search of them to the higher Regions of the Atmosphere.

A certain Schoolmaster refusing to give his Scholars Play on the first of the last Month, being the Anniversary of the memorable Battle of the *Boyne*, has occasioned a very sarcastical Epigram from one of the young Gentlemen aggrieved, who is exceeding earnest with me that I should publish his Verses, after having taken Care to have them properly pointed. As I think Youth ought to be encouraged as much as possible in every thing towards ingenuity, I should be extremely fond to comply with his Request, were I not apprehensive there may be some Danger to my young Correspondent himself, in interposing in an Affair of this Nature. I must therefore beg to be excused till the first of July next ensuing, by which Time, if he be a good Boy, and mends his Book, he may possibly be more out of the Terror of *Burch*, and consequently in a better Capacity for aspiring to the Honour of the *Boys*.

There remains only one other Obligation, which I must confess, I have been over long in acquitting. It is a Copy of Verses occasioned by the before mentioned Paper on *Castle-building*. Some Friends to whom I have shewn them, are of Opinion, they are rather intended as a Piece of Raillery upon me, than a Compliment. Of that the Author himself is the best Judge. For me, I am perfectly indifferent in which of the two Lights they are taken. I give them to my Readers only because,

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

case I think them good Verses; and they are welcome
to understand them as they please, provided the Perusal
of them contributes to their Entertainment.

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TO HIBERNICUS.

By your aerial and indolgent Scheme
We're all permitted, when awake, to dream;
To raise our Thoughts above our own Degree,
And lull our Cares with feign'd Felicity.
Great are the Joys in those exalted Scenes,
Where Pow'r and Pleasure wait, and Fancy
reigns;

For there no Disappointment intervenes.
Those Raptures too are innocently wrought;
Our only Crime's Extravagance of Thought;
But that, to what is great and good inclin'd,
Atones for all Excesses of the Kind.

The plodding dull material Mortar Man
Spends Half his Life adjusting of his Plan;
The other Half he is perplex'd to find
Mistake and Situation to his Mind;
Whilst we at once erect, and fill a Throne;
The Crown, the Scepter, and the Right our own;
Our Thoughts our Subjects, and our Reason the
Att.

Our Palace an enchanted Castle there,
Where no Pretender with a foreign Aid,
Can be admitted, or our Court betray'd,
So when we would enjoy Pow'r, Wealth and Fame,
We're soon possess'd of all our Wishes claim.

Whosoever wild Chimeras of the Brain
Lose our Concerns above the Sense of Pain.
Suffering our Cares, our Hopes with Gladness fill,
And give us Pow'r to dream away our Ill;
Whosoever you call that Sort of Rhetoric,
The poor tale of Wisdom and Philosophy.

Having thus accounted for the Favours of my Cor-
respondents, I must make it my Request to such of them
as intend to continue honouring me with their Corres-
pondence, to endeavour to to contrive it for the Future,
that I may not be frequently obliged either to incur
their Displeasure, or make up my Papers of broken
and independent Pieces. For however talking that
Way might have been in some former Papers, which it
would be a Piece of insufferable Vanity in me to men-
tion, while I am talking of my own, it is evidently in-
consistent with the Nature and Design of this, which,
without losing its good Grace, requires to be confined
to some one particular Subject. This however shall
not hinder me from giving my Readers, at some con-
venient Intervals, a miscellaneous Paper, made up of
such little loose Pieces as may hereafter be sent me; and
shall appear to me deserving to be communicated to
the Publick, there being Nothing I should be more
ambitious of, than to be Means of bringing into Light
the hidden Worth and Genius of my Countrymen, as
much as it is now the Fashion to undervalue and ne-
glect it, where it is truly eminent.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

ADvices from Hanover, of July 31, assure us, That
on the 27th Instant N. S. his Prussian Majesty
arrived there, and was saluted by a Triple Discharge
of the Cannon of that City, then went directly to He-
renhausen, where he arrived about 8 of the Clock in
the Evening. Fifty Horses were posted at the several
Stages for his Majesty's Service, who was accompani-
ed by General Gersdorf, the Colonels Döckum and
Krocher, M. Engel Councillor of War, and Secretary
of the Cabinet, and by several Persons of Distinction.
It is impossible to express the Tenderness with which
that Prince was received by our Sovereign the King
of Great Britain. General Schulemburg, M. Fabrice,
M. Wangenheim, Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-cham-
ber, and M. de Hardenburg are appointed to attend
his Prussian Majesty during his stay there. Assemblies
are held every Night in the great Hall at Herenhausen,
to which all the Foreign Ministers and other Persons
of Distinction resort. That on the 29th his Britannic
Majesty gave the King of Prussia the Diversion of a
French Comedy at the Castle, where was also a fine
Concert of Music. Prince Fredric came first about 7
of the Clock. Some Minutes after came the Coach
wherein was his Britannic Majesty, with the K. of Prus-
sia on his Right Hand. Then 24 Life Guards, with
the Officers at their Head, preceded by a Trumpet:
Next the Coach of State empty, which was designed
for the King of Prussia, followed by 5 other Coaches,
in which were the principal Ministers of the Crown.
All these Coaches were drawn by 6 Horses each, be-
sides a great Number with 2 Horses. When the Play
was ended, their Majesties returned almost in the same
Manner to Herenhausen. Most of the Houses in the
Streets thro' which they passed were illuminated. His
Prussian Majesty will set out to-morrow or next Day
to review his Troops at Minden, and in the Duchies
of Guelderland and Cleves, after which his Majesty
returns to Hanover. That on the 26th arrived there
M. Hop, Envoy Extraordinary from the States Gene-
ral. That there are two Deputies from the Nobility
of Mecklenburg; the chief of whom is M. Bulaw, for-
merly Master of the Horse to the Duke of that Name.
That on 28th his Royal Highness the Duke of York
and Bishop of Osnaburg arrived there, as did also the
eldest Son of the Prince of Waldeck. That Count Star-
emberg the Emperor's Ambassador was expected there
that Night or next Day at farthest. That the two
Princes of Hesse Cassel, and the Prince of East Frisland,
who is at Cassel, are expected there very soon. That
M. de Luhe, Senator of the City of Bremen, is appoint-
ed second Deputy to that Court, and is to go there
to assist the Syndic M. Kohn. That Messieurs Brocke
and Sourland, the two Deputies from the City of Ham-
burg are expected there after the Departure of his Prus-
sian Majesty. That several English Gentlemen who
are upon their Travels to Foreign Parts, are come
there to pay their Respects to his Majesty, amongst
whom are the Earl of Radnor, Lord Graham, Son to
the Duke of Montrose, and Lord Harry Bridges, second
Son to the Duke of Chandos.

From Vienna, of July, 21. That the English, Prus-
sian, and Dutch Ministers, who probably will be join-
ed by the Protestant Swiss Cantons, are now very pre-
ssing for terminating the Affair of Thron, so that the
Protestants may be satisfied for what is past, and
secured for the future; for otherwise it is to be fear-
ed that the said Affair will be protracted till next Year.
To which it has been answered, That the King of Po-
land is shortly to go with the Imperial Ambassador
to Poland to procure a speedy Satisfaction, which
Count de Freytag is ordered to impart likewise to
the Northern Courts, and all Things shall be adjusted
in an amicable Way. When the Duke of Ripperda
sent the Duke of Richelieu his Compliment for the No-

ification of his Arrival, he let him know at the same Time the express Order he had from his Court, not to yield him the Precedency in any Place whatsoever; for which Reason, the Imperial Court is resolv'd to invite neither of them to any publick Function his Imperial Majesty may perform.

From Vienna of July 21. That the States General having wrote a Letter to the Emperor, to intercede for the Protestants both in the Empire and in Poland; which M. Hamel Brunnix, their Envoy Extraordinary deliver'd to his Imperial Majesty the 17th of July. His Imperial Majesty received it very graciously, and was pleas'd to give the following answer: "That the continual Care of the States General for the Preservation of the Tranquillity of Europe was the more agreeable to him, since he has it himself at Heart: That he would continue to use all his Endeavours to put an End to the Religious Grievances of the Empire, and reconcile the disunited Minds; as also to prevent the ill Consequences of the Troubles which reign in Poland."

From Bridlington Key of July 21. That the Night before a strange Phenomenon appeared there, viz. A Fire computed more than a League off at Sea, taken by hundreds of People to be some Ship on Fire, a great many Boats went off from Shear to endeavour to make what help they could, more than one hundred sail of Ships were at Anchor in the Bay, and many of their Boats went off, Likewise on the same Errand, but to their great Surprize, altho' the Boats went out a great way at Sea, the Fire still seem'd at the same distance, nor could they by all their Endeavours Discover what it was. If it was really a Ship on Fire all the Men must be lost: Some are of Opinion it may prove the first appearance of a Comet, it gradually decreasing as the Boats rowed toward it, till it was entirely lost about 3 of the Clock this Morning. What ever it was God only knows, but the Neighbourhood are much surprized at it.

From Doway, That a Persecution is newly broke out there, the Parliament of that Place having published an Arret against those who profess the Protestant Religion; many Protestants on that Account fled with their Families to Holland.

From Dantzick, of July 18. That they have Advice both from Smolensko, and Moscow, that the Rebel Mariweis has got on Foot such a prodigious Army, that he thinks himself powerful enough now, not only to reduce the Province conquer'd by the Russians in Persia; but also to carry on a considerable Enterprize against Russia, tho' the Russians seem to intend to thwart his Design. As to the Affairs of Poland, we are inform'd the Grandees of that Kingdom have divided themselves into two Parties, one of which is for the Crown, and the other for the Elector of Brandenburg.

From Petersburg, of July 15. The Departure of our Empress for Cronstad is very uncertain, as well as the sailing of the Fleet. Mr. Rogouzinsky, Counsellor of the Court, is to go, with the Character of Envoy of her Imperial Majesty to China, and endeavour to re-establish Commerce between the two Empires which at present is suspended.

From Ratisbon, of July 20. It was resolv'd this Day, by the Diet, to ratify the Treaty, which was concluded on the 7th of June at Vienna, between the Empire, and Spain.

The last Letters from Poland intimate, that it has been forbidden, under severe Penalties, to keep any Correspondence with King Stanislaus.

From Vienna, of July 18. That the Hereditary Prince of Lorain goes on with his Studies and Exercises with uncommon Success, he gave, some Days ago, Proof of the Progress he has made therein, in the Presence of Count Siazendorf, whom the Emperor had appointed for that purpose, and who was highly pleas'd with what the Prince Perform'd. We hear from

Constantinople, that the Sultan designs after the next Divan, to appoint Embassadors, whom he intends to send to the several Courts who have Ministers at the Porte.

LONDON.

We hear her Royal Highness has miscarry'd. but is pretty well in her Condition.

The Cargoes of the 12 Greenland Ships were enter'd to Day at the Customhouse, after some Consultations among the Commissioners, touching the Act of Parliament which exempts this Trade from all Duties upon importations for seven Years. People observe with great Pleasure, how much the Dutch, Hamburgers, and Bremen Merchants, who reside in this City, and Traffick abroad for Whalebone and Oyle, Rejoice on this Trade, and the more when the Old Proverb is consider'd, viz. That Loosers have Liberty to Speak.

DUBLIN August 7.

We have the following Account by private Letters from Scotland, of the 27th past, which we shall give to the Publick in the same Manner it was communicated to us.

On the 17th the Magistrates of Glasgow, who had been apprehended by Virtue of a Warrant from Duncan Forbes Esq; his Majesty's Advocate General, on a Charge of having been remiss in their Duty during the late Tumults in that City, were conducted under a Guard of the Grey Dragoons for Edinburg. All the Roads and Villages as they went along were crowded with Multitudes, staring at so uncommon a Sight. And about twelve Miles from Town they were met by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants and others, in Coaches and on Horseback; and in that Manner conducted to the Tolbooth, the Place of their Confinement. On Monday the 19th the High Court of Judiciary sat; and Mr. Donald, Member of Parliament for the Shire of Edinburg, and lately his Majesty's Advocate, mov'd for the Discharge of those Magistrates among other Things, saying, "That he who is all become him, who so lately had had the Honour to sit in that important Office, to say anything against the Lord Advocate's Power, which when he had so lately administered, might sufficiently justify him with the Good of the Crown and Subject, bear a little Attention, yet when tyrannical Measures were pursued, and the Subject oppressed, it was time to tell the World the true Extent of it. That as Advocate his Lordship had no Power to deal with those Magistrates as he had done, but only in the Capacity of a Justice of Peace for the Shire of Lanark. That for his Part, had he had the Honour to have been one of the Magistrates of Glasgow, and been so served by him, he would have laid him fast by the Heels, for pretending to such a Power over him, who was the King's Lieutenant in that City; and in Case his own Officers and Constable had not been sufficient to execute his Orders, he would have applied to Mr. Wade for the Assistance of the King's Troops, and let him see if he durst have refused it." The Advocate General oppos'd the Motion, and in arguing against it, was pleas'd to say, That the City of Glasgow was always a very mobbish Place. To which Mr. Boswell, another of their Advocates, reply'd, "That his Lordship was not very far out; since they had risen in a very great Mob in the Year 88, to declare for their glorious Deliverer King William, and had done the same in several Instances, since in the same glorious Cause, the last of which, was in 1715, when about a Thousand of them marched in two Hours Warning against the Rebels at Dunblain." Next Morning, the King's Advocate not appearin

appearing, the Judges gave it as their Opinion unanimously, that his Commitment of the Magistrates of Glasgow was illegal and unwarrantable, and so discharged them, taking their verbal Bail of 2000 Marks Scots each for their Appearance when required, which their Lordships said needed not have been done, had not themselves offered it. Since which all Things continue very quiet in that Country.

Sunday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, it was usher'd in by the Ringing of Bells: His Excellency the Lord Cathcart Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom went in State to Christ-church, attended by our new Lord Chancellor, Lord Primate, and several others of the Lords and Nobility. At his Excellency's Entrance he was received by the Bishop of Kildare, and Dr. Travers; the Choir, who waited his coming in the Walks, sung an Anthem before him into the Church. There was a Sermon preached suitable to the Day, by Dr Burrough, late his Excellency's first Chaplain, and present Bishop of Limerick. The Day concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household	14 Oun 5 Drachms.
Fourpenny		3 P. 10 Oun 4 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. 7 Oun 6 Dr
Twelve-penny		10 P. 15 Oun 4 Dr.
	Loaf	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWen Mc. Dermott, Postillion to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Santry, ran away on Saturday the 24th of this Instant July, and robb'd one Daniel Brown, his own Fellow Servant, of ten Guineas and two Crowns, together with a Suit of dark brown Cloaths, a Pair of Liver-coloured Breeches with white Mettle Buttons. Note, he is a smooth-faced, fresh-coloured Fellow, about 21 Years of Age, wears a light Natural, speaks good English, stoops a little in his Shoulders, steight limb'd, and turns in his Toes when he walks. Whoever secures him, so as he may be brought to Justice, giving Notice to the Lord Santry, or Isaac Manley Esq; at the General-post-office Dublin, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges allow'd.

A List of the Jewels, and some other things taken out of the House of Daniel Campbell, Esq; Member of Parliament. By the Mob in Glasgow, the 24th and 25th of June, 1725,

A Large Diamond Necklace consisting of 37 Rose Diamonds. A Breast Jewel in 5 distinct Pieces, enameled on the back, the Diamonds partly Rose & partly table cut. A large Diamond Buckle, with Sixteen Diamonds, Rose cut. Another lesser Diamond Buckle. A

pair of large Diamond Ear-rings, Rose cut. A pair of Diamond Night-dress Ear-rings. A fine Diamond Ring, consisting of one large Brilliant, surrounded with smaller Brilliants. Another Diamond Ring with one Stone, Table cut. A Ring with a Friends Hair, and the Letters S W D upon it. An Enamelled Ring. A large Pearl Necklace. A Silver Box with small and big Pearls, some of them not pierced. A Gold Chain for a Womans Watch, old Fashioned. Three Gold Seals with Cornelian, one of them White. Three Gold Musk Boxes. Four Locketts with Heads. Some more Locketts with Friends Hair in them. A Gold Twister Case, Outside Tortois Shell, studded with Gold, and every thing within belonging to it also, of Gold. A Gold Gumlick marked K C. A Purse with a good many old Pieces of Gold, some of them pretty big. A Purse with a good many old Medalls, partly of Gold and partly of Silver, and one very large, one in a Box by it self. Two Purse of Gold with Broad Pieces, and Five Guinea Pieces.

If any of the above Particulars be offered to Sale, or otherways come to the Knowledge of any Person, they are desired to stop them, and give Notice thereof to Mr. Walter Davey, Merchant in Dublin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler,

Living at the North end of Essex Bridge, at the sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the sign of the Hammer in Castle street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, give this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; That he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up; the aforesaid James Ellis having left off the Trade.

THE House where the late Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald liv'd, in a Court at the lower End of Dame-street, with Coach-house, Stable, Garden, and several other Conveniences, is to be let: Enquire at Mr. Patefon's on Cork-hill, or at Mr. Hyde's, Book-seller, in Dame-street.

†† At the Pelican on Cork-hill is a very good Apartment, ready furnished, up one Pair of Stairs, fit for any Gentlemen or Lawyer's Chambers, to be set for any Term.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex-street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and E.A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August 14, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Non est,
Quod Vos creditis esse, Visa non est.*

Pennabry Trag.

SIR,



THE open attacks that have been made upon Religion and Virtue by their declared Enemies have not been capable to do near the Harm that has been done either through the indiscreet and intemperate Zeal, or the Wrong and mistaken Notions of some Men not only pretending, but really possessing an honest Intention for the service of both. By the former Means Men, other wise of a noble Temper, and kind Disposition, have suffered themselves to be drawn in to hate, vilifie, and persecute their unhappy Neighbours, only for thinking in a different Manner; and thereby have given the Enemies of Religion a Handle to charge it with a Fault only imputable to the Weakness or Wickedness of its Professors. In the same Manner, when Religion has been inculcated by Men of a Saturnine and Melancholy Humour, it has been set in so dark and comfortless a View, that People of a more lively and cheerful Turn, have been frightened with the Picture, and fled from it as a dangerous shore, the falling in with which must at once dash to Pieces all the Enjoyments and innocent Pleasure of Life.

How often has Virtue too been represented in the same unamiable and Forbidding Form, by some of her over-zealous and injudicious Votaries? How often have we been told, that the Wise, the Good Man must make himself independant on every thing External; must renounce Pleasure, extinguish his Desires; and in a Word, cease to be a Man, by aspiring to become a God? Virtue with them is all self-denial; and we must do Violence to Nature and Inclination, before we can be enrolled among her Followers. And thus have they done with Mens Minds, as some Physicians do with their Bodies, kept them under the perpetual Disease of taking Physick, in Order to preserve their Health. It is to be hoped however, they have imitated the Prudence of the Faculty in another very material Point, and have been very sparing themselves in the use of those medicines they prescribe to others.

In order to make this system go down the better, they have endeavour'd to give us a little and con-

temptible Notion of Human Life, and all the Enjoyments it affords, as things of no Consequence, and unworthy the Pursuit of a noble and Rational Mind. If we will believe them, this World is but a Wilderness, and all our Life but one continued Dream, and that too, filled up either with nothing else but Images of Horror and Misery, or airie Visions of empty and delusive Happiness. Inasmuch that if we be Men of Sense and Philosophy, the most natural thing we could do were to resolve in the Negative that Difficulty *Shakespeare makes his Hamlet to labour under,*

To Be, or not to Be, that is the Question.

For indeed if Life be what these Gentlemen paint it, it is at least a Possession we have no great Reason to wish the Continuance of.

Some Christian as well as Heathen Authors have fallen into the same Road of thinking, and to enhance the Joys and Felicity of a Life hereafter, have thought fit to give us the lowest and meanest Idea possible of the Comforts to be met with, and the Employments to be pursued in our present State of Existence. We have a remarkable Instance of this in one of the greatest writers of our Age, the admirable Author of the *Theory of the Earth*; who, after having in a Blaze of Divine Eloquence, suitable to the Grandeur of the Subject, described the Ruin of this Earth in the Conflagration, upon a Review of the several Revolutions it had undergone, and particularly this last great and amazing one, among a great many Excellencies, has the following Reflection, which, if taken in its full Extent, is, in my humble Opinion, very exceptionable. That I may not misrepresent a Man of so much worth and Goodness, I shall give it to my Readers in his own Words.

For what is this Life, but a Circulation of little mean Actions? We lie down, and rise again, dress and undress, feed and wax hungry, work or Play, and are weary; and then we lie down again, and the Circle returns. We spend the Day in Trifles, and when the Night comes, we throw our selves into the Bed of Folly, amongst Dreams and broken Thoughts, and wild Imaginations. Our Reason lies asleep by us, and we are for the Time as arrant Brutes as those that sleep in the Stalls, or in the Field. Are not the Capacities of Men higher than

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

than these? And ought not his Ambition and Expectations to be greater? Let us be Adventurers for another World; 'Tis at least a fair and noble Chance; and there is Nothing in this worth our Thoughts or our Passions. If we should be disappointed, we are still no worse than the Rest of our Fellow Mortals; and if we succeed in our Expectations, we are eternally happy.

Is this a true description of human Life, under a just and proper Regulation? Surely No. For tho' it must be owned, that a great part of Mankind do indeed pass their Lives in the Manner here represented, enjoy no more than a kind of Animal Existence, and dream away whole Years without any higher Occupation than Eating, Drinking, and Sleeping, so that to them Life becomes a Trifle and a Burthen; yet that does not arise from the Nature of things, but from our own misapplication of them, and an over-Indulgence of the sensual Appetites. This World is not the Seat of Folly and Misery, because there is Nothing else to be found in it, but because we our selves do not tread the Paths of Wisdom and Happiness. Providence has been so bountiful to us, that even in this Life there is ample Provision made for our Enjoyment of Rational and Substantial Pleasures, though subject to a great many Vicissitudes, and frequently mingled with much Affliction and Sorrow. The Enquiry after Truth; the Contemplation of God and Nature; a justly acquired Reputation among Mankind; Rational and entertaining Conversation with our Friends; doing them all the good Offices that lie in our Power; promoting the Interest of our dear Country; or generous Endeavours for the Universal Good; are all of them productive of Pleasure in this Life, and Pursuits of such a kind as I dare venture to affirm, the Excellent Author, upon those Words, I am with all Humility animadverting, never imagined to be unworthy of his Thoughts or his Passions, but much the contrary.

This contempt of Life, and all its Enjoyments in gross, will lead us to the Contempt of Being in General. For though both Reason and Revelation assure us of a Future State vastly preferable to this; yet certain it is, that our several Employments in that State, and the consequent Pleasures arising from them, will only differ in Degree, and not in kind from those of a good and Virtuous Man here below. So that we must always take these general Exclamations of the Vanity of the World, and the Emptiness of all the Goods it affords, with some Grains of allowance, otherwise we shall damp our most reasonable Ambition, and Sicken with our Expectations of an Hereafter; it being impossible we should desire to continue eternally in a Course of Action, which yielded us no Manner of Delight or Satisfaction at present.

Is it because this Life is short, and its Pleasures transitory and fugitive, that we must entertain a Disgust of it? Or because many of the Objects of our Good Affections are perishable, and capable of being ravished from us, or we divorced from them, must we therefore grow uneasy with our Being, or betake ourselves to a dry Joyless Speculation of every thing about us? This were a very weak and foolish Piece of Conduct. He must be an Odd kind of Man, that could not relish an Entertainment, because he knew it was to have an End; and if he gave his Host Thanks at all, they must at least come from him with but an ill Grace.

Supposing, We had neither Hopes, nor Promises of any Future Happiness in Reversion, but were immediately after the Dissolution of our Bodies to drop into a State of Non-Existence, I apprehend, it would be the Opinion of all reasonable, I am sure, of all generous Creatures, that they ought to express their highest Gratitude to their kind and indulgent Creator, in whom they live, move, and have their Being. But if we have conceived little and low Thoughts of that Station in which he has placed us, how is it

possible we should ever be grateful to him for what we are taught to esteem either as no Blessing at all, or at least one we should be very willing to be rid of?

There is an inseparable Connexion betwixt our Duty and our Happiness in all Cases. For though sometimes it may become a Duty to sacrifice some present Interest or Enjoyment for the sake of doing a good, a generous, a beautiful Action, yet it is still to be supposed, that there is a greater Happiness to the Mind in the making such a Sacrifice, than there would be in acting any otherwise, which arises from the strong Instincts we have to Actions of that sort; to act against which Instincts would be doing greater Violence to Nature, than it were to forgoe any little present Interest. Whoever therefore argues against this Life as a low undesirable State of Being, takes out of it all Sense of Duty and Obligation, whose first and truest Original is that Great, that Divine Pleasure we take in doing those things that go under that Name. All the other Enjoyments of Life are either only Secondary, or Fictitious. Of the former sort are Eating, Drinking, and other Animal Gratifications; and of the latter Fame, Wealth, and Power, the Possession of which is no part of real Happiness. So that to single out these parts of Human Life, and then declaim against the Whole of it, is not a just nor Philosophical Way of Reasoning. 'Tis just as if we should dispute the Beauty of a Picture, by only regarding the Shades of it, which, taken by themselves, have neither Beauty of Colour, nor Proportion.

The Contempt of the World, when truly explained, is, no doubt, a thing very right and laudable; and to fortify Men in it, the Prospect of a happy Immortality the noblest and most powerful Motive that can be. But while we are contending for a Virtuous and Manly Principle, let us not, by a Loose or Vague Way of Speaking, impress Men with Notions that have a natural Tendency to defeat the End we propose, by filling their Minds with dark and gloomy Apprehensions of Things, and giving them a Dislike of Life, and consequently a dishonourable and vicious Negligence about the Concerns of it.

Whenever we cease to Act, we cease to Live, at least to live as becomes Intelligent and Social Beings. But what is there shall move us to Act, when we imagine there is nothing in Life worthy our Care? We must in that case become poor lumpish, melancholy Creatures, incapable of performing our Duty with that cheerful and willing Mind that is absolutely necessary, to render it acceptable to the Author of all Goodness, and the Fountain of all Joy. Let Virtue creep into her Cell, or retire to the Desert; let every honest Heart wear a sorrowful Countenance, and the Aspect of the Wise and Good become a perpetual Map of Mortification: What would be the Effect of so blessed a Change? Would this recommend Virtue to Mankind? Or would it be an effectual Method to allure them from the pleasing Snares of Vice and Folly? Sure far otherwise. And yet this, and this alone can, consistently with their Principles, be the Method with those that are possessed with an Opinion of there being Nothing in this World Lovely or Desirable. Whereas, on the contrary, Wise Men have in all Ages made it the peculiar Excellency of Virtue to promote our Welfare and Happiness here, and improved it as none of the least Motives, for Men to follow Wisdom, that even in this present Life, *Her Ways are Ways of Pleasantness, and all her Paths are Peace.*

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Berlin of August 4. Say that M. Ilgen, first Minister of the King of Prussia, let out that Day to wait on his Master at Herenhausen according to Order by an Express; and we are assured, that Affairs of the utmost Importance are treating between his Majesty and the King of Great Britain, in favour of the oppressed Protestants in the Empire and Poland.

From Hanover of August 7 That the King of Prussia intending to set out To-morrow for Berlin, Orders are given for Relays of fifty Horse at the several Stages, and also for an Escorte of Horse and Dragoons, which are to conduct his Majesty to the Frontiers of his own Dominions: And it is assured, that immediately after his Prussian Majesty's return to Berlin, the Queen will set out for this Place, having already made the necessary Preparations for that purpose. His Highness the Duke of Holstein Norbourg is come hither to beg his Majesty's Interposition with the Emperor, in regard to his Succession to the Principality of Ploen, whose claim is strenuously supported by the King of Denmark.

From Strasbourg of August 2. That the Duke of Antin, who is arrived here to demand the Princess, Daughter to King Stanislaus in Marriage for the King of France, has made his publick Entry with very great Magnificence. The Duke of Orleans is also expected here in a few Days with a Retinue so numerous, that 60 great Houses are already hir'd for their Accommodation. Abundance of Foreigners of Distinction arrive there every Day, so that the Town actually swarms with them; and the Burgers and other Inhabitants are oblig'd to give an Account of what Guests they have every Night to the Intendant, and the Commanders of the several Wards.

From Cadix of July 10. That the Dutch Vice-Admiral Van Somerdyk, who has been cruizing at the Streights Mouth, came into our Bay, the Day before Yesterday, with four Men of War of his Squadron, to take in Provisions; and designs to return to the same Station in 5 or 6 Days, having left there the 3 remaining Ships of his Squadron, which are then to go to Lisbon to refit. We are told, that 6 of the 10 Men of War, now upon the Stocks in Biscay are design'd for the West-Indies, where the King proposes to have always a Fleet of 20 Men of War for the future, to hinder Foreigners from driving any Trade in those Parts.

From Paris of August 3. That the Prelates of the Assembly continue to bear up against paying the Tax of 2 per Cent. That the Archbishop of Arles had indeed propos'd to comply with it, in consideration of the present State of Affairs, but what he added made the Assembly laugh, viz. That no doubt the King would consider this Compliance, and grant them his Royal Protection against the Enemies of the Church, by permitting them to prosecute them in a Canonical Way, without being overawed by the Parliament. The Lieutenant of Police has fined the Convent of St. Lazarus 1500 Livres, for having sold their Corn in the Granaries instead of carrying it to the Market. The Duke of Luxembourg has oblig'd the Monks of the Abbey of Fucamp near Roan to sell publicly 100 Quarters of Corn which they have no Occasion for.

They write from Noyon in Champaign, that such a prodigious Quantity of Hail had fallen there, that the Harvest of about 40 Parishes has been spoiled thereby.

From Paris that their King has sent King Stanislaus two very stately Coaches with 40 Horses, and 400,000 Livres in ready Money,

From Amsterdam of August 9. That it appears by Letters from divers Parts, that the Russian Fleet will not put to Sea this Summer. The Turks at

Chokzim are under great Consternation, on Account of the News of the Deirat of their Army in Persia.

From Vienna July 28. That the Differences between the Courts of France and Madrid, seem to be in a fair Way of Accommodation.

From Dresden August 4. That the King of Poland our Elector set out last Tuesday for Warsaw.

From Strasburg August 2. That Letters of Jussion have been sent to all the Parliaments who refused to Register the Edict for registering the Tax of two per Cent.

From Ratisbon, August 2. Our last Advices from Poland say, That when Rejoicings were made in the City of Thorn for the Peace lately concluded betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain, the Jesuits made a great Bonfire in their College Garden, in which they had the Impudence to burn the Effigies of L U T H E R, and some Protestant Powers, besides the committing of many other hellish Acts of Insolence, which the Writers do not care to mention.

The Protestants in the Duchy of Deux Ponts still complain that they are molested in their Religious Worship.

The last Letters from Dantzick say, That the Protestants in Poland are more oppress'd than ever; That the Clergy wherever they come, inflame the Populace against them, and preach openly that they ought to rejoice that the Time is now come for extirpating Hereticks Root and Branch. But if the Poles persist in their Refusal to conform to the Intentions of the Imperial Court and that of Saxony, there seems to be a Resolution to compel them to it.

From Paris August 11. That they are preparing at Strasburg a Triumphal Arch and a Firework against the Day of the first Ceremony of the Marriage of the Queen, which is put off till the 16th of this Month.

L O N D O N, August 3, and 5.

(3) We hear from Bristol, That William Raymond, who liv'd there as a Merchant for many Years, was bury'd last Wednesday at St. Austin's Church in that City. He died at Hackney near this City, from whence his Corps was carried down to Bristol. He was Brother to Anthony Raymond, sometime Fellow of Trinity College Dublin, and Native of Ireland, and has left 16000l. amongst his Brothers and Relations in that Kingdom, besides several other Charitable Legacies, particularly to the Parish where he was born, and to the Church where he now lies bury'd.

There is Advice that the Fleet from Lisbon is safely arriv'd at Bahia.

The Lord Glenorchy his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Denmark, is suddenly expected here from the Spaw.

From Edenbrough, of July 26. That great Rejoicings have been made at Glasgow, on the News of their Magistrates Liberation, and that great Numbers of the Inhabitants met them on the Way at their Return to that City, and at their Arrival the Bells Rang.

(5) Colonel Cadogan's Regiment of Foot is pass'd by Berwick on its March to the Highlands of Scotland.

Monday last the 2d Son of the Lord Viscount Castlemain, being a Hunting in Epping Forest, had the Misfortune to dislocate his Neck by a Fall from his Horse; but a Gentleman by pulling the Vertebra recover'd him: He continues very ill at Wanstead-House.

They write from Edinburgh, of the 26th inst, that the Lords of the Sessions had that Day pass an Act to prevent the want or Scarcity of Beer and Bread in the City of Edinburgh, upon a Representation made the same Day, by the Lord Advocate, That the Brewers and others, within the said City and Liberties, had entered

entered into a Resolution and Confederacy, that they will at once give over Brewing, when the Duties on Malt are attempted to be received, That this Resolution and Confederacy must bring much Distress on the good People of the said City, thro' Want of Ale, and likewise by want of Bread, the preparing whereof depend upon Barm, and must produce Tumults and Confusions, to the overthrow of all good Gentlemen, and is most highly Criminal; That by Law it belongs to their Lordships to prevent these Mischiefs, and to take care of the Publick Safety, and therefore Pray that they may give such Directions thereon as the Preservation of the Publick Peace and Welfare calls for: Which Information, and the Notority of the Facts therein set forth being considered by the said Lords, after Declaring the said Confederacy of the Brewers, &c. to be Illegal and severely Punishable, do in order to prevent the Mischiefs threatened to the City and Limits' aforesaid, require and ordain, all and every Brewer and Brewers, within the City and Liberties thereof, that they do not quit nor forbear the exercise of their Trade, without express allowance from the Magistrates of Edinburgh, until the first Day of November; and the said Lords appoint these Presents to be forthwith printed and published, with sound of Trumpet at the Market Cross of Edinburgh.

DUBLIN, August 14.

On Thursday last being the 12th of this Instant, the Franchises were ridden by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Sheriffs Peers and the respective Corporations, who made an extraordinary Appearance.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household } Loaf }	16 Oun 3 Drachms.
Fourpenny		4 P. 1 Oun 4 Dr
Six-penny		6 P. 2 Oun 2 Dr
Twelve-penny		12 P. 4 Oun 4 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OWEN Mc. Dermott, Postilion to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Santry, ran away on Saturday the 24th of this Instant July, and robb'd one Daniel Brown, his own Fellow Servant, of ten Guineas and two Crowns, together with a Suit of dark brown Cloaths, a Pair of Liver-coloured Britches with white Mettlic Buttons. Note, he is a smooth-faced, fresh-coloured Fellow, about 21 Years of Age, wears a light Natural, speaks

good English, stoops a little in his Shoulders, straight limb'd, and turns in his Toes when he walks. Who-ever secures him, so as he may be brought to Justice, giving Notice to the Lord Santry, or Isaac Manley Esq; at the General-post-office Dublin, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges allow'd.

WHEREAS Mr. Peter Laudreau, late of Dublin, Deceased, having been Robb'd in March last, at his Lodging on Rogerfon's Key, near the Sign of the New English Gally, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall bring the said Goods so Stolen, or any part thereof, to Mr. Vincent De L'Escale in Dames Street, at the Sign of the Golden Heart near the Castle Market, shall have the third part of the Goods so brought back, without any Question to be asked for the same.

THE said Vincent De L'Escale, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said Peter Laudreau, desires all who are any way Indebted to the said Laudreau, whereof the said Executor has as yet no knowledge, to forbear paying their said several Debts to any Person or Persons whatsoever, or upon any pretence soever, without the Knowledge and Consent of the said Executor, and that for weighty Reasons.

THE House where the late Prime Serjeant Fitzgerald liv'd, in a Court at the lower End, of Dame-street, with Coach-house, Stable, Garden, and several other Conveniences, is to be let: Enquire at Mr. Patefon's on Cork-hill, or at Mr. Hyde's, Book-seller, in Dame-street.

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JOHN ORR, Taylor, is remov'd from the Drapier's Head on College Green, to the Hand and Sheers opposite the College; he gives this Notice to all Customers, that those Persons who Employ his Wife in making Mantuas and Petticoats, may not be at a loss, whereto find her.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August 21, 1725.

TO HIBERNICUS.

Convectus trahit in medios, turbamque sonantem.

VIRGIL

SIR,



Have been often very much surprized, that in the Course of your Weekly Correspondence with the Publick; you have taken so little Notice of the Occurrences of the Town, which afford abundance more Matter for useful Speculation, than many of those dry Discourses you have within these Months past transmitted to your Courteous Readers. I hope,

you and they continue still in good Terms; since they must be an ill natured Sort of People indeed, that can be angry with a Man for putting them to Sleep.

Were a Man of my Temper settled in the Province you have undertaken, the management of it would be very different from what your's is. You must know, Sir, that I am a passionate Admirer of a Crowd, and am never so easie, as when I am Squeezing through a great Concourse of People. I haunt all Places of publick Resort, from Lucas's Coffee-house to the Fish-market, and breathe the Air, or hearken to the Eloquence of either Place with equal Satisfaction. My Face is as well known upon Change, as any Merchant's in Town, though the chief thing I am remarkable for, is my having no manner of Business there. If a Fellow be going to be hang'd, I am sure to be in the Number of his Attendants; and think my self oblig'd to be present at his Execution as well as his Trial. In short, I make one upon all publick Occasions, and am by that Means furnished with such a Number of Observations upon all Conditions and Degrees of Life as, I am confident, would supply your Papers with a great Variety of the most useful and entertaining Materials. And if you encourage my Correspondence, I shall from time to time collect my Adventures, and by your Means communicate to the World the Progress I make in the *Peripatetick* Philosophy.

If the Publick shall receive Benefit from my Labours this Sort, they will owe me more than Ordinary Thanks. For I can assure you, not a few are the Inconveniencies I undergo, by reason of this same Ambulatory Humour of mine. Many a broken Head have I got for Quarrels I had no Manner of Hand in. I have had more Handkerchiefs than would serve to

set up a Milliner. And no longer ago than Thursday, the Twelfth of this Instant, I had very near been over-set by a Journeyman Taylor riding the Franchises of this City, who from an over great Concern to preserve the Posture of his Employment, gave his Horse a good deal more Spur than the poor Creature found he had Occasion for, and thereby set him full drive against me, to the no small Detriment both of my Person, and Apparel.

Not deterred however by this unfortunate Accident, I continued a very eager and diligent Spectator of this Triennial Procession of our Worshipful Corporations, till the same was brought to a Conclusion: And I am humbly of Opinion, that an Appearance of this Sort has something in it highly worthy of the Publick regard, and that the Memory of it ought not to perish in the Compass of a Week or a Fortnight. I therefore presume on your good Nature, to make your Paper for one Day a Repository for the Remarks I have made on this Occasion.

I shall not accompany the Right Honourable our Lord Mayor through the several Liberties of the City, nor take any Notice of the Important Solemnity of singing the *Dart*; both because of their being so universally known to all the Inhabitants of the City, and that Sir James Ware in his *Annals of Ireland* has in some Measure communicated the same to the whole Nation; having very judiciously described that Ceremony, and with much Care and Erudition marked out all the Places where our Magistracy is entitled either to hold Courts or eat Custard. Nor is it my Intention to tire your Patience, with an Account of any thing that is usual and customary on such Occasions, but only to hint at some new and singular Phenomena that appeared upon this.

You know, Sir, that time out of Mind *Vulcan* has been received as the true and undoubted Patron of the Worshipful Corporation of *Black-smiths*, and as such upon all Publick Ceremonies has constantly appeared at their Head, equipt with a compleat Suit of Armour, and a Massie Basket-hilted Sword, terrible to behold! Now this Figure has been so very Tempting to their Fellow-Citizens, that several other Corporations, who seem to have no Manner of Interest in, or Relation to him, have taken a Fancy to have a *Vulcan* at their Head likewise. The *Book-sellers*, who, one would think, were none of the most Martially inclined

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

clined People, had not only their *Vulcan*, but three of their armed *Highlanders* attending him, as if they intended to propagate Learning by the Sword, and push Men into the Depths of Science, as Peasle drive Nails, by knocking them on the Head.

The *Hofers* too have fallen into the same Impropriety. What *Vulcan* has to do with Weaving of any Sort, I must confess, I am utterly at a Loss to discover, as well what there can be in a Suit of Armour any Ways typical of a Pair of Stockings. The only plausible Reason I have hitherto heard urged to justify so incongruous a Spectacle, is that their *Vulcan* perhaps might be intended for an *Alexander the Great*, and serve to put us in Mind, that a *Loom-stock*, like the *Gordian Knot*, is to be unravelled no otherwise than by Cutting. But whatever there may be in that, it must be allowed, that the Reverend *Bishop*, and the *Oxford Scholar*, who bore a Part in this Cavalcade, signified something very extraordinary and important, though perhaps too mysterious to be communicated to the prophane Vulgar; and therefore I will not presume to give my Conjectures upon it, unless I had the Consent of the *Master* and *Wardens* of the Corporation for so doing.

I do not remember, that ever *Venus* made her Appearance on any former Occasions of this Kind; so that her doing it now will help to account for this great Superfétation of *Vulcans*, especially if we consider, that *Mars* is entitled to wear the same Habit, and has been always known for a constant Attendant and Retainer to her Ladyship.

Were I as big with *Tully* and *Seneca* as you pretend to be, I imagine I could squeeze very fine Morals from so copious a Subject. To instance in only one Particular the Show of the *Coachmakers* would afford a fair Hint of the Vanity of Greatness; since by placing their *Kettle-drums* in a Machine drawn by six Horses, they broadly insinuate a Coach and six to be a just and proper Emblem of Noise and Emptiness.

But there yet arises a more general, as well as a more useful Reflection from a Sight of this Nature. A Crowd of People innocently gay and cheerful, is to a Man that loves his Fellow creatures, a very agreeable Entertainment, however ludicrous either the Occasions or some Circumstances of their assembling may be, when examined by the strict and rigid Rules of Reason. Joy and Cheerfulness have a natural diffusive Effect; and though it is indeed an Infirmary in Human Nature, that fine Cloaths and Equipage should excite a Pleasure and Triumph of Heart, yet it would be still more unnatural for Men to be so morose as to despise or ridicule the Satisfaction an honest well-meaning Man may sometimes find in a Trifle. Our Ancestors, and most other free Nations, thought it Wisdom to raise the Spirits of the People with frequent Publick Shows and Processions. They reckoned, it inspir'd them with a Notion of Freedom, Publick Spirit, and Contempt of Danger, to give them now and then an Opportunity of putting on their best Looks, and making a handsome Appearance among their Friends and Neighbours. And if I am not misinformed, several of our greatest Authors have been of Opinion, that Nothing can contribute more to the Preservation of Liberty in a free State, than training up the People to the Exercise of Arms, and appointing fixed Days of Muster, for all the Men between Sixteen and Sixty Years of Age, within such and such Districts; agreeable to the antient Practice of these Nations, of which we may still observe some faint Traces in our Court Leets, and other Assemblies of that Kind.

The Sound of a Trumpet, and the Beat of a Drum, have a wonderful and inexpressible Effect on the Men's Minds; and when accompanied with the other Circumstances of military Pomp, frequently raise a Gallantry of Spirit in the most languid and stigmatized Dispositions. I cannot therefore help thinking,

that giving the industrious and laborious Part of our People one gaudy Day in three Years, is very far from being either unreasonable or ridiculous. A little Diversion and Relaxation from Business and the Cares of Life, is necessary to all Men; and sure none have a juster claim to it, than those who have both the greatest need of it, and are at the same Time among the most valuable and useful Members of the Society, which, without Dispute, the Manufacturers are in all trading Nations.

Instead therefore of running down this Custom of my Fellow-citizens, I could wish it were only more frequent, not only for the Reasons already given, but because the comical Accidents and merry Appearances that do, and unavoidably must happen at such Times, afford a Fund of Discourse, and innocent Rallery to the Common People for a good while After; not to mention, that the previous Managements and little Emulations among the several incorporated Bodies, which of them shall distinguish themselves in the best Manner, leave very honest Impressions on their Minds, and raise a commendable Zeal for the Interest of their respective Communities. The Love of our Country, though one of our worthiest as well as most active Passions, very often owes its Original, or at least is considerably strengthened by Incidents and Circumstances, seemingly as little and inconsequential as these. On all these Accounts, I am hopeful neither you, nor your Readers will take it amiss, that I have interrupted the Course of your Reflections for one Day, by handling a Subject that will not recur till three Years hence.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

DEMOPHILUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Petersburg, July 21. The Empress has had some Fits of an Ague, which has obliged her to put off her Journey to Cronstad to this Day, for which Place she set out this Morning, accompanied by the Dutches of Holstein. 'Tis assur'd, that this Indisposition of the Empress has been the Occasion of her making a Settlement about the Succession, to be observ'd in case it should please God to dispose of her. The Enquiry made into the Ecclesiastical Revenues has produc'd such a good Effect, that divers Convents, and several Bishops and Abbots have offered very considerable Sums to be exempted from it for the Future, which is what the Court aimed at, to get by this Means wherewithal to pay the Arrears due to the Troops.

From Vienna, July 28. The Duke de Riparda is making all possible Speed in preparing a noble Equipage for his publick Entry, and for the greater Dispatch, has bought some Coaches of the Venetian Ambassador. The Duke de Richieu, Ambassador of France, is so busy in repaying the Visits he has receiv'd, that he has not had any Conference with the Imperial Ministers, neither concerning the Difference between him and the Ambassador of Spain, nor about any other Affair, but he often insinuates, in common Conversation, that it much concerns the Imperial Court, to cultivate a good Friendship with the King his Master, and avoid giving him any Reason to suspect their being otherwise inclined.

From Paris, Aug. 6. On the 31st of last Month, a Woman, who had three Children, and no Bread to give them, went and petitioned the Governours of the Hospital to provide for them, but was denied, whereupon the return'd Home, took the Sheets off her Bed, and endeavour'd to pawn them, but being disappointed in that also, she fell into such Despair, that as soon as she got Home, she cut the Throats of her three Children, and was going to dispatch herself the same Way, but was prevented by some Persons who accidentally enter'd the Room at that very Juncture.

From Hague, August 3. The Count de Brancas, who is going to the Court of Sweden in Quality of Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, is to take Hanover in his Way, and to let the Court there into some Part of his Instructions, wherein the Interests of King Stanislaus are not forgot. That Minister in his Discourse with our great Pensionary Hornbeek, and the Register Hagel, spoke very frankly of the Affair of Thorn, which he exclaim'd against as the greatest Piece of Cruelty and Injustice that ever was heard of; and said, the Protestant Powers had all the Reason imaginable to resent such Usage of the Citizens of Thorn, and to interpose in their Behalf. Strange Language this! to come out of the Mouth of a Minister of France, at a Time of Day when it is well known the Hugonets find but indifferent Quarter in their native Country.

From Hague, Aug. 14. They write from Italy, that the King of Spain has accepted of the Pope's Mediation for putting an End to his Differences with the King of France. On the other Hand, they tell us from Madrid, that the French Merchants, &c. who left that City on Account of the said Difference, begin to return thither, and to carry on their Commerce with the same Freedom as before. The Advice from Italy add, that the English Nobility at Geneva have been splendidly entertained at Evian by the King of Sardinia, who said in Particular to the Lord Spencer, Grandson to the Duke of Marlborough, that he was joyc'd to see the Grandson of that great Man, for whom he always entertain'd so sincere a Friendship.

From Vienna, August 1. Some Days ago an Express was sent to Brussels, for a farther Information of several Particulars relating to the Offend Ships taken by the Algerines, since M. Dierling, our Resident at Constantinople advises, that the Porte has earnestly promised to demand Satisfaction of the Algerines for the same.

From Paris, August 18. On the 12th Instant his Majesty held a Chapter of the Holy Ghost, and propos'd for the Count de Tarlo, who was gone two Days before for Strasburg, with the Contract of Marriage of his Majesty. Several Servants of the Wardrobe have been sent to furnish the Royal Castle of Chambor, near Orleans, for the Accommodation of King Stanislaus, who is to reside there with his whole Family.

From Warsaw, July 25. 'Tis reported that the Clergy and chief Nobility of the Kingdom are secretly caballing to secure a Majority of Votes at the ensuing Dyet of Grodno, in order to hinder the Protestants from having the Satisfaction which they demand with respect to the Affair of Thorn.

LONDON, August 7, 10, 12, and 14.

(7) We are inform'd from Glasgow, that the Provost and other Magistrates of that City, have transmitted an humble Address to his Majesty at Hanover, together with a Memorial touching the late Riot there; a Copy of which Memorial has (as we are also inform'd) been transmitted to their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

(10) By a Holland and French Mail, We have these particulars. That a great Battle between the Persians

and (with their Allies) and the Turks near Tauris is confirm'd; and that the latter lost the Day, with all their Ammunition Provisions and Baggage.

From Edinburgh, August 3. Sunday Night last his Excellency General Wade went on Board the Frigate which has lain so long in Leith Road and soon after pass'd over to Fife in his Way to the Highlands by Land.

A Copy of the Brewers Petition has been burned at the Cross by the Common Hangman, in Presence of the Magistrates of that City, and the Lords of the Council; and Session have order'd Sir John Dalrymple, his Majesty's Clerk to keep the Original Petition to the End further Directions, might be given, for Detecting, Prosecuting and Punishing according to Law, the Advisers, Abettors, and Subscribers thereof, and their Lordships have Pass'd a new Act, enjoining the Brewers to Comply with the former Act, by the 10th Instant on Penalty of being imprison'd in the Tolbooth, or Common Goal in Leith.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post, advising from Spain that Col. Stanhope, the British Ambassador, had deliver'd a long Memorial Containing Remarks on the Treaty between Spain and the Emperor; setting forth that it will lessen the Trade of our East India and S. S. Company &c. upon which, the Secretary of State told Col. Stanhope, that the King would make no Alterations in the Treaty.

From Rome, that it is so far from Peace between France and Spain, (notwithstanding all the Pope and Cardinals can do,) that the Spanish Troops are filing off towards Catalonia, where there is to be a Camp of 40000 Men; and the Spaniards expect daily 1500 Iron Cannon, with Naval Stores from Muscovy.

From Vienna, that Prince Eugene is preparing for Hanover to Assure King George, that the Emperor will redress the Protestants in Conjunction with his Majesty.

(12) Thursday last a Gentlewoman of Ham near Stratford in Essex, who has long been disorder'd in her Mind, though in good Circumstances, murder'd her own Child a Girl about nine Years old, by strangling her; after which she told her Neighbours of it with as little Fear of Punishment, as if she had done no harm. For this unnatural Crime she was committed next Day to Chelmsford Goal, where we hear she has some Intervals of sober Reflection, in which she discovers such a Remorse of her Barbarity, in shedding the innocent Blood of her Dear Little Angel, as she calls her, that she abhors the Sight of her guilty Hands, wishing they were cut off; and that she has since attempted to murder herself, by running a Fork into her Throat. The Coroner's Inquest having sat on the Body of the Child, brought it in an Act of Lunacy.

We hear by a Letter from General Wade, that the Tranquility of Scotland is perfectly secured, by the Vigilance of the Lords of Session and the Magistrates of that Part of Great-Britain.

This Day the Parliament met pursuant to the last Prorogation, and were farther prorogued by Commission to Thursday the 30th of September next.

On Sunday last died at Tunbridge, Charlotte Lady Dowager Cornwallis. She was the only Issue of Richard Earl of Arran of the Kingdom of Ireland, Grand Daughter to the old Duke of Ormond, and Cousin German to the late Duke. She left Issue the present Lord Cornwallis, eight Sons more and one Daughter. By her Death, a Jointure of 2000 l. per Ann. devolves to the present Lord Cornwallis.

The Lord Lieutenant of the Shire of Inverness, and Colonel Grant have rais'd 2 new Companies of Highlanders, which encamped with the other Troops the 29th past at Inverness, they are reckoned the most compleat, that have been seen of the Kind.

(14) By a Holland Mail we have these Particulars, That the Queen of Prussia arrived at Herenhausen the 17th. to visit her Father the King of Great Britain.

From Berlin, that the King is gone to review his Troops about Stettin, and since his conferring with His Britannick Majesty, he has resolv'd to augment his Troops with 7000 Men, which shews he has a Design to rightify the Protestants in Poland.

From Strasburg, that the Queen was married the 15th. of August N. S. and the 17th began her Journey to Paris.

From Warsaw, that his Polish Majesty arrived there the 15th Instant, and gave immediate Orders for commencing the Dyet in September.

From Dantzick, that the Grandees of Poland have address'd the King not to give ear to any Propositions made by the Protestant Powers relating to the Affair of Thorn; nor to permit any thing on that Subject to come under Deliberation, the Dyet promising to stand by his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes.

DUBLIN, August 21.

Letters from Glasgow of the 11th Instant acquaint us, that the Magistrates of that Place have received a very kind Letter from their Excellencies the Lords Justices, expressing their great Satisfaction to find that neither they, nor that loyal City have been guilty of those Miscarriages during the late Tumults that had been formerly represented, and assuring them of an impartial Hearing of their just Complaints. Those Magistrates have transmitted a large Account of that whole Affair to his Majesty at Hanover, to the Duke of Argyle, and Roxburgh, and several other Lords of the Regency. The Brewers at Edinburgh continued still to refuse Compliance with the Order of the Lords of Session, and Warrants were issued out on the 10th Inst. for apprehending 119 of them, but not executed Orders being come down to stop Prosecutions on that Account for some Time.

We hear from Newry, that Hans Hamilton Esq; is succeeded in his Agency and Seneschal's ship for Robert Needham Esq; (now in Jamaica) by Mr. John Humphry.

On Friday Se'nnight His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant went to Drogheda, where he was splendidly entertain'd by the Corporation; and at Buly; by the Lord Ferrard, from whence he return'd to Town on Sunday.

On Saturday last William Worth Esq; Grandson to the late Baron Worth, was married to Mrs. Jane Saunders, a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household } Loaf	15 Oun 1 Drachm.
Fourpenny		3 P. 12 Oun 4 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. 10 Oun 6 Dr
Twelve-penny		11 P. 5 Oun 4 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be sold at George Ewing's Bookseller in Dames-street, SNUFF, a Poem, and GLOTTA, a Poem. Both by James Arbuckle A. M.

Where is likewise,

Just publish'd, An Essay on the Waters and Air of Ballispeellan, with their various Properties and Uses. By John Burges, M. D.

Whereas Bridget Mooley, alias Fitzwilliams, has eloped from her Husband on the 13th of this Inst. Now I Christopher Mooley do hereby give Notice to all Persons whatsoever, that if they trust the said Bridget Mooley, on my Account, that I will not be answerable for any thing she shall so contract; whereof all Persons are, at their Peril to take Notice. Dated the 21st of August 1725.

Christopher Mooley.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler.

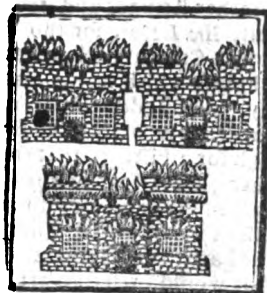
Lying at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Owen Mc. Dermott, Possilion to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Santry, ran away on Saturday the 24th of this Instant July, and robb'd one Daniel Brown, his own Fellow Servant, of ten Guineas and two Crowns, together with a Suit of dark brown Cloaths, a Pair of Liver coloured Britches with white Mettle Buttons. Note, he is a smooth-faced, fresh-coloured Fellow, about 21 Years of Age, wears a light Natural, speaks good English, stoops a little in his Shoulders, straight limb'd, and turns in his Toes when he walks. Whoever secures him, so as he may be brought to Justice, giving Notice to the Lord Santry, or Isaac Manley Esq; at the General-post-office Dublin, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and all reasonable Charges allow'd.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August 28, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Scribere jussit Amor.

OVID.



SIR,

THE two following Papers having been sent me with very earnest Instances for their Publication, I desire you may insert them in the Journal, being persuaded they will not be unacceptable to several of your Readers.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

To HIBERNICUS.



SINCE it would be a Wrong to your good Nature, and the Zeal you have shewn for the publick Good, to think that any Thing that offer'd at its Advancement, were a Trouble to you, I shall make no Apology for this Attempt, the Design on't being, to put you upon reforming an Abuse, which perhaps will be found the Source of many of those Vices, which our Age so justly complains of, and yet, is so far from being thought a Vice, that *Illi Errori Virtus Nomen posuisset bonestum*, I mean the many and needless Delays and Ceremonies which Custom has imposed upon us in Love's Affairs.

LOVE, Sir, you know has been call'd the Source and Perfection of Worldly Happiness, and I think the Passion which we express by that Name, and which has Beauty for its Object, has a good Right to this Economium, whether we consider it in itself, or in its Effects; as it is the most agreeable of all our Passions; as it is the Spring whence flow the most tender Relations and Friendships of the Word; and the Link of Society itself; whence it is plain how careful we

should be to cherish so useful a Plant; and as it has been the Care of every Age, to pluck the obscene Weeds that spring with it and obstruct its Growth, so methinks, we should endeavour to manure the Soil, lest it fall among Stones and perish.

How much Love has been, is, and ever will be the Business of Youth, every body knows; but alas, how different in the Success and Effects?

In the first Ages of the World, and in that Part of it which yet retains the primitive Simplicity, Love was as little conceal'd as Truth, it was honest, nor feared the Light; the happy Pair no sooner conceiv'd a mutual Flame but they confessed it, and join'd in the common Business of Life, begetting Children, who excited and assisted their Industry, and were to their Country a present Pledge of their Parents Loyalty, and a future Defence and Ornament; But how much is the Case alter'd with us! our Youth are forc'd to spend the best Part of their Lives in fruitless Courtships, to leave the Acquisition of Arts, Improvement of their Manners, and every reasonable Employment; to run into all Manner of Vanity and Extravagance, and make themselves despicable, to be approved by the Fair. By this Means our Fortunes are impaired, our Talents uncultivated or entirely immersed in a Deluge of Vice, Folly, and Impertinence; and we are often forc'd to fly from the Cruelty of the insulting Angel, to the pernicious Fondness of the fauning Devil; so that if we at last succeed in our Amour, we but join a rotten to a wither'd Carcass; and the Business of our Lives is to jar, about those ill Habits which we have both acquir'd, and breed Children (if we have any) full of hereditary Infirmities, to grow up to the same Course of Folly and Misery.

This, tho' a general and mighty Evil, is submitted to as past Redress, 'tis (say we) the Effect of a Pride natural to the Fair Sex, and natural Diseases seldom admit a Cure; But I believe we do in this as in many other Things, lay a Fault upon Nature, which is none of her's.

For if their Vanity of being admired be so prevalent, that it makes 'em forego every Pleasure, never so great, that may lessen our Devotion to 'em: Methinks this very Vanity should make 'em dread the Curse of approaching Wrinkles, and fly for Shelter

(Price Three-Half-Pence.)

to the Arms of Matrimony; but alas! Sir, they have another Refuge, and 'tis from this I would rout 'em, but, *Hic Labor*, for tho' every Man of Sense must despise a Creature, that has tyrannically wasted those Charms which might make herself and Mankind happy, to be under the wretched Necessity of supplying the Decays of Nature by Art; tho' no Man would sigh for a Picture, that could enjoy the Original, yet there are a Sort of Creatures call'd BEAUX, that value Beauty as they do themselves, and every thing else, for no earthly Thing but to look at, these indeed are their Admirers, for who that could not smelt, but would prefer an artificial to a natural Rose; and it is with their Admiration that the Ladies are pleased. And if Paint, Washes and Jewels, can gain them their Approbation, they are satisfy'd; this is the true Reason why Merit and Love are so little regarded, and ill requited by the fair Sex. And 'tis this vain Hope of being always young, always admired, that makes so many of the most tender and compassionate Sex, the greatest Tyrants; to rectify which Mistake, and prevent the ill Effects of it, it may be worth your Care, to put this deceitful Beauty in its proper Light, to which Purpose I send you the following Lines, which being written upon a particular Occasion, and not for this Purpose, I can only hope they may rouse some proper Genius, to so useful a Work, as ridiculing an Imposition that has so bad Consequences.

I am,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant.

AURELIA.

While winking Tapers screen the Cheat,
And Darkness favours the Deceit,
Aurelia in a borrow'd Prime,
Conceals the sad Effects of Time.

Stiff in Brocade with Brilliants bound,
Secure she takes her nightly Round,
At Cistle, Drawing-room and Play,
Each sighing Coxcomb owns her Sway;
And she alas as vainly proud,
The Wish and Wonder of the Crowd,
Looks from her Height with proud Disdain,
Upon the Slaves that drag her Chain;

But ah! sad Change! behold at Morn
Aurelia to her Cell return!

Then see her penitence, sad, alone!
Behold her weep, and hear her moan!
"Alas! nor artful white and red,
"Rich Dress, nor Brilliants, nor Brocade,
"Can from a watchful Lover's Eyes
"The Signs of withering Age disguise.

At Night a Cupid's Torch she burns,
A dying Snuff when Day returns.

So when the Moon with borrow'd Light,
Assumes the Empire of the Night,
Through the pale Gloom in solemn Show
She glides, and gilds the World below;
Her Silver Orb and starry Train
Th' admiring Gazers Eye detain;
But sickning at th' Approach of Day
The gilded Wonder dies away.

A

P O E M

Humbly dedicated to the Revd. Mr. Ma—ew
Si—k—g—un, Author of a Poem call'd the
Canary Bird.

Fœdus hoc aliquid quandoque audebis Amictu.

THE human Face is not alone design'd
To be th' unerring Index of the Mind.
Tho' o're the lovely Tablet Nature spread,
The clearer Pale, and pure transparent Red,
And bids by Turns, th' Obsequious Passions rise,
Flush on the Cheeks, and sparkle in the Eyes.
How often still can she her Charms disguise,
And join the Villain's Soul and Angel's Face,
Gild gay Deceit, make Vice divinely Fair,
And with delusive Innocence ensnare.
But then strange fate of Things! our Souls confess
Their secret Faults by outward Forms of Dress.
Affected Dirt, and foppish Negligence.
Shew much the want of Virtue—more of Sense.
Betray the wretched Make without controul,
And hide the Body, tho' unveil the Soul.
It scarce is worth the Pains, to get the Name,
Of too much Pride or very little Shame,
Such Indolence in Dress, for ever shews
A Nature worse than all things; but she cloathes
Elate rate Butts with rude Scholastick Grace
Think cleanest Wits, should have the dirtiest Faces,
Then fear their Gown and while they dote at Rhymes.
Aim to grow Wise and Dirty at one Time.
But see at last the tatter'd Genius flags,
Who ever saw an Iliad rise from Raggs?
While simple Neatness can conciliate Love,
Sweetly command, or decently improve.
Half Virtue this the Stagyrite may call,
But this half Virtue leads us on to all.
Not that our Wonder we should ill bestow,
On that fantastick Creature call'd a Beau.
An empty, dressing, vain, insipid Elf,
At once the most and least part of himself.
Great here alone, asham'd of all beside,
And but for fear of Death, would die of Pride,
He treads a wretched Round of Life, what then?
Why that same wretched Round he treads again,
Should Adam who to Brutes their Names bestow'd,
Observe a modern Beau amongst the Crowd.
He'd stand amaz'd from what new World it came,
And scarce cou'd give the two legg'd Thing a Name.
These two Extremes alike we should detest,
Think both alike absurd, and neither best.
But to a clean Simplicity confin'd,
At once we Dress the Body and the Mind.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Vienna, August 8. That tho' the Empress is not yet quite freed of her Lameness, occasion'd by being let Blood in her Foot, yet she appears in publick and gives frequent Audiences, but their Majesties Journey to Marie Zell is broke off. The Days for the French and Spanish Ambassadors Entrance into this City are still uncertain; 'tis however said, that the Spanish Ambassador will make his the last, in order to do it with all the Splendor and Magnificence imaginable. There is a Talk, that the Difference about the Ceremonial between those two Ambassadors has been adjusted, and that the same shall remain upon the antient Foot, wherewith they say Prince Eugene has acquainted Marechal de Villars, adding that the Duke of Richelieu is very acceptable to the Court.

The

The Imperial Court seems to grow somewhat discontented with the Russian Court, since the latter persists so tenaciously in taking the Duke of Mecklenburg's Part; accordingly the Czarsina's Minister has been given to understand, that such a Conduct did only harden that Prince in his Disobedience to the Emperor's Orders, and that her Czarian Majesty had no Right to concern herself so much in that and several other Affairs of the Empire.

From Frankfort, August 11. There is a strong Report, that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, the Duke of Württemberg, with the Hereditary Prince his Son, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, the Duke Ferdinand his Brother, and divers other Princes of the Empire, designed to go incognito to Strasbourg, there to see the Ceremony of the King of France's Espousals with the Princess King Stanislaus's Daughter.

From Germany, there is a Report, that upon Advice that the Court of Russia had some Design against Poland, Orders will be sent to Count de Rabutin, the Imperial Minister at Berlin, to repair forthwith to Petersbourg, to ward off the Blow.

From Warsaw, August 12. The Affairs in this Country were never in so much Confusion as they are at present, which makes us very apprehensive that the Dyet of Grodno will come to Nothing: For this Reason they talk of petitioning his Majesty to hold the Dyet here, and to suffer it to meet on Horseback in the Square of the Castle. 'Tis true that the Senate and the Officers of the Crown seem well enough disposed to give a reasonable Satisfaction to the Protestant Powers on the Affair of Thorn, but the teasing Clergy continue to incense the Nobility against the Protestants more and more, and the Pope has order'd his Nuncio to promise the Primate of the Kingdom that he shall have the Pall gratis, and a Cardinal's Cap into the Bargain, if he can prevent the Dyet of Grodno from regulating the Religious Grievances.

From Genoa, August 16. The Court of Spain has order'd 10000 Tents to be sent to Catalonia, with three Squadrons of the King's Life Guards, and that his other Troops are to be augmented with ten Men in a Company. The Chevalier Mari has landed six Battalions at Barcelona with thirty Pieces of Cannon, as many Bombs, and a good Quantity of Ammunition.

From Strasburg, August 17. The Duke of Orleans arriv'd here the 12th, and made his Publick Entry with great Splendor. The 15th being the Festival of Virgin Mary, the Name of Princess Stanislaus, the said Duke was marry'd to her as Proxy for the King of France. The Magnificence of the Ceremony was inexpressible, and the Spectators innumerable, there being above 12000 Foreigners, and among them 100 Princes and Princesses but the Duke of Birkenfield and several other Protestant Princes and Lords of the Empire could not be admitted into the Cathedral where it was perform'd, because the Master of the Ceremonies by Order, as 'tis suppos'd, would grant no Tickets to any who was not Members of the Orthodox Church of Rome. The Princess's Wedding Habit was of Cloath of Silver seed'd all over with the Jewels of the Crown. The Grand Bailiff and Burgomasters of this City treated her with so magnificent a Dinner, that the like has not been seen here Time out of Mind. The publick Rejoicings for the Marriage were extraordinary, and lasted several Days successively. This Day her Majesty set out for Fontainebleau with a numerous Retinue, and among other Preparations made to regale her upon the Road, and render her Journey the more pleasant and secure, Troops are to be drawn up on both Sides of the Way from one Town to another, the Governors of the Places are to defray her Travelling Charges, and Comedians are order'd from all Parts to divert her. The thirtieth Instant is fix'd for the Departure of her Father King Stanislaus to Chambor Castle in France, where he is

to reside with his Queen, and the Princess his Mother.

From Paris, August 18. Letters from Figueres, on the borders of Catalonia, dated the 25th of last Month say, that the Marquis de Fimarcon, Lieutenant General of the French Forces, was to arrive there the 29th, and conclude a Treaty with Baron d'Huart, Lieutenant General of the Troops of his Catholick Majesty pursuant to Orders from their respective Masters, the Spanish General was making great Preparations for the French Commissaries. An Account of the Transactions of that Negotiation, and the Treaty it self, when concluded, will be printed and made publick.

From Paris, August 25. That when the Duke d'Anin demanded the Consent of the Consort of King Stanislaus, for the Marriage of the Princess her Daughter, her Majesty return'd the following Answer. " If it was easy for me to express my Joy, as it is natural to be sensible of it, you would see my Heart laid open. The Answer I am to give you is, That I wish I could make you sensible, how deeply I am affected with this most glorious Event of my Life.

From Brussels, August 23. Two Days ago, Mr. Law went thro' this Place, on his way to Aix-la-Chapelle.

LONDON, August 17, 19, and 21.

(17) Several English Gentlemen have lately embark'd at Dover for Calais, in order to proceed to Paris, expecting to see the French Court at this Juncture in its utmost Splendor and Magnificence on Occasion of the Nuptials of their young Monarch.

We hear that the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor intends to sit no longer than Friday next to hear Causes at the middle Temple-Hall, during the Vacation.

Divers Ships laden with Corn for France are stop'd in several Ports, upon News, that the Price of Corn in France was fallen half and half.

On Saturday last as the great Bell at St. Dunstan's Stepney was tolling, it fell down to the first Floor of the Belfry, and did no other Damage than breaking the Wheel: This Bell weighs forty eight hundred Weight, and is reckon'd the finest in England for Tone. We hear the Parishoners design now to promote the making a Peal of eight Bells, which will make the finest Ring in Europe.

Last week the Samborn, Captain Nicholson, arriv'd in the Downs, on board of which came Cid Mahammed Abughly, as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Morocco to this Court. His Excellency landed at Deal on Thursday, and was waited on by the Post Master of that Town and other Officers under the Government, lay at the Angel Inn at Gravesend on Friday Night, and was from thence brought up the River in one of the Admiralty's Barges to the Tower, where he landed on Sunday about one o'Clock, and found Coaches ready by order of the Government, which carry'd his Excellency and his Retinue to the House in great Suffolk Street, which was the Residence of the last Ambassador from that Country.

(19) His Excellency Brigadier Dormer, Envoy to the Court of Portugal, is arriv'd at Plymouth, in his Way to Lisbon.

Sir Thomas Hewit, Knt. Surveyor General of the Works, has lately presented his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with a Brace of mottled Fawns for Breeding, a great Curiosity, which are kept in a Pad-dock at Kew-green, where they are fed generally once a Day by his Royal Highness.

The Morocco Ambassador hath brought several foreign Beasts, the Product of Barbary, as a Present to his Majesty.

We have Letters from Loughborough in Leicester-shire, which give an Account, that the Coaches in coming to London, were obliged to swim their Horses in passing the River Soure, and that the Passengers were Knee-deep in Water. They add, that the Roads are as bad at this Time as usually in November, thro' the continual Rains which have of late fallen in those Parts.

(21) By a Mail from Holland we are told, that France, Sweden, and Denmark will enter into the Measures taken by the Kings of Great Britain, and Prussia, to maintain the Treaties of Oliva and Westphalia.

The King of Poland did not arrive at Warsaw till the 11th, by Reason of the bad Roads, and since that the Court hath been busy preparing the Points to be treated of in the Dyet of Grodno, the chief whereof is, Satisfaction for the Affair of Thorn.

'Tis said, the King of Great Britain, Queen of Prussia and Prince Frederick will go to Berlin in October.

They write from Edinburgh That the Earl of Inlay was not arriv'd there when the Letters came away, but was hourly expected: After which it is thought some Measures will be taken in relation to the Affair of the Brewers, which had remain'd in Suspence for four Days since the Time given to comply with the Act of the Lords of the Session. These Letters add, that several Members of Parliament for Scotland had been insulted by the Populace in some Parts of that Kingdom, on Occasion of the Malt-tax, particularly Mr. Scott, who was beat and bruised at Dundee by a Company of Women, or rather Men in their Habits, of whose Names and Persons no Information can be given, because after they had executed their Revenge they dispersed immediately. 'Tis further added, that a Pamphlet hath been lately publish'd at Edinburgh, entitled *The Modern Patriot*, with this Motto *Ex quovis Ligno non fit moriurus*, running hard against a learned Lawyer, charging him with fomenting all the Opposition made to the Malt-tax, by way of Resentment, for being displaced, and also with advising the drawing up the malicious and seditious Petition which was burnt by the common Hangman.

The Lord Justice Clark is come to Town from Scotland, as is also Daniel Campbell of Shawfield Esq; whose House was plunder'd by the Rioters.

(The Affize of Bread, as in my Last.)

John Expshaw at the Sign of the *Lace-Hood* in *Golden-Lane*, Sellerth.

LACE and Edgings of the newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and French Millynetts. Likewise Neckates or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended,

WHEREAS there have been of late several Abuses committed in this City, by Persons that sell Nails, made of Foreign Iron, commonly call'd Dutch Rod Iron, a large Quantity of which, has been lately imported into this City. This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, to prevent being impos'd on, that the said Dutch Iron is brittle and unfit to make Nails of: And in as much, as by a moderate Computation, there are vend'd yearly in this Kingdom, Nails, to the Value of 17000 l. Ster. and it hath often been provid, that 5 in 6 break in driving, by which Gentlemen and Others, who have Occasion to build or improve are great Sufferers. All Persons who have Occasion to buy Nails are desir'd to bend one of them directly square, and then streighten it, if it be bad, 'twill break, but if made of Irish Rod Iron, (which was always allow'd toughest and best for Nails) 'twill hold good. Which latter Sort, as also, Scythes, Sheers, Locks, Grates Iron Pots, and all Sorts of Barr Iron, &c. may be had at reasonable Rates, either by Wholesale or Retail, at William Constable's, who is removing from the Corner of St. Nicholas street, to High street, opposite St. Michael's Church.

Et Note, All the Nails he sells are made of Irish Iron.

A Large Shop on Cork Hill, next Door to Lucas's Coffee-House wherein Robert Ross Saddler now lives, is to be Set for a Term of Years, the said Ross being now remov'd to Essex Gate, opposite Smock-alley.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Laurels, Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

NEXT Door to the Golden Perruke in Dame's-Street near College Green, is Imported and Sold right good Hereford-shire Syder, at One Shilling per Gallon, as also, your best Finger Ginger Bread Made and Sold, by

John Farley Confectioner.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle-Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 4, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Pax jervientibus gravior est quam liberis Bellum.

TACITUS.

SIR,



THE melancholy Accounts we have lately had from *France*, of the Misery to which the Inhabitants of several Provinces in that rich and powerful Kingdom, have been reduced, by the Want of Bread, at the same Time that they justly call for our Pity and Commiseration of the Calamities of our Neighbours

and Fellow-mortals, may afford several very useful Reflections to all that have the Happiness to live in a Land of Liberty, and very proper to inspire the Hearts of the Free-born with the highest Sense of Joy and Gratitude.

If we consider the Kingdom of *France* with regard to its natural Advantages, we must own it the noblest, the finest, the most flourishing Country in *Europe*, if not in the whole World. Its Dominions are great and entire, comprehending upwards of three Hundred Thousand square Miles of rich and fruitful Soil, situated in a most kindly and temperate Climate. Wine and Oil, Corn and Fruits of all Kinds, are here to be met with in the greatest Plenty and Perfection. Two Sides of this lovely Track of Ground are washed by the *Ocean*, and the *Mediterranean*, which, by Means of several large and noble Rivers, dispence the Benefits of Navigation and Commerce to the most inland Provinces of the Kingdom. And to make this Bounty of Nature still more conspicuous, and more effectual too, the Inhabitants want neither Vigour nor Ingenuity for improving whatever Advantages they enjoy, so as to make Life easy and comfortable.

By this Account of Things, one would expect the *French* Nation should be the happiest and richest People in the Universe. But in Fact it is far otherwise. For without enquiring minutely into the State of the Burghers and Peasantry in the several Towns and Provinces, we have this plain Evidence of the Hardships the Commonality there lie under, that within their last Thirty Years they have been reduced three or four Times to the lowest Degree of Want and Misery by *Pamine*: while some of their Neighbours, a great Deal less indulg'd by Nature, have enjoyed Fulness of Bread in much Peace and Security.

The only Reason that can be assigned for this great Difference arises from the Frame and Constitution of

their Government. Where People have not Liberty, they have no Heart to provide for Futurity, and lay up Store for Days of Joy and Pleasure to come. Well knowing their Property to be precarious, and that the Fruits of their Industry may be ravished from them the next Moment, they take no Care for any Thing but the present Exigence, and manure no more Ground than what they apprehend sufficient to supply that. So that one unfavourable Season infallibly brings Penury and Want on all the middling Sort of People in *France*, whose whole Stock consists in what they have committed to the Ground for that Year, which, to be sure, is no more than what will serve to make them drag on Life till the next. The Poet's Advice is the Rule of their Conduct; they live to-day, not so much because there is a Probability, through the common Accidents, that all Things are subject to, of to-morrow being cross and unfriendly to them, as that there is a certainty that their Labour will be in Vain, whenever it produces more than they can immediately consume themselves. The making a comfortable Provision for Posterity is the great Spur to human Industry; but that can have no Place under a Government, where the Breath of a Tyrant disposes both of Men's Lives and their Properties, and no Man can call any thing his own any longer than it is the Will of the Prince to permit it.

They that have travelled into *Italy*, and given us Accounts of that Country, furnish us with abundant Proofs of the Truth of what I am asserting. The richest and most fertile Parts of that Region have fallen to the Share of arbitrary Princes, and in the Midst of all the Advantages of Nature, give an Idea of Nothing but Horror and Desolation, through the Discouragements and Oppression the poor People labour under. Here and there indeed the Palace of a Prince, or rich Cardinal makes an illustrious Appearance; and the beautiful and luxurious Gardens belonging to them, shew to what a Height those Territories might be improved, were Industry duly supported, and secured in the Possession of its Gains. But look on the Country in general, and it wears no other Face but of Poverty and Misery. On the other Hand, the barren Mountains of *Switzerland*, that seem only a Load and an Encumbrance to the Earth, that are covered with everlasting Snows, and subject to the most sudden Vicissitudes of violent Heats and Colds, are yet crowded with Inhabitants, who by the mere Force of Care and Art have made the rugged Rocks not only safe but

(Price Three Half-Pence)

commodious Dwellings, where Peace and Plenty smile amidst the mishapen Fractures of Nature, and the hideous Precipice blooms with the Effects of an honest Industry, and the Trophies of a glorious and happy Liberty.

I know, the Patrons and Advocates of arbitrary Power, to soften something of the frightful Aspect it carries to a manly and generous Disposition, will tell us, that Things are not so bad under absolute Governments as has been just now represented. That though indeed the Will of the Prince is the sole Law of the Society, yet that is never exercised in such a Manner as to render the Property of the Subject entirely precarious. That no Man has his Possessions taken from him, but in Consequence of his having violated some precedent Law, sufficiently published to him, and the Penalty whereof he might therefore have timely avoided. And that for the rest, the Judges of the Land being sworn to administer impartial Justice betwixt Man and Man, the People have all the Security for their Properties and Estates that they possibly can have under a free and limited Government; seeing in all Societies the Power of the Legislature is the same, to wit, supreme and uncontrollable.

This however is all a Flourish, to say no worse of it. For it is the same Thing whether a Prince has the Power of resuming, and transferring the Estates of his People at Pleasure, or of laying them under such heavy Burthens and Taxes as will make them entirely unprofitable, if not ruinous to their Owners. And that this is the Case in most of the absolute Governments that are, or ever have been in the World, he must be a very great Stranger to the Affairs of Mankind that can make any Manner of Question. In Debates of this Kind there is no arguing against Matter of Fact. In some of our neighbouring Nations there are Multitudes who would reckon it a singular Mercy to have their Estates taken off their Hands at two Years Purchase; as in some others it has been known where People have expressed the highest Joy at their being eased of their Possessions without any other Consideration at all, than the Freedom they thereby enjoyed from the abominable Exactions, and many aking Hearts they endured by keeping of them. For the Truth of which, I might appeal to a late noble Author of our own Nation, whose Memory will be ever dear to all that love Liberty, their Country, or Mankind. And I think I may venture to affirm, that even at present, in a Time of profound Peace and Tranquillity over all Europe, many of our Neighbours pay greater Sums to support their own Slavery and Misery, than ever the British Nations have done in the Defence of their Liberty and Property during the long and Expensive Wars they have maintained since the **LATE HAPPY REVOLUTION**.

Considerations of this Sort should serve to keep awake and active in us the true Principles and love of Liberty; a Blessing which, like those of Air and Water, through its Commonness becomes frequently neglected and unattended to, though one Day's Loss or Privation of it would quickly make us sensible of its Value and Importance. God be praised, the Calamities of our Neighbours are the only Means we have at present of coming to a right Knowledge of what we must undergo the Day we suffer this inestimable Jewel to be torn from us; and that is the Use ought to be made of them. For ruined Constitutions, like dead Bodies, may not only be useful to show the Causes of their own Decay, but to prevent the like Disorders in the Survivors; and for that Reason it is the Interest and Duty of every Free-man now and then to rip up the Carcase of absolute Government, let it smell as strong as it will. To make frequent Comparisons betwixt our own Happiness and others' Misery, is the only Way to make us tenacious of our just Rights and Privileges. This is necessary at all Times, especially among a People, where there

yet remain some, (very few I hope) so unhappily deluded as to look back upon Bondage with an Eye of Pleasure, or at least Indifference, and to wish one for their Governour who claims to be their Tyrant by a divine indefeasible Right, and whose Pretences are founded on Principles destructive of the Freedom and Happiness of all Society whatever.

It is a great Misfortune to a People to become cold and dead to the Advantages of Freedom. The next Step will very probably be the patient Resignation of it, and the Happiness of their Posterity too into the first hold or artful Hand that shall be stretch'd out for that Purpose. We know Nations in the World who seem to have lost the very Idea of Liberty, and hug their Chains with as great Pervency as others would struggle to get out of them. The Glory of the Monarchy, the Grandeur of the Prince, and two or three other vile insignificant Words supply them with so many Charms, to lull them into a perpetual Indolence and Stupidity. Nor are these Distempers peculiar to the ignorant Vulgar, and the poor unthinking Populace. Even the fine and free Spirit of Mr. Bayle, tho' assisted with as great a Variety of Learning as perhaps ever was crowded into one Head, could not free itself from the Prejudices of a confined and servile Education, nor hinder him from calling a learned Civilian, an ignorant Lawyer, and a bad Frenchman, for his Impudence in proving to a Demonstration that his Country and all Europe were once in Possession of a free and legal Constitution. All which, I hope, will be a sufficient Apology for my employing one Paper in reminding my Fellow-subjects of their own Felicity; since where the Spirit of Liberty yet lives, it is very easy to be set in Motion, but can never be revived, where it has been once suppressed, without a Miracle.

But besides the Distresses of our Neighbours, it will be of Use to us to reflect on the Difficulties and Dangers our Ancestors have overcome in transmitting down to us the excellent Constitution we now enjoy. Many have been the Attempts that have been made upon it, which our Enemies have not a more effectual Way of renewing, than by possessing weak and unwary People with a Notion, that the ill Designs our Ancestors opposed were false and imaginary. Great Endeavours have been used to palliate the arbitrary Proceeding of former Times, and ridicule the necessary Means of our Deliverance from them. But it is to be hoped, no Artifices of that Sort will ever have an Influence hereafter upon People of common Sense and Reflection, especially after having had so full a View both of our Danger and of our Escape, as it is set before us in a late incomparable History, which for its noble Impartiality and Sincerity never was equalled but by Polybius, and Philip de Comines. A History, that has received the best Testimony of its Worth from the Mouth of its Enemies, by giving equal Offence to the Bigotted and the Interested of all Parties, Sects, and Denominations amongst us. A History, that does Honour to the Language it is writ in, and will for ever make the Name of Burnet Sacred and Venerable to all that prefer an Empire of Reason and Laws to that of blind Passion, and unbridled Will and Pleasure.

I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

I BERNICUS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Constantinople, June 26. The Death of the Emperor of Russia has occasion'd some alterations in the Affairs of Persia, the Chiefs of Dagistan, who declar'd for that Prince, have again join'd the Persians against the Russians, and commit great Ravages in the Province of Schirvan, the Limits of which were to have been settled between the Porte and Russia, for which Reason the Sultan has thought proper to defer till next Spring the Departure of his Commissioners, and those of Russia, as also of Messieurs Dallon and Rigo who are appointed on the Part of France, as Mediators.

From Petersburg, August 8. On the 1st Instant, Advice came from Lieutenant General Matoskin, who commands the Russian Troops in Persia, that a Body of his Men have defeated a great Number of Persian Bashi, who had garrison'd a Fortress, and thrown up Lines along the River Pandachan, with intent to annoy the Russians in the Province of Ghilan.

From Warsaw, August 15. The Senate are now about drawing up the Articles which are to be communicated to the Deputies at the approaching Dyet at Grodno, containing in Substance,

I. That it is necessary above all, to put into a good State of Defence the Fortresses of Caminleck, of St. Trinity, and of Bialaseriew, and to store the Magazines thereof.

II. That the Deputies take Care to put an End to the Complaints of the Protestant Powers, who pretend that all Things should be restor'd upon the Foot of the Treaty of Oliva, thereby to prevent the sad Consequences of the Affair of Thorn.

III. That a final Resolution be taken upon the Russian Count's Pretensions relating to the Summs advanced by the same, and to the Duchy of Courland.

IV. That the Affair of Elbing be brought upon the Carpet, and that they endeavour to satisfy the K. of Prussia on that Head.

From Hanover, August 21. Since the Queen of Prussia's Arrival at Hohenhausen, there has been a numerous Assembly every Night in the Chief Hall of the Castle. And her Majesty eats twice a Day in Publick, at the Table of her Father the King of Great Britain. 'Tis suppos'd her Majesty will stay about 10 Days longer before she returns for Berlin. One of the Princes of Hesse Cassel is expected here this Evening, together with the young Prince of Nassau Orange his Nephew.

From Berlin, August 21. Baron de Bute, design'd Ambassador to the King and Republick of Poland, is upon the Point of setting out for Warsaw, and the K. has repeated to him his Orders by Word of Mouth, that in Conjunction with the Ministers of the other Protestant Powers, he shall apply himself to the Polish Grandees and Deputies assembled at the Dyet, and demand that the Protestants or Dissenters in the Kingdom be immediately restor'd to their Rights and Privileges, conform to the Treaties and Conventions, and in case no satisfactory Resolution ensues, that he is to withdraw Protestant, and return Home.

From Hanover, August 28. The frequent Conferences between his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State the Lord Viscount Townshend, and the Count de Broglie, Ambassador of France, have produc'd a Treaty between the two Crowns, the Contents of which are not yet publick; mean time, we hear that France engages by this Treaty to join her Sollicitation and Forces to those of the other Guarantees of the Treaty of Oliva, for redressing the Grievances of the oppressed Protestants in Poland. The said Count de Broglie goes three or four Times a Day to Court.

From the Hague, Sept. 4. The Pope is said to be in Labour with a mighty Scheme, which, if it comes to Maturity, cannot fail to perpetuate his Fame to

the very End of Time. 'Tis no less a Project than that of re-uniting the four Christian Religions, which, considering the vast Influence of Priestcraft and Bigotry over all Christendom, has been look'd upon hitherto as much impracticable, as the uniting the four Cardinal Points of the Compass, especially if it be remember'd how many and how unsuccessful have been the Attempts to reconcile the lesser Sects of Christians in all Countries, both Protestant and Popish. But the great Genius of Benedict durst attempt the Task too difficult for all that have gone before him. For this End, he proposes the Calling of four Grand Councils together at the same Time, and with the same Powers, namely, of the Roman Catholick, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Greek Churches, viz. The first to meet at Rome, under the Direction of a Roman Catholick Bishop, at which Deputies are to assist from the three other Christian Religions, the second at Lubbeck, because of the convenient Situation of that City for the Northern Powers, under the Direction of a Lutheran Bishop, where Deputies are to come from the three other Christian Religions; the third to meet at London, under the Direction of a Bishop of the Church of England, where Deputies are to assist in the same manner as at the two former. The Place where the fourth, under the Direction of a Greek Prelate, should meet, is not yet appointed.

The Points to be regulated in these four Councils, in order to a Union, are the seven following, viz.

I. That the Bible be translated with a common Approbation of all the four Councils, and that marginal Notes be added to it by common Consent.

II. That a Catechism be unanimously drawn up.

III. That the Mass be converted into set Forms of Prayers.

IV. That the superfluous Cloysters be converted into Schools.

V. That the Priests be allow'd to Marry under certain Restrictions.

VI. That the Worship of Images be regulated in another Manner.

VII. That the Church Ceremonies in every Place be uniform.

From Vienna, August 18. We see here a List of all the Roman Catholick Churches and Families in the seven united Provinces, by which it appears, that within these 50 Years last past the Roman Catholicks are increased to the Number of 245000 Families.

From Hambourg, August, 28. That what hath list'd up the Poles is, without Doubt, the News they pretend to have receiv'd from Saxony, that there are 16000 Men ready to March, to whom new Colours have been distributed with the Arms of the Electorate on the one Side, and a Crown on the other, and that the Militia, who are computed at 80000 Men, have also receiv'd Orders to hold themselves in a Readiness to march.

L O N D O N, August 24, 26, and 28.

(24) We are told that one of the under Secretaries to my Lord Townshend at Hanover hath sent Word that the King will return hither about the Beginning of November.

Last Night the Duke of Newcastle arrived here from Suffex, and sent for Sr. Robert Walpole from the Treasury this Day to deliberate on the Affairs of the Government, and a Messenger was dispatched to Hanover.

Last Night an Express came from Scotland, that the Brewers at Edinburgh persist in their Resolutions not to Brew because they will not pay the Taxes; and have printed Reasons why the Government cannot oblige them to it. The Highland Clans have printed a Remonstrance to General Wade setting forth their Reasons against the Act for Disarming them,

(26) Yesterday an Express arrived at Whitehall from the King's Ambassador at Constantinople, and also a Messenger from Hanover, with Letters to the Duke of Newcastle.

We hear the King of Prussia is again expected at Hanover.

Last Night came an Express from Scotland, that the Generals Wale and Sabin, together with Brigadier Grove, are daily deliberating how to disarm the Highland Clans, and find great Difficulty in the undertaking.

This Day the Lords Justices met and sent a Messenger to the King acquainting him with what they had done.

(28) On Wednesday Night his Grace the Duke of Roxburg resign'd the Seals as his Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland, and we hear the said Office will be manag'd for the future, by the Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

There is Advice from Scotland, that the Laird of Tarbor had sent to the Camp at Inverness the Arms belonging to 100 of his Clan, in compliance with the Act for disarming the Highlands, and 'twas believ'd that the other Heads of Clans would follow his Example.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from Poland, that the Ambassadors of the Protestant Princes are arriv'd to attend the Dyet next Month.

From Hambourg, that the Muscovites are recruiting all their Regiments to 3000 Men, that they may be ready to march by the End of September.

From Saxony, that the States have apply'd to the Prot. Princes to find out a Method for securing their Religion after King Augustus's Death, and that the Sons of the Electoral Prince may be brought up Protestants, but the Emperor seems to oppose this.

Last Night a Messenger was sent to France with Dispatches to the Duke of Bourbon.

On Wednesday last an Express arriv'd from Mr. Stanyon, our Ambassador at Constantinople, with News, that the great Miriweis after he had defeated the Turks near Tauris, had been poisoned by his Nephew, who has since taken on him the Government.

Our last Advices from France contain very melancholly Accounts of the poorer Sort of People, for want of Corn. On the other Hand, it is very happy with Respect to ourselves, that we can say there is such plenty, for according to the Accounts from several neighbouring Countries, Corn is not only extraordinary good, but great Quantities have been already got into the Barns in very good Order.

DUBLIN, September 4.

We hear that Capt. Blouset and his Lady were lately Confirm'd at Finglas, by his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of Dublin.

Tuesday next, being the Day to which our Parliament is prorogued, we hear his Excellency the Lord

Lieutenant will open the Session; after which, 'tis thought there will be an Adjournment for some Days to give Time for making the Elections in the Room of several Members deceased since last Session.

The *Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.*

Penny	} Household } Loaf	14 Oun 6 Drachm.
Fourpenny		3 P. 11 Oun 0 Dr
Six penny		5 P. 8 Oun 4 Dr
Twelve penny		11 P. 1 Oun 0 Dr

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennea, by Collopet CAVALLIER, will be ready in a few Days to be deliver'd to Subscribers.

WHEREAS there have been of late several Abuses committed in this City, by Persons that sell Nails, made of Foreign Iron, commonly call'd Dutch Rod Iron, a large Quantity of which, has been lately imported into this City. This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, to prevent being impos'd on, that the said Dutch Iron is brittle and unfit to make Nails of: And in as much, as by a moderate Comparison, there are vend'd yearly in this Kingdom, Nails, to the Value of 17000 l. Ster. and it hath often been prov'd, that 5 in 6 break in driving, by which Gentlemen and Others, who have Occasion to build or improve are great Sufferers. All Persons who have Occasion to buy Nails are desir'd to bend one of them directly square, and then straighten it, if it be bad, 'twill break, but if made of Irish Rod Iron, (which was always allow'd toughest and best for Nails), 'twill hold good. Which latter Sort, as also, Scythes, Sheers, Locks, Grates Iron Pots, and all Sorts of Barr Iron, &c. may be had at reasonable Rates, either by Wholesale or Retail, at William Constable's, who is removing from the Corner of St. Nicholas Street, to High Street, opposite St. Michael's Church.

Note, All the Nails he sells are made of Irish Iron.

John Expaw at the Sign of the Lace-Hood in Golden-Lane, Sellerth.

LACE and Edgings of the newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Meeana, Brussels, and French Millynetts. Likewise Neckar's or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

NEXT Door to the Golden Peruke in Dame's-Street near College Green, is Imported and Sold right good Hereford-shire Syder, at One Shilling per Gallon, as also, your best Finger Ginger Bread Made and Sold, by

John Farley Confectioner.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 11, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Non omnes Arbuta juvant, humilesque Myrica.

VIRGIL.

SIR,

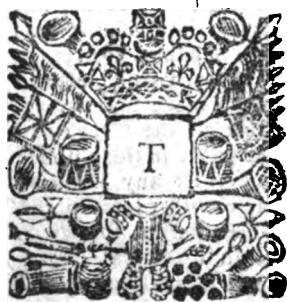
I am perswaded, none of my Readers will think themselves at a Loss in being entertained with the following Letter and the Poem it introduces, instead of any thing they might this Day have expected from

Their very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



H O' the burlesquing Humour, which has so much prevailed among us, were enough to deter any Man from communicating his Labours to the Publick; there is another as prevalent, and so much more dangerous to a tollerable Writer, as the Levity or Indiscretion of its Abettors, is more hurtful to a

good Cause, than the Strength or Policy of its Adversaries; I mean the imitating.

How vexatious those Imitators, (who by their bad Draughts render the best Originals ridiculous, and like the Devil labour to destroy what they love) have always been to good Writers, I need not tell you; who, I believe, are no stranger to their mistaken Kindness.

But above all others, the Writers of Pastoral Poetry seem most obnoxious to this Fate; the seeming easiness of the Subject, and the Agreeableness of its Images to the Condition of Love, have render'd it the Theme of ev'ry Scribler; insomuch, that Damon never sighs or weeps, but the Zephyrs and Fountains sympathize in his Sorrow; and no sooner is he to be blest with the Possession of his Fair-one, but some shady Grove is made the Scene of his lewd Imagination; in vain should Diana strive to protect her Virgin Attendants, and chaste Retreats, from the Pollution of his vigorous Fancy.

In Opposition to this Fooling, a Friend of mine writ the following Poem, (since the Perusal of which,

I have as industriously avoided Groves, Meadows, and Fountains, as if our Hibernian Retreats were full of Snakes and Adders;) and which, in Hopes it may have the same Effect upon my simlizing Brethren, I send you, to be, by your Favour, publish'd in the *Journal*.

I am,

Sr,

Your very humble Servant.

DAMON, A City ECLOGUE.

Written to a

Gentleman in the Country.

When now the Stars began to hide their Heads,
And lewd Debauchees sought polluted Beds;
When nodding Watch men left their tiresome Post,
And noisy Pomp in peaceful Sleep was lost;
Damon, a hapless Youth whom Beauty fir'd,
And sacred Friendship's brighter Flame inspir'd,
In mournful Lays bewail'd his absent Fair,
And for his Friend confess'd an equal Care;
While from the neighbouring Street, in shriller Cries,
To his sad Song a Chimney-sweep replies,
The Chimney-sweep in fable Pomp array'd,
As if, like him, he mourn'd the absent Maid.
While thus the Youth—Now Sol restores the Day,
And gilded Signs reflect the orient Ray,

But

*But ah! to me the rising Sun supplies,
No Light in Absence of my Cælia's Eyes;
Those sparkling Eyes, that did outshine by far,
The radiant Diamond pendant in her Ear,
Spend all their Fire unseen and unadmired;
In Country Walks and lonely Vales retir'd;
While all despairing, comfortless I lie,
Can taste no Pleasure, and can find no Joy.*

*NO more, returning from the gaudy Court,
Bless'd with her Sight, the Tavern I resort;
To meditate the Lightning of her Eye,
Or quench the Flame in generous Burgundy.
For since she's fled, alas! what Toast can join
Life, Warmth, and Lustre, to the flatten'd Wine.*

*NO fashionable Dress can charm my Sight,
Nor Musick, as in Dubourg's, my Ear invite;
O mourn Dubourg! no more the crowded House,
Shall fill thy Purse, and all thy Musick rouse;
She's gone, she whom alone we flock'd to see,
Intent on Love, and deaf to Harmony:
She's gone——and now coquetting Phillis shines,
Like Phœbe when the golden Sun declines:
Let Cynthia now, a thousand Captives bring,
And Chloe boasts her Conquests at the Ring;
Since she who from contending Beauties won,
Each Lover's Heart, is now for ever gone.
She's gone——oh dreadful Sounds! oh Tale full sore!
Rather were Cities, Courts, and Plays no more!
Rather the Green, the Park, the Strand were fled,
And courtly Visits never more be paid!
For what are Courts or Plays when she's not there?
The Green, the Park, the Strand, encrease our
Care,
The sad Remembrance of what once they were.*

*O Cælia, cruel Cælia, thus to leave,
A Thousand sprightly Beaux to sigh and grieve;
To fly from wretched Damon, most unkind!
Nor leave one slender Proof of Love behind!*

*BUT ah unhappy Damon! wileless Swain!
In vain you love, unprov'd you complain,
Some happier Youth, some Beau of matchless Size,
With active Gambol charm'd her wond'ring Eyes;
With smart Ramillia-wig her Heart he gain'd,
And val'rous Tales of sawcy Porters can'd.
To him her parting Kisses did belong,
To him the secret Accents of her Tongue,
To him the nicely-furling Fan she gave,
And he, perhaps, (oh happy Fan) has Leave,
In wileless Lines (such Lines become a Beau)
To write what's what, and tell her who loves who.*

*CURS'D be his Charms! and curs'd the fatal
Plains
That from my longing Eyes my Love detains!
Curs'd be the Fields——but ah where e'er she goes,
Let Poms arise, and crowd the Scene with Beaux!
May ev'ry Cart a gilded Chariot seem!
And Plays, and Balls, in her pleas'd Fancy swim:*

*From Cans uncouthly sleepily Teapots rise,
And ev'ry Hound be chang'd to *Thavy's Size.
But ah! return, return, relenting Fair,
Be touch'd with Pity, hear a Lover's Prayer!
Then shall proud Chloe quit her high Disdain,
And Phillis ogle from the Box in vain;
For thee the fishing Swains shall Altars raise,
For thee malicious Poets learn to praise;
A thousand pleasing Secrets shalt thou hear,
A thousand Whispers crowd into thy Ear;
O hadst thou known what horrible Things are said,
Of Chloris, and what naughty Tricks were play'd;
You'd surely come,——but if in vain we sue,
If we no more those heavenly Charms shall view,
Damon must bid the empty World adieu.
Thus sung the Swain.——To Friendship next he turn'd
His tuneful Voice, and absent Thirsis mourn'd.*

*BUT now the busy Town from Slumber rose,
And various Tasks a various Noise compose;
Exclaiming Duns attend the great Man's Door,
And watchful Bailiffs terrify the Poor;
Here lab'ring Hacknies trudge for doubtful Pay,
While roaring Bullies swear their Bread away;
Unheeded Bells in empty Churches rung,
While gaping Multitudes attentive hung,
Upon the Ballad-singer's tuneful Tongue.
The growing Murmur drown'd the Shepherd's Song;
Else might his Numbers be as much too long,
Too tedious, and too troublesome to thee,
As my dear Thirsis Absence is to me.*

* The Lady's Lap-dog.

P. S. The ingenious and very kind Letter, relating to *Misophilus's* Version of the 104th Psalm, has been received and communicated to the Person it was intended for; who, without pretending to return him all the Acknowledgments so much Goodness and Humanity deserve, is resolv'd to make that which, he is sure, will be most acceptable to the Gentleman himself; by giving him his Promise, in this publick Manner, that the World shall never see any Writings of his, that shall not some Way or other tend to cherish those virtuous and manly Sentiments for which *Theophilus* expresses so generous and warm a Zeal.

The Grievance that fair *Olivia* so justly complains of, is perhaps, much more in her own Power, than mine, to remedy. Mankind are much easier, to be won by Example than Precept; and since Modesty is the Thing to be recommended, I do not know a more powerful Motive to the Practice of it, than when it adds to the Charms of a Lady, who has Youth, Beauty and Fortune to shew it in the most amiable and advantageous Light.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Amsterdam, September 6. The freshest Letters from Poland say, that the Generality of the Grandees of that Kingdom persist in their Resolution of giving no Satisfaction to the Protestant Powers in the Affair of Thorn, nor even to come into any Method of Agreement about it, pretending, that it is an Affair entirely domestick, which no Foreign Power has a Right to meddle with. They write from Hanover, that the Baron de Wallenroth, Envoy extraor-

Library of the King of Prussia, having had a private Audience of his British Majesty, had a Conference with the Lord Townshend, who immediately after confer'd with the Count de Broglie, Ambassador of France concerning the Treaty in negotiation between the Courts of Great Britain, France, and Prussia.

From Venice, Aug. 15. By a French Ship arrived here in 22 Days from Tripoli, we have Advice, that a Conspiracy against the Bey of that Place, has been discover'd, and that certain of the Conspirators had been strangled.

From Hanover, Sept. 1. His Majesty remains in good Health at present.

From the Hague, September 10. We hear from Hanover, that on the 6th Instant was sign'd at Herenhausen the Treaty between Great Britain, France and Prussia.

From Hambourg, Sept. 7. The Russian Fleet which keeps cruising between that Port and Doggerot, consists of 17 Men of War and the like number of Frigates, besides Gallies, which have a great Number of Land Forces on Board, this is confirm'd, by the Masters of divers Ships who lately come in here from the Baltic.

From Copenhagen, August 25. When the Russian Fleet was sitting out to Sea some Thousands of Sailors were sent for from Norway, for Manning our Men of War, if occasion had been, but upon advice of the Russian Fleet being laid up, the said Men were sett home. Now we are credibly inform'd that the Admiralty has dispatch'd orders to Norway, for the said Sailors and two Thousand more to be sent hither again to tarry all Winter, that they may be at hand to be employed on board the Fleet, whenever the Government thinks proper.

From Paris, August 27. The Council has issued an Arret for encouraging the Importation of Corn into this Kingdom by which all manner of Duties on that Commodity are suppress'd till January next.

From Warsaw, Aug. 23. When Prince Dolhorucki had his Audience of the King, he demanded that Poland should reimburse the Sums expended by the Court of Russia, for the Service of this Kingdom during the Wars against Sweden. That the Czarina be owned as Empress of Russia, that the Churches taken away by the Roman Catholick Clergy from those of the Greek Persuasion, both in Poland and Lithuania, be restor'd. That free Liberty of Conscience and publick Exercise of divine Service be restored to the Dissenters, and full Satisfaction be given about the Affair of Thorn, in such a Manner, that all Things may be settl'd again as formerly.

From Paris, September 8. The 4th Instant in the Afternoon the King went in great Grandeur from Fontainebleau, and meeting the Queen a League from Moret; she sett upon her Knees on a Cushion, but the King soon rais'd her up again and after Reciprocal Compliments, the Queen went to lie at Moret, and the King return'd to Fontainebleau, where her Majesty arriv'd the next Morning at 9 of the Clock, and after Dressing her in all her Royal Ornaments, and the King in his, they repair'd to the Chappel, and were married by the Cardinal d' Rohan, in presence of a Numerous Assembly of Princes and Lords, both French and Foreigners.

L O N D O N, August 31, September 2 and 4.

(31) On Friday last the Prince of Wales was at Bartholomew Fair incognito, suppd at the Red Lyon Tavern in Pall Mall, and about Four the next Morning his Royal Highness landed at Richmond.

Letters from Inverness in Scotland say, that all the Chiefs of the Highland Clans have delivered up their Arms.

They write from Edinburgh of the 24th, that all the Brewers except two, viz. William Campbell, and

Mr. Simpson, have given over the Trade of Brewing, and that Mr. Cleghorn, Mr. Oave, and three more of them were committed Prisoners to the Tailbooth for not enacting themselves in the Terms of the Act of Seiderunt; and 'twas believed, most of the rest will meet with the same Fate if they do not comply.

The Brewers, in the mean Time, of several neighbouring Villages continue their Trade, and bring great Quantities of Ale and Beer to Edinburgh, in which City all is still very quiet, and no Appearance of any Disturbance. 'Tis added, that on the 20th ten Men more of each Troop of Carpenter's Dragoons march'd into Edinburgh, which makes 24 per Troop, and were quarter'd in the Cannon Gate; a Detachment whereof do Duty at Hollyrude House, where the Earl of Illa lives, and patrol in the Night round the City, and next Day a Party of the Royal Greys were quarter'd at Leith.

Letters from Edinburgh further add, that the Lady Mary Cockburn Daughter to the Earl of Brodolin, died the 12th Instant at Langton House.

Mr. Cockrill, a Gentleman at Gloucester City of 1400l. per Annum, having lately marry'd one Mrs. Cole, who pretended to be a West India Fortune, and was dress'd accordingly; but proving to be a Servant Maid, without any Fortune at all, he indicted Mrs. Gregory and her Daughter for a Conspiracy, in persuading and inducing him to marry her: The same was tryed yesterday at the Old Bailey, and after hearing Council on both Sides, the Jury acquitted them both.

We have a Report, that the Thomsin bound for New England is taken by the Pyrates.

(2) From Edinburgh August 27. Yesterday there was a meeting of the Justices of Peace and several of the Brewers having appeared before them, they gave in a Petition representing their Inability to pay the Malt Tax, and desiring a Delay of farther proceedings till the next meeting of the Parliament, before whom they intended to Represent the whole Affair, in a most Humble and Dutiful Manner, but this Petition being rejected, they were asked whether they would Pay or give Security for Payment of the said Tax yea or no, and all of them answering in the Negative, the Justices sentenced them to pay double of what otherwise they were liable to have Paid, and their Goods to be seized or Persons imprison'd till they pay. The Brewers hereupon appealed to a Quarterly meeting, but what will be the Issue we know not.

(4) Letters from Edinburgh say, that among others, the following are appointed Commissioners of the Peace for North-Britain, viz. General Wade, Major General Sibburgh, Brigadier Groves; Colonels Clayton, Guest, and Scot; three Captains of the Independent Companies, with the three Lieutenants and some Members of Parliament.

They write from Edinburgh of the 28th past that most of the Brewers seem to condescend to the late Act, and those who were committed Prisoners to the Tailbooth Offered to continue their Trade on condition of having their Liberty, and to comply with the Act of the Lords of Session till the meeting of the Parliament.

The 21st past the Lord Power, a Peer of Ireland died at Paris in a very advanc'd Age.

We hear the Lord Walgrave is gone to Paris to Compliment the King of France upon his Marriage in the Name of his Britannick Majesty.

They Talk at Warsaw, that the Court of Poland will Refuse to give any Audience to Mr. Finch the British Ambassador.

D U B L I N, September 11.

On Tuesday last our Parliament met, pursuant to their last Prorogation.

The

The Right Honourable the Lords Viscount Molesworth and Duncannon, the Lords Bellew, Newtown-Butler, his Grace, the Lord Primate, and the Bishops of Clonsfert, and Limerick, were introduced into the House of Peers; as also the Lord Forbes, summoned up thither by Writ. In the House of Commons new Writs were issued out for the following Places. viz.

County of Wicklow vacant by the Decease of Henry Percy Esq;

Waterford	Stephen Parry Esq;
Caterlogh	Francis Harrison Esq;
Kildare	Lord Duncannon.
Antrim	Clotworthy Upton Esq;
Clare	Francis Gore Esq;
Borough of Belfast	George Macartney Junior Esq;
Lisburn	Edmund Fra. Stafford Esq;
Killileash	John Haltridge Esq;
Donegal	Robert Miller Esq;
St. John's-town	James Topham Esq;
Bannow	Jacob Boyse Esq;
Cloghinikilly	Richard Cox Esq;
Kinfale	Henry Hawley Esq;
Tralee	Conway Blenerhasset Esq;
Caterlogh	Richard Wolfely Esq;
Granard	Jacob Peppard Esq;
Lismore	Sir Arthur Shaen Bart.
Kildare	James Barry Esq;
Athenry	Richard Whaley Esq;
Belturbet	Lord Newtown
Strabane	Henry Colley Esq;
Kilmallock	Kilner Brasier Esq;

After which both Houses adjourned till Tuesday the 21st Instant.

On Wednesday Night last, the Right Honourable John Lord Tullamore departed this Life at his Seat in the King's County.

The same Night a Servant of the Lord Chancellor was set upon, and robbed in Grafton-street, by four Foot-pads, who took from him seventeen Moidores, his Sword, and some other Things.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household } Loaf }	14 Oun 6 Drachm.
Fourpenny		3 P. 11 Oun 0 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. 8 Oun 4 Dr
Twelve-penny		11 P. 1 Oun 0 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

WHEREAS the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Drogheda hath at several Times, lately, had several Mounds stolen from him, to the Number of six or seven Couple. This is to give Notice, that his Lordship will give five Pounds Reward, to any Person who shall discover the Person, or Persons, that stole any of them: Likewise, that if any Person concern'd in the stealing of them, will discover against his Accomplice, or Accomplices, he shall not only be forgiven, but likewise receive the said Reward.

John Exshaw at the Sign of the *Lace-Hood* in *Golden-Lane*, Selleth.

LACE and Edgings of the newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and French Millynetts. Likewise Neckates or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

THIS is to give Notice, that the R A M Inn in Chequer-Lane, wherein Edward Farrel lately dwelt, with the Stables thereto belonging, is lately put in very good Order, and Condition fit for Gentle-

men and their Horses. Note, that good Care will be taken and due Attendance given to Horses for Five Pence a Night.

WHEREAS, John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor, and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaulted by several Persons, as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assailants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: These are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforesaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

AND Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast-officer, was stab'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is strongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to prevent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within four Months from the Date hereof.

Custom-house, Dublin,

Sept. 4th, 1725. By Order of the Commissioners.

James Forth

WHEREAS there have been of late several Abuses committed in this City, by Persons that sell Nails, made of Foreign Iron, commonly call'd Dutch Rod Iron, a large Quantity of which, has been lately imported into this City. This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, to prevent being impos'd on, that the said Dutch Iron is brittle and unfit to make Nails of: And in as much, as by a moderate Computation, there are vend'd yearly in this Kingdom, Nails, to the Value of 17000 l. Ster. and it hath often been prov'd, that in 6 break in driving, by which Gentlemen and Others, who have Occasion to build or improve are great Sufferers. All Persons who have Occasion to buy Nails are desir'd to bend one of them directly square, and then streighten it, if it be bad, 'twill break, but if made of Irish Rod Iron, (which was always allow'd toughest and best for Nails) 'twill hold good. Which latter Sort, as also, Scythes, Shears, Locks, Grates Iron Pots, and all Sorts of Barr Iron, &c. may be had at reasonable Rates, either by Wholesale or Retail, at William Constable's, who is removing from the Corner of St. Nicholas street, to High-street, opposite St. Michael's Church.

Note, All the Nails he sells are made of Irish Iron.

HENRY DEERING living at the Sign of the Cock in Ormond Market, is removing to the Yorkminster Inn in Capel street, where all Gentlemen and others will meet with good Accommodation. N. B. The said Deering takes Possession of the said Inn, the 29th of this Instant September, 1725.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 18, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Plus scire velle quamse satis, Intemperantiae Genus est. Quid, quod ista liberalium Artium Consecratio molestos, verbosos, intempestivos, sibi placentes facit et ideo non discenses necessaria, quia super-vacua didicerunt.
SENECA.

S I R,



CURIOSITY being a

Principle so closely interwoven into the Frame of human Nature, and so very necessary to make us fit for the Performance of social Duties, as well as for our own private Entertainment and Diversion, it is no Wonder, that this, like all other Passions, is sometimes over eagerly pursued, and by running out in Chase of too many Objects, defeats the main End for which it was implanted. Our best Affections need the Restraint and Direction of Reason; and we are never more apt to make false Steps in Life, than when we are acted by very commendable Motives, but which are at the same Time so strong as to hinder us from reflecting whither we are going, and which is the proper Point where we ought to terminate our Views. If this were not so, there would be no Necessity for the Faculty of Reasoning at all; since if Good will, Pity, Humanity, Generosity, or any other honest and virtuous Principle, did, or could constantly and regularly aim at one certain Mark, and produce all those excellent Effects, which, under the Government, and by the Assistance of Reason they do, it were sufficient to leave us to their Impulses alone, without adding to them another Force, directing us in what Circumstances, and under what Limitations we ought to obey them.

The Necessity of this governing Principle appears nowhere more evident, than in the Case I just now mentioned of Curiosity, or the Desire of Knowledge. This is a Passion natural to all Men, tho' to some in an infinitely greater Degree. And the Reason for its being so is very obvious, in Regard, the Knowledge of Things is absolutely necessary for supplying us with the proper Means both of private and publick Happiness; besides, that it opens to the Mind a very large Scene of present Pleasure, and renders a Man an easy and agreeable Companion to himself in the Intervals from Business and Conversation. Considered therefore in this Light, a reasonable Creature cannot but look on the Search after Knowledge as a very proper and becoming Employment of its Faculties. Yet still, as all Men's Actions ought to terminate in some honest and good End; and as the honestest and best End we can propose, is the Universal Welfare of Mankind; so in our Search after Knowledge, we ought to conduct ourselves in such a Manner, as that our Labour may not be in vain, and our Enquiries degenerate into

mere Self-amusements, and an idle Luxury of Speculation, instead of producing something of general Use and Advantage.

The Offenders against this Rule may be properly ranged into two Classes: The first consists of those who employ themselves in noble and useful Enquiries, but at the same Time are so wrapped up in them, that they never think of any Thing else. They are so devoted to their Studies, that they quite forget the End and Design of them, and let Life, which ought chiefly to be run out in Action, evaporate away in Contemplation. It is their Business to store their Minds with the best and truest Maxims, without ever practising one of them, and like Misers, to lay in great Riches, which they have not Heart enough to expend. With such People, Learning is no more than a beautiful Picture; it serves them for Pleasure and Ornament, but is, to all other Intents and Purposes, a Piece of useless Furniture, and that only hinders the Canvas it is drawn on from becoming a much more necessary Member of Household-stuff.

The second, and indeed most pernicious Class of learned Criminals, are those very curious Persons, who think they never can have enough of Knowledge, and so are for making every Thing in Nature an Object of it, however useless or insignificant to any Purpose in Life. Their Concern is only to know how, and what Things are, and not know how, or what they are good for. And hence, instead of studying how they may best promote their own, or the publick Happiness, they spend their whole Lives in the Chase of some Childish Trifles; or in discussing certain knotty and whimsical Difficulties that arise in the more abstract Parts of Learning, an eager Fondness for which, has in all Ages, not only had an ill Influence on Men's Temper and Manners, but frequently produced very terrible Consequences in Affairs of the greatest Importance to Mankind.

It is obvious, that the Difference betwixt these two Sorts of Persons lies in this, that the former employ their Time to no Purpose, the latter to an ill one. In the one Case, the Error may arise from an Excess of a very commendable Quality, there being a very great Charm in Contemplation to People of an easy and peaceable Disposition; the other seems to be the Effect of a querulous and restless Temper of Mind, which, if it were not diverted by such Intellectual Amusements, would break out in something else more immediately mischievous to Society. The one content themselves with being inoffensive, while they might become useful; and the other make themselves useless by the Pleasure they take in being offensive. In short, the one will be at no Pains to do the Good they know, and

and the others are indefatigable to render themselves incapable of doing any at all.

That the latter Part of this Contrast truly belongs to some Members of the Commonwealth of Letters, whoever has but a tolerable Acquaintance with what we hear very frequently called *solid* and *deep Learning*, will, I believe, readily own. We are not satisfied with knowing the Measures of our Duty, the Boundaries of Right and Wrong, the Nature and History of Mankind, and a general Sketch of the great Works of God in the Universe, though these, perhaps are the only Things that fall within the Compass of the human Understanding; but we must perplex ourselves, and the World about us, with Questions about certain Beings and their Qualities, that either never had any Existence at all, or only in our Ideas, and some metaphorical Forms of speaking, which for Want of Ideas, we are sometimes obliged to make use of. Under the Pretence of clearing the Way to Truth, and telling more exactly and distinctly about it, we have only made it more puzzling and intricate than ever. And to make this still the greater Farce, in some of our Enquiries, the only Point pretended to be shewn, is, that we are not capable of arriving at a clear and distinct Knowledge of Matters so very sublime and transcendent. Thus we are to study only in order to prove ourselves ignorant. For that, I think, has been the sole Issue of all those numerous Controversies about Freedom and Necessity, Space and Duration, and such like Subjects, that of late, as well as in former Ages, have been argued with such Fervour of Dispute, and Solemnity of Gibberish.

It were well however, if after all this Labour to discover our own Ignorance, it produced a suitable Effect, in making us more modest, and less dogmatical. But alas! the Case is much otherwise; and we have the Impudence to argue to the Death any Favourite Notion, at the same Time that we contend for Freedom of Thought, and cry out against others for being too positive and obdurate in Maintenance of their Opinions.

This is, and must always be the Case, when Men do not Study in Order to make themselves serviceable to the World, but merely from a Lust of knowing a great Deal. The Niceness and Difficulty of a Subject, not the Usefulness of it, is their only Motive to become acquainted with it. And hence instead of pursuing manly and worthy Enquiries, they lose themselves a Maze of empty Notions and idle Speculations. Something of this we may see in all the Parts of Learning. How has the Reason of Mankind been played with, and imposed upon with the Sophistries of Logic, and the Subtilties of the *Metaphysics*; and Human Nature affronted with a Jargon of Uncouth Terms, and unintelligible Distinctions? And what is more usual than to hear an Impertinent *Sciolist* triumph over an honest Man of plain good Sense for not defining his Terms according to Art; though at the same Time he reasons as justly and truly upon them as the Witkin himself, or the Pedant, that trained him up in the Science of Ill-breeding and Wrangling?

In *Natural Philosophy*, and the *Mathematics* we see the same Humour of trifling carried on to a most prodigious and unaccountable Extravagance. We must see Nature forsooth to its inmost Recesses, and reduce every thing to its first Elements. We had rather see the uneven Surface and coarse Grain of some small useless Particle of Matter through a Microscope, than with the Eyes that God has given us Survey the Grandeur and beautiful Arrangement of the several Parts of that Magnificent Theatre on which he has placed us; though this latter Prospect is both much more pleasing to the Imagination, and affords the Understanding a vastly larger Field for reflecting on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of the Almighty Architect. Many a poor contemptible Insect perceives Ob-

jects very distinctly, which the famous *Leuwenhoek* was never able to discover with all his Glasses. The poor Insect is robb'd, of its little Life, whenever either our Curiosity or Wantonness requires; and the wonderful *Dutchman* is celebrated as a mighty Pillar of the Commonwealth of Learning. It is almost a Pity, that Souls of that Make were not lodged in the Reptile Forms they are so conversant with, that they might behold the *Arcana Nature* with greater Exactness, and perhaps in due Time be registered by some future *Albin* in the lasting Records of a Copper plate, with their Effigies curiously engraven, and blazoned, not omitting the precious Bramble they delighted to crawl on, together with a learned and philosophical Account of the several Transformations they have undergone from their first animating the unsightly Figure of a *Maggor*, till their Accession to the Rank and Dignity of a *Butterfly*.

How our *Mathematicians* employ their Time, themselves know best. The useful Discoveries they have thought fit to communicate to the World of late Years have been but few. And if several of themselves may be believed, their Studies are grown too fine and subtle, to carry with them all that Evidence and Certainty they once so much boasted. It is indeed to be feared, that they make no great Progress at present in valuable Knowledge, since the Books on that Science were never more numerous than now, yet we see so very little done by them any way beneficial to the Publick. And I think, it cannot be denied that several of their Labours, that have made no small Noise among the Virtuosi, have been very mean and insignificant. Father *Malebranche*, though none of the most Jocular Writers, has given us a very merry Instance of this in an eminent *English* Author, who thought fit to Write a profound elaborate Treatise on a Subject any Boy of Eight Years old, of moderate Parts, might be made Master of in an Afternoon or two; and I fancy, it would be no hard Matter for a Person of any Reading in that kind of Books to furnish out a good many more.

I am sorry to observe it, but yet it is a Truth, that this Curiosity both of Thought and Expression, has crept too much even into our Writings on *Morality*, where every thing ought to be as plain, and as little perplexed as possible. The Causes hereof are the same as in the other Parts of Learning, an immoderate Affectation of knowing much, and an Ambition of distinguishing our selves as Men of close Thinking, and great Penetration. With this View we have brought in a great many technical Forms of speaking about the commonest and most obvious Duties in Life; and put a great Number of difficult Cases, that never did, and probably never will happen, the Solution of which can be of no Importance, while they are distant, but would be very easy to an honest well-disposed Mind, whenever it should find itself in such Circumstances. For the generous and kind Instincts which Nature has planted in us are a much surer and better Guide to us than long and fine Spun Deductions from the Nature and Relations of Things; and with this Advantage too, that they lend us their Aid and Direction in the most critical and unforeseen Conjunctions, when deliberate Reason and Counsel have not Time enough to repair to our Assistance.

To what has been urged, I know, it will be objected, that it is impossible to come at the right Knowledge of our Duty, without a very strict and nice Examination both into the Nature of things in General, and of Mankind in Particular; and that we see much more of the Beauty and Harmony of the Universe by making a very careful and narrow Search into all the Objects of Knowledge. This is in part only true. For certain it is, that the great and Fundamental *L A W S* of *N A T U R E* are obvious to all Men that have the least Degree of Reflection; and if it were not so, they would not be equally binding in

all Times and Places. And for the Beauty and Harmony of the Universe, I am confident, we see more of it when we look on it in the general Landship, than when we take the nice and distinct Survey of its Parts, which we have not length of Days enough to go entirely through with. It is with our Understandings, as in Opticks, very clear and distinct Views of single Objects deprive us of the Pleasure of contemplating the Whole, and the beautiful Proportion and Disposition of its several Parts. A close Judgment, like purblind Eyes, gives its Owner great Insight into Minute Things, but will only serve to confound him, when he comes into a wide Field of Action, that requires large and comprehensive Views. And a Philosopher, who considers the World in too near a Light, fares like a Lover that should look at his Mistress's Skin through a Microscope; he loses all those Charms that present themselves to his naked Eye, and instead of them sees of what gross Materials and Filaments it is composed, the sight of which can create Nothing but Satiric and Disgust.

Seneca, in the Motto of my Paper, tells us, that this Greediness of curious and vain Learning, makes Men troublesome, noisy, impertinent, and selfish. And I believe, there are few Men in the World that have not had frequent Occasions of making the same Observation. To what are both of the Disputes that have happened in the World been owing, but that People are fond of appearing to know more than they really do, which they would not be, if they were not first desirous of knowing more than they need? For none would be proud of displaying superfluous Knowledge, unless they considered it as a Thing worthy the acquiring. And what are the fatal Consequences of such a Temper? the whole History of Mankind abundantly shews. To this Source have been owing all the Brawls of Philosophers; that have kindled so much Ill will and Contention among Mankind. It is this that has corrupted both our Religion and Morals. Inspired with this blessed Disposition, we have seen grave Synods and Councils meet together on no other Account in the World, than to curle one another to the Pit of Hell, for not understanding certain hard Words, and unmeaning Propositions, which both Sides have owned to be utterly inexplicable. It is this, in a Word, that makes Men Bigots and Enthusiasts, and lays a Foundation for Persecutions, and Wars on the Account of Religion, which are always carried on with a greater Degree of Havock, Rage and Barbarity than any other Differences among Morals.

All these bad Effects will be prevented, if Men make the good of Mankind the end of their Studies. The more they know, the more they will be convinced, that the Virtues of the Heart are preferable to those of the Head; and consequently instead of dreaming away their Lives in the Acquisition of unnecessary Accomplishments, they will endeavour to employ them in that virtuous and honest Course of Action, to assist us in the Performance of which is all that makes any kind of Knowledge excellent or valuable.

I am,

Your very humble Servant,

EDWARD HERRICK.

EDWARD HERRICK.

EDWARD HERRICK.

EDWARD HERRICK.

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EDWARD HERRICK.

can parallel the gracious Reception his Majesty made to the Queen, who, on the other Hand, by her Affability, Sweet Behaviour, and Spiritfulness, engages the Hearts of all, who have any Access to her Royal Person. All Prisoners for small Crimes, and all Persons confined for Debts not exceeding 300 Livres, are to be set at Liberty on Account of the Marriage of his Majesty.

From Vienna September 10. The 29th Instant a Conference was held at Prince Eugene's, wherein the Treaty concluded and ratified between the Empire and his Catholic Majesty was signed; which done, the Duke de Ripperda dispatched immediately a Courier to carry that News to Madrid, from whence his Excellency expects shortly a Minister to relieve him.

From Paris, Sept. 15. Wheaten Flour which was sold some Days ago at six Livres per Bushel, is now fallen to four, and like to come shortly to the former Price.

When her Majesty was at Metz, the Jews, who are tolerated in that City, presented her with a Golden Cup, and at the same time made the following Speech to her Majesty.

M A D A M,

OUR Nation did not formerly feel so much Joy at the Arrival of the Queen of Sheba, as we feel this Day, prostrated at the Feet of your Majesty. That Prince's came to admire the Virtues of a great King, but your Majesty brings the Splendor of such Virtues, as will be the Felicity of the Solomon of our Days.

What Satisfaction for us, Madam, to be admitted to admire in your Majesty the Virtues of Hester, and Magnanimity of Judith. May the eternal God grant, that your illustrious Marriage be attended with a blessing of Prosperity equal to that which was poured down upon the Families of our Forefathers.

These are the Vows we bring to the Foot of the Throne of your Majesty, where we come to pay the first, and most respectful Homage of our Submission and Loyalty.

M A D A M,

This Cup preserves some Representations, of two remarkable Actions of King Solomon, and the Queen of Sheba, give us Leave, Madam, to present it to your Majesty.

From Dantzick, September 1. Our last Letters from Warsaw tell us, that after the King had, on the 22th of August, communicated by the High Chancellor to the Grandees and Senators then present at Warsaw, the Matters to be considered and treated of at the Dyet, and the Primate had likewise exhorted them by a pathetick Speech to mind and tender the Welfare of the Kingdom, and to promote a thorough Union among the States, the Palatine of Ploekhow, a Relation of King Stanislaus, rose up and perplexed the whole Assembly with a Speech to this Effect:

Since it is too well known, that hitherto the Kingdom of Poland has felt the hardest Oppressions from the Troops on every Side, which Vexations have lasted ever since the King's Accession to the Throne, inasmuch that each General has raised what Contributions he thought fit; therefore it would be necessary to lay aside all other Matters, and if need be, to raise the Prospolite, or great Possé of the Kingdom, to repel Force by Force, and not to give Attention to any contrary Advice by whomsoever proposed.

From Warsaw, August 30. 'Tis confirmed, that it has been resolv'd not to grant Audience to the Ministers of Great-Britain and Prussia. The high Chancellor of the Crown has declar'd also, that no Audience would have been given to the Ambassador of Russia, if it had been known that he would mention any thing of the Affair of Thorn, the Grandees of this Kingdom being resolv'd not to enter into any Negotiation on that Head, unless it be in the ensuing Dyet, the meeting of which is very uncertain.

LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 7, 9, 11.

(7) The Earl of Cadogan is very much indisposed at his Seat near Reading, of a Fistula; having been cut four Times for the same.

Last Night a Centinel at Whitehall assaulted a Servant of the Ambassador of Morocco, by pulling off his Mantle, &c. for which, he was taken and committed to the Savoy, in order to be punish'd for the same.

(9) We hear that Mr. Kelly, alias Johnson, a State Prisoner in the Tower, being ill, a Physician and an Apothecary are allowed to visit him, and Liberty is granted him to walk out within the said Prison, in Custody of a Warden, for the Benefit of the Air, during a limited Time.

There are Accounts from divers Parts of the Country, that the Harvest upon the happy Change of the Weather, proves very good, but especially in the West, where Mr. Astell one of the late South Sea Directors has an Estate where the Tyth only of this Year exceeds the whole Crop of last Year.

Last Night at Half an Hour past Eleven, a Fire broke out at Mr. Osborn's, an Haberdasher of Hats on London Bridge, Southwark Side, which burnt with that Vehemence, that it consum'd, by Computation, near 80 Houses, viz. 24 in St. Tooley's-Street, on that Side next the River, within five Houses of the Church, others next Pepper Alley, the Bear Tavern one of them, and about 18 on the Bridge, and had it not been for the Gate, the rest of the Houses thereon might have been in Danger. They got Master of it by five o' the Clock this Morning. It's said that Mr. Osborn's House was repairing, and his Maid leaving a Candle in a Room where Shavings were, she thought the same was extinguish'd, but it set Fire to the said Shavings, which occasion'd the sad Catastrophe.

(11) This Week one of his Majesty's Messengers arriv'd from Hanover with the Treaty of Alliance lately concluded there between Great Britain, France, and Prussia.

We have authentick Letters from Holland, that the late Duke of Ormond has earnestly beg'd Leave to throw himself at his Majesty's Feet, at Hanover, and 'tis said, will succeed in his Desire. The Lord Finch is gone over to Holland upon important Business relating to the Protestants a road. Stocks fell the other Day two or three per Cent, on the Umbrage of a War ready to break out with Poland.

DUBLIN, September 11.

On Tuesday last the Forces lying in our Barracks, to wit, three Troops of Ligoniere's Horse, one Squadron of Nevil's Dragoons, the two Battalions of Royal Scots, commanded by Lord Orkney, and Dormer's Regiment of Foot were reviewed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in the Park, and made an extraordinary handsome Appearance.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this

Penny	Household	15 Oun 2 Drachm.
Four penny		3 P. 13 Oun. 0 Dr
Six penny		5 P. 11 Oun 4 Dr
Twelve penny		11 P. 7 Oun 0 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENT

J. P. Publi's'd

Printed for Richard Gunn in Capel-street, and George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's-street,

THE History of England. Written in French, by Monsieur de Rapin Thoyras. Done into English, with additional Notes, by N. Tindal M. A. To be continued Monthly.

No. 1. Containing the Preface, Introduction, and Book I. From Julius Caesar's Invasion, to the Calling in of the Saxons; with an Account of the British Church. Price, a British Six-pence.

BOOKS Sold in Rofs-Lane, at the House of Mr. Hepburn, Teacher of the Mathematicks; amongst them are,

R Aii Historia Plantarum.
Hudson's Josephus.
Boyle's Philosophical Works.
Lowthorp and Jones's Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions.
Ciceronis Opera Gravii & Gronovii, in Folio, Quarto, and Octavo.
Sallengre's Thesaurus Antiquitatum.
Locke's Works.
Stillingfleet's Works.
Baxter's Works.
Hammond's Works.
Whitby on the New Testament.
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Camden's Britannia.
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Kennet, Echard's, and Burnet's Histories.
Histoire de France, par Mezeray.
Harris's Lexicon Technicum.
Tacitus Gronovii.
D'Anvers's Abridgment of the Law.
Levinz's Reports.
Showers's Reports.
Modern Reports, 6 Vol.
English Statutes Abridg'd 6 Vol.
State Tryals Abridg'd, 6 Vol.

WHEREAS there have been of late several Abuses committed in this City, by Persons that sell Nails, made of Foreign Iron, commonly call'd Dutch Rod Iron, a large Quantity of which, has been lately imported into this City. This is therefore to acquaint the Publick, to prevent being impos'd on, that the said Dutch Iron is brittle and unfit to make Nails of: And in as much, as by a moderate Computation, there are vend'd yearly in this Kingdom, Nails, to the Value of 17000 l. Ster. and it hath often been prov'd, that 5 in 6 break in driving, by which Gentlemen and Others, who have Occasion to build or improve are great Sufferers. All Persons who have Occasion to buy Nails are desir'd to bend one of them directly square, and then streighten it, if it be bad, 'twill break, but if made of Irish Rod Iron, (which was always allow'd toughest and best for Nails) 'twill hold good. Which latter Sort, as also, Scythes, Sheers, Locks, Grates Iron Pots, and all Sorts of Barr Iron, &c. may be had at reasonable Rates, either by Wholesale or Retail, at William Constable's, who is removing from the Corner of St. Nicholas-street, to High-street, pposite St. Michael's Church.

Note, All the Nails he sells are made of Irish Iron.

THIS is to give Notice, that the R A M Inn in Chequer-Lane, wherein Edward Farrel lately dwelt, with the Stables thereto belonging, is lately put into good Order and Condition, fit for Gentlemen and their Horses. Note, that good Care will be taken and due Attendance given to Horses for Five Pence a Night.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Caisson, in Coghill's-Court, Dame's-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 25, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Nihil rectum, nisi quod ipsorum Moribus conveniat, putabunt.

CORN. NEPOS.

SIR,

IT is the peculiar Infelicity of great Men, that there are few so much their Friends, or Friends to Truth and Honesty, as to acquaint them with their Faults, though the Knowledge of them is of the greatest Use to strengthen them in the Exercise of Virtue. *Machiavel* carries this Thought so far as to observe, that none of the Princes of his Time truly excelled in any other Accomplishment but that of Horsemanship; the Cause whereof, according to him, was, that in all their other Exercises they were constantly imposed upon by Flattery, a Vice which, it seems, the Horses of that Age had not acquired, and consequently were incapable of complimenting their Riders into the Belief of their having greater Skill and Dexterity than they really had. Be this as it will, it is certain, that the Errors and Mismanagements of Princes and Governors are a Subject that few Authors ever recommended themselves to Preferment by writing upon. And as the Expectations of us Authors are commonly as great as our Merit is little; so, I think it seems universally agreed upon among us, to decline instructing the World in Matters of this Sort, 'till after the Death, or at least the Turning out of the Persons concerned.

We ought therefore to look upon it as an extraordinary Instance of Virtue, whenever a Man has the Boldness to attack his Superiors in a Place so mighty sensible and tender. I have already declared my Fondness for producing the hidden Worth of my Countrymen, and so think myself obliged to recommend the Author of the following Letter to the just Esteem of all my Readers, for the Practice of a Virtue so very uncommon. I protest, I don't know the Man; but if he be the mean Person he represents himself, I cannot help having his Courage and other good Qualities in the highest Admiration. The Vices he desires to have punished are great and flagrant, and the more so, by being, (to use the Language of the great *St. Austin*) a Kind of *splendida Peccata*, which, in the present corrupt State of Human Nature, are of a most evil and pernicious Example. Besides, they are so gratifying to weak Minds, that few who have ever tasted the Pleasures of them, are ever afterwards to be reclaimed by the strongest and most convincing Arguments. For I am truly of Opinion, with the whole Current of Orthodox Divines, that all Mankind are born with a natural Propension to be Villains and Rascals. And of this Assertion, I am confident,

that if it came to a Trial, I could give a most demonstrable, though melancholy Proof. For so extensive has been the ill Influence of that Person my Correspondent complains of through our poor Country, that should the Proposal he mentions ever come to a general Poll, I could venture all my Hopes of Preferment upon it, that, far from imitating the laudable Example of *Athens*, one Person could not be found in the whole Nation to give his Vote in the Affirmative, except my Correspondent. But being positively resolv'd never to intermeddle in publick Affairs and afraid that I never shall have Occasion while some Persons, that shall be nameless, are in the Administration, who besides the usual Severity of other great Men in hindering ingenious Gentlemen openly to censure their Actions while they continue in Posts, have put it effectually out of their Power to do it, after they are gone out of them; I shall not any longer detain my Readers from the Perusal of my Correspondent's bold and publick spirited Letter.

I am,

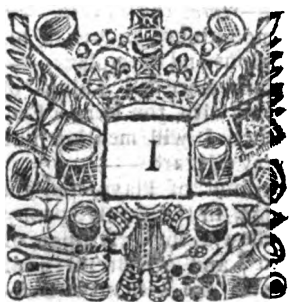
Sir,

Your very humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Am a Scholar, tho' I say it, that should not say it: I am the Person, who draw up all the Petitions on our Side of the Town; and whenever any Sailor's Wife gets a Letter from her Husband abroad, she applies to me for to get it read.

Now, you know Sir, that all of us that have Learning, are curious of reading one another's Works; and accordingly, whenever my daily Business is over, the first Thing I do, after pulling off my Apron, and washing

(Price Three Half-Pence)

washing my Hands and Face, is to go to a Book-seller's near me, who, I believe, is a very honest Fellow; for he deals chiefly in good intelligible English Books, and troubles himself with very few of those puzzling Greek and Latin Things, which some conceited Folks pretend to be fond of.

Last Night, particularly, the first Book I happened to cast my Eyes on, was one call'd *Plutarch's Lives*—By the By, whoever writes that Account of *Plutarch's Lives*, I believe, is an huge Liar; for I never heard of any Thing having more Lives than one, except a *Cat*. But no matter for that; it is in print, and there are a great many good Stories enough in it.

Not one of them though, I can tell you, pleas'd me so well, as an Account of the Trick play'd upon a queer Gentleman, call'd *Aristides*, who forsooth would fain have run away with almost all the Honesty in the Country; and so, for a while simple People stil'd him *Aristides the Just*. But I thank you, this did not last long; his Countrymen were as fond as we are of *Liberty and Property*, and did not like those that were for engrossing, or monopolizing, as we Scholars call it: And it came, at last, to a Sort of Polling, whether this same Mr. *Aristides* should be, as one may say, drum'd out of the Country, or no, for taking so much upon him.

But while this Polling was going on, up comes me a good jolly Lad——Faith, Sir, I fancy he was very like me, only he cou'd not write,——and meeting with 'Squire *Aristides*, whom he did not know by Sight, desired him to put down upon his Oyster-shell, or Scolop shell, I swear I can't tell which,——**ARISTIDES GUILTY**——“Why so, said *Aristides*, (who all the while was fretting like gum-ed *Taffeta*) what has *Aristides* done to you?” “Done! said the other; why, he sets up for being “better and more virtuous than other Folks, and let me tell you, that's high Treason among a free People.”

My poor Gentleman was still plaguy fond of his Honesty, and so wrote his own Mitimus, as I hear 'em call it at my Neighbour the Justice's Office: And, to make my Story short, he was sent off, Bag and Baggage.

Now, Sir, I no sooner read this, but it put me in mind of a certain Person, lately sent among us——I don't care to name Names, 'till I think it safe; but I believe you will guess at him, by the first and the six last Letters; the first is a big C, and the six last are, a little r, a little t, a little e, another little r, another little e, and another little t: And that's the Way you know, most of the ingenious Authors of Satires and Lampoons let Folks know who they mean. A Word to the Wise; I dare say you smook me already.

I say then this C——rteret is a strange Sort of a Man, I think a thousand Times worse than *Aristides* himself: For he has not only (to the Prejudice of other his Majesty's good Subjects of *Ireland*) got the Appellation of C——rteret the handsome, C——rteret the polite, C——rteret the affable, C——rteret the sincere, C——rteret the learned, C——rteret the wise, C——rteret the just, but (what is most absurd in Men of his Fashion) C——rteret the religious and exemplary——

I could say many and many more sad Things of him; but for fear of tiring you with too long a Letter at our first Correspondence, I will mention but one more, which frets my very Gizzard——

You must know, I am very fond of Plays, and am look'd upon as so good a Judge, in the Twelve-penny Gallery, that I am always allow'd the Privilege of clapping first at a waggish Jest; and my Brethren of the **HIGHER RANK** watch me with great Defiance and Attention to receive the Word of Command.

But, since C——rteret is here, those servile Rogues the Actors, have laid aside all that we call the merry Plays, or at best, have taken out whatever they

think may offend his Gravity forsooth, and that of another Person, just of his own Kidney, who sits by him; so that we have now little more than dry moral Lessons, instead of our good old Jokes, and I have no longer an Opportunity of shewing my Quickness of Apprehension among the Fraternity of the worsted Lace.

All these Things considered, if those old wise People thought their *Aristides* deserv'd Banishment, only for getting to himself the Sirname of the **JUST**, I leave you to guess what ought to be done to our's.

I beg you will consult all your learned Acquaintances on this Affair; and if you and they think we may obtain Redress from these Grievances by Way of Petition to his Majesty, you may readily employ my Head and Pen, which, as I told you, are well us'd to such Performances.

I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant

N. N

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Lisbon, August 18. The Man of War that went to Mazagan in Africa, and to the Island of Madera, to carry the new Bishop of Funchal, the Capital of that Island, return'd some Days ago into the Port of this City, to take in a fresh Supply of Provisions, having Orders to put to Sea again to cruise against the Corsairs that have been seen on the Coasts of this Kingdom. The Letters from Mazagan, by that Vessel, relate, that on the 25th of May last Don Antony de Miranda Henriquez, Governor and Captain General of that Place, having had Advice that a great Number of Moors were drawn together, commanded Caprain Denis Couto to fall out of the Place, with a Body of Horse to surprize them; which was done with great Success: For the Portuguese having with much Conduct and Bravery receiv'd the first Fire of the Infidels, assaulted them Sword in Hand with such Vigour and Intrepidity, that in a very short time they were constrained to abandon the Field of Battle, which was soak'd in the Blood, and cover'd with the dead Bodies of their Enemies, who betook themselves to a precipitant Flight, in which nine Persons were taken, and among them two Moors of Distinction; the Alcaid of Cassavan having been kill'd, and found amongst the Dead, with some other of the Infidels Officers; and all this without the Loss of one Man on the Side of the Portuguese.

From Hanover September 21. After the Arrival of 2 Expresses from Mr. Finch, a long Conference was held at Herrenhausen, after which Couriers were dispatched to Vienna, and Berlin, and the following Declaration sent to the Ministers of Poland.

That the King of Great Britain has been informed by his Minister Mr. Finch who is at the Court of Poland. That no Regard is paid to the Person and Character of the said Minister, and that contrary to the Right of Nations, he is insulted to such a Degree, that his Person is not safe at Warsaw. That his Majesty taking much to Heart, such unjust Proceedings and expecting ample Satisfaction for the same, he, as Minister of Poland, will do well to withdraw from Herrenhausen, and keep retir'd at Hanover till such Time as News is receiv'd from Mr. Finch not only of his having receiv'd ample Satisfaction, but also, that the Infringers of the Right of Nations, have been exemplarily punished.

From Rome, August 24. The Pope has sent Circular Letters, to all the Bishops in Sicily, ordering them,

them, not to obey any of the Ministers of the Emperor, on Pain of incurring the Excommunication contained in the Bull of Clement XI. issued formerly on the like Account. 'Tis fear'd that bold Step will be attended with fatal Consequences.

From Madrid, August 27. All Officers, from the Quartermasters, to the Captains have received Orders to repair to their respective Companies which are to be augmented by Ten Men each, and 'tis thought that if the Officers can't enlist a sufficient Number of Recruits, every 5th Man in each Parish will be obliged to March.

From Vienna, September 9. The Pope's Nuncio has made, at three different Times strong Representations to the Court about the Affairs of Poland; but our Ministers have, in Answer to his Importunities, laid before him the Convention made by the Protestant Princes, importing, that in Case the Republick obstinately persists in the refusing to give due Satisfaction, they shall be compell'd to it with the Assistance of France: So that if Poland should after all not hearken to an amicable Accommodation, our Court, as well as that of Saxony, are said to have finally resolv'd to concern themselves no longer in their Behalf? the rather, since the odious Affair of Thorn has given too much Chagrin to both Courts. Wherefore we must now see whether the Grandees of Poland think themselves powerful enough to maintain the bloody Sentence they have pass'd upon those of Thorn.

From Dantzick, Sept. 8. The Duke of Courland, who made a Tour towards Warsaw, came back again the 4th Instant; and we hear that his Polish Majesty has promised him by Word of Mouth, that no Foreign Pretensions on his Dutchy shall be admitted, and that the Crown Army shall advance for maintaining him in his Right and Possession. We cannot yet see what Time the General Dyet can meet to do Business, which does not a little perplex the Protestants, who foresee that their Enemy seek only to gain Time to put themselves into a better Posture.

From Berlin, Sept. 15. That the Grandees of Poland who have been Judges in the Affair of Thorn, will by no Means consent to have it brought before the Dyet, much less are they inclined to allow any Satisfaction to the Protestants: And as the Protestant Powers insist absolutely upon an entire Restitution, a firm Resolution has been taken, in Case the Poles do not comply, to march 100,000 Men into Poland, to restore every thing upon the former Foot.

L O N D O N September 14, 16, and 18.

Edinburgh, Septem. 9. Letters from the Highlnds take Notice, that the Extent of the Country which belonged to the late Earl Seaforth, the People whereof have peaceably delivered up their Arms to General Wade, is no less than 60 Miles in length, and 40 in breadth.

They Write from Gloucestershire, That last Market Day, Wheat fell One Shilling per Bushel, on account of the Great Plenty, and the fine Harvest Weather.

His Imperial Majesty has Declared, That he will assist Poland if they be Attack'd by Prussia, and that he will stand by the Ostend and East India Company against England and Holland.

From Hanover, That the King of Great Britain designs to be in England the first Week in November.

Our last Accounts from Warsaw say, Tho' a certain Protestant Minister there is still refused Audience at that Court, yet he has been told that he may have it when he pleases, if he will promise to make no Proposal about Religion, and no mention of Thorn, the King his Master, they pretend, having less Reason to complain of that Affair, because there's no Country where the Roman Catholicks are more oppress'd than in his; and 'tis said that the King of Poland will shortly publish a Manifesto upon this Article.

D U B L I N September 25.

His Excellency JOHN Lord CARTERET, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of IRELAND's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at DUBLIN; on Tuesday the 21st of September, 1725.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have his Majesty's Commands at the Opening of this Session to acquaint you, that an entire End is put to the Patent, formerly granted to Mr. Wood, for the coining of Copper Half-pence and Farthings for this Kingdom, by a full and effectual Surrender thereof to his Majesty; an Exemplification of which, under the great Seal of Great Britain, shall be laid before you. So remarkable an Instance of his Majesty's Royal Favour, and Condescension, must fill the Hearts of a loyal and obedient People, with the highest Sense of Duty and Gratitude; and I doubt not, but you will make such suitable Returns, as may convince the World, that you are truly sensible of the Happiness you have enjoy'd under his Majesty's most mild and gracious Government, ever since his Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms; and that the Preservation of all our religious and civil Rights must be ever owing, under God, to the Support of his Majesty's Government, and the Succession in his royal House.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have order'd the several Accounts and Estimates to be laid before you, and received His Majesty's Commands to ask the necessary Supplies, for the support of the Establishment, and making good the former Deficiencies, for which His Majesty doth not Question but you will Chearfully provide, and in such a manner as will be least burthensome to His People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot omit this Opportunity of recommending to your Consideration the late distress of the Poor of this City for want of a more effectual Law for Regulating the Assize of Bread; and also what Methods may be proper for more usefully Employing the Poor throughout the Kingdom. I could wish our Success in the Linnen Trade, within these few Years past, might Encourage us to Endeavour at an equal Improvement in the Hempen Manufactures, whereby the Wealth and Riches of this Nation wou'd be greatly increased, and in which you may depend upon his Majesty's Royal Favour and Protection.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Funds appropriated by Law to the Poor-house of this City being near Expiring, you will consider if that Charity may not be better regulated to answer the Ends of its Institution. And as it is of the utmost Consequence to preserve the Port of Dublin, I am fully satisfied you will take Care to enable the Ballast-Office to apply that Revenue in the most effectual manner.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It may be proper at this time to Review the Laws, and consider what others may be necessary to prevent the pernicious Practice of the Clandestine Running of Goods, which doth not only diminish the Revenue, but necessarily tend to the Ruin and Destruction of the Fair Trader. You will likewise think of some Law which may be proper for the Transportation of Felons. I also recommend it to you to consider of the best Methods for securing us from the Mischiefs which may be reasonably apprehended from the Numbers of Popish Priests and Regulars, which daily increase.

As all the Protestants of this Kingdom can have but one common Interest, and have too often fatally experienced that they have the same common Enemy, there ought to be the strictest Union amongst us; and a good Temper and Unanimity in your Proceedings will not only contribute to the Quiet and Happiness

of the Kingdom, but will be the greatest Instance you can give of your Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Sacred Person and Government

For my own Part, I assure you, I shall on all Occasions use my utmost Endeavours to promote his Majesty's Service, and the Welfare and Prosperity of this Kingdom; and you may depend upon me for a just and Faithful Report to his Majesty of your Loyal and Dutiful Behaviour.

On Sunday last the Hon. Brigadier Munden departed this Life, at his Lodgings in this City, and is succeeded in his Regiment by the Hon. Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

Coll. Stanhope, His Majesty's Envoy at Madrid, has the Regiment lately Commanded by Sir Robert Rich.

Yesterday Departed this Life the Reverend Dean Clayton, Minister of St. Michan's.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of this City.

Penny	} Household Loaf	} 17 Oun o Drachm.
Fourpenny		
Six-penny		
Twelve-penny		
	} 4 P. 4 Oun o Dr	} 6 P. 6 Oun o Dr
	} 12 P. 12 Oun o Dr.	}

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

Just Publish'd.

Printed for Richard Gun in Capel-street, and George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street,

THE History of England. Written in French, by Monsieur de Rapin Thoyras. Done into English, with additional Notes, by N. Tindal M. A. To be continued Monthly.

No. I. Containing the Preface, Introduction, and Book I. From Julius Caesar's Invasion, to the Calling in of the Saxons; with an Account of the British Church. Price, a British Six-pence.

John Exshaw at the Sign. of the Lace-Hood in Golden Lane, Sellereth.

LACE and Edgings of the newst and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and French Millynetts. Likewise Neckates or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Gizzers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykas, Felt maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dimi Beavers, and Castors. He also makes and fills all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just Imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, either English or Irish.

ON Wednesday the 8th. of October next, will be delivered to Subscribers, the Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes, by Collonel CAVALLIER.

BOOKS Sold in Rofs-Lane, at the House of Mr. Hepburn, Teacher of the Mathematicks; amongst them are,

R Aii Hist. Plantarum.

Hudson's Josephus.

Boyle's Philoso. Works.

Lowthorp and Jones's

Abridgment of the Philo-

sophical Transactions.

Ciceronis Opera Gravii

& Gronovii, in Folio,

Quarto, and Octavo.

Sallengre's Thesaurus An-

tiquitatum.

Locke's Works.

Stillingfleet's Works.

Baxter's Works.

Hammond's Works.

Whitby on the New Test.

Tillotson's Works.

Parkinson's Herbal.

Atlas Geographicus, 5

Vol. Quarto.

Barnes's Homer.

Strabonis Geographia, newest Edition.

Camden's Britannia.

Burnet's Reformation.

Strype's Annals.

Kennet, Richard's, and

Burnet's Histories.

Histoire de France, par

Mezery.

Harris's Lexicon Techni.

Tacitus Gronovii.

D'Anvers's Abridgment

of the Law.

Levinz's Reports.

Showers's Reports.

Modern Reports, 6 Vol.

English Statutes Abridg'd

6 Vol.

State Tryals Abridg'd, 6

Vol.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex-street, Dublin is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelica Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings.

N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and scowering the Teeth, &c.

WH E R E A S the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Drogheda hath at several Times, lately, had several Hounds stolen from him, to the Number of six or seven Couple. This is to give Notice, that his Lordship will give five Pounds Reward, to any Person who shall discover the Person, or Persons, that stole any of them: Likewise, that if any Person concern'd in the stealing of them, will discover against his Accomplice, or Accomplices, he shall not only be forgiven, but likewise receive the said Reward.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Garson, in Coghill's-Courts, Dame's-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 2, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Hoc Regnum sibi quisque dat.

SENECA Trag.

S I R,



IN several former Papers I have at some length considered the Nature of human Happiness, and traced two great Branches of it, to wit, *Pleasure* and *Joy* to their Sources. The last Branch I mentioned, which was *Tranquillity*, yet remains to be discours'd on; and this I intend to make the Subject of the present Paper.

The antient Philosophers, were so much divided in their Notions concerning the *Summum Bonum*, or sovereign Good, (*Varro*, if I rightly remember, reckoning up no less than two hundred and eighty eight different Opinions about it,) that at last the *Stoicks* to cut short a Controversy that had spun out into so great Length, and consisted for the most part in the Artifice of Words, started a new Thought, and would needs have our Happiness to arise wholly from our selves, and to consist in the Reflection of our own Integrity, without the least dependence on external Objects at all. And in prosecution of this Point they have said a great many lofty things about the dignity of our Nature, and the insufficiency of Worldly Enjoyments to render us truly happy, that, taken by themselves, are really excellent, and can never enough be admir'd, but are in the highest degree inconclusive and absurd in respect of what they are made use of to prove. The Matter was pushed a great deal too far. The Wisdom of the Wise, and the Virtue of the Virtuous, were made the only thing necessary to procure them an undisturbed Tranquillity; and that was all any Man could reasonably desire. To be happy was only to be perfectly inattentive to all things without; and then neither Pleasure nor Pain could have any effect on Minds so fortified and entrenched within themselves.

What I have said in my former Papers on this Subject, is in direct Contradiction to this whole Scheme. Therein I have endeavour'd to shew, that our Happiness principally consists in the Contemplation of Natural Beauty, and the exercise of social Affection; both which suppose the necessity of external Objects. And indeed without framing or imagining another

System of Things than the great Author of Nature has thought fit to establish, I could not avoid thinking and speaking as I have done; since otherwise I must have spoke a Language not intelligible in the Universe as at present modelled.

To talk of the Independence of the Mind on Things without, and drawing our Felicity from our own Perfection, seems to me not only the effect of great Presumption, but to argue an inexcusable Ignorance both of Nature in general, and Mankind in particular. There neither is, nor can be any self-sufficient Being in the Universe but him who is possessed of all Perfections. And since independence on Things external for our Happiness is but another Word for self-sufficiency, to ascribe it to the human Mind, is to set Men on a level with his Creator, and give that praise to vain Philosophy, which is only due to Omnipotence.

This is so obvious a Consequence of that Doctrine, that to shew the Absurdity of it, some of the assertors of that Philosophy have been obliged to explain themselves by a certain *Apathy*, or Insensibility both of Pleasure and Pain, which, even in its present imperfect state, say they, the Mind is capable of acquiring, and wherein, according to them, the whole Notion of Happiness consists. But this is very far from helping to mend the Matter. The infirmities of Flesh and Blood will be always too strong for the strongest Arguments against Pain. And though the whole World should agree to pronounce Pain no Evil, yet whoever feels it cannot help wishing he were free from it, and in doing so as effectually declares it to be one, as by the most explicate Retraction of his Principles. Besides, what will all the Happiness of this *Apathy* amount to? The best we can make of it is a mere negative Quality, the Moment of which, if we had it, would be but equal to that of Annihilation, or the entire abstraction of Life and Sense. For since Life is but perpetual Motion, and that the Result of continual Desire, a lasting Tranquillity, without any Intervention of outward Objects, seems likeliest to be found in the extinction of all Desire, and the consequent cessation of all Motion. A Tranquillity which Stocks and Stones enjoy in the utmost Perfection!

But however absurd it may be to make this the sole Foundation of human Happiness, exclusive of all external

(Price Three Half-Pence)

external Enjoyments, and to settle Things on so loose and unsubstantial a Bottom; yet are we by no means to reject the Reflection of a Virtuous Mind on its own Actions from being one great Spring of true and lasting Satisfaction. The same Reason that makes moral Beauty lovely and desirable, when we either consider it as an intellectual Form arising from the harmonious Structure of the Rational Universe, or perceive it copied out in the Actions and Behaviour of our Fellow-creatures, must create in us a proportionable degree of Delight to behold in our own Bosoms the Resemblance of the fair Original. A desire of being like what we love is inseparable from that delicate Passion; and the consciousness that we are so one of the greatest Pleasures it affords. Every Body endeavours to imitate that Part of his Friends Character which appears most amiable to him, as being the best Proof of a true Union of Affections and the surest Pledge of its continuance. And though it is very true, that the pleasure of this Reflection is nothing so intense as the direct Act of Loving; yet since every one that loves any agreeable Quality in his Neighbour, is conscious of a Happiness in doing so, the greater his Sense of that Happiness is, the greater must be his Pleasure in considering himself capable of communicating the same, or equal Happiness to others, by inspiring them with the same Passion.

Nor are we to reckon the Pleasure arising from this Reflection in a strict Sense unsocial, or interested, because a kind of Self-enjoyment. Unsocial it is not, in regard that without Benevolence there could be no such Thing; and interested we cannot call it, since it owes its original to a strong Desire of pleasing others, the gratifying whereof, which is always an Enjoyment, ought not, in strict Propriety, to be termed selfish or interested, any more than the Desire itself. When a Man invites his Friends to a Feast, does it lessen the merit of his Hospitality, or make the Welcome the less hearty, that he regales himself as well as them? On the contrary should we not reckon him a very clumsy Entertainer, who should press his Friends to make good Cheer, and yet abstain from it himself? And would not his Guests be ready to cry out, in the usual Phrase, *to shew them a good Example*? So when a Man is doing his Friend, his Country, or Mankind all the good Offices that lie in his Power, when he is laying out himself and all his Faculties in Acts of Generosity, Beneficence and Charity, it is not only reasonable that he should receive Pleasure from reflecting on it, but impossible it should happen otherwise, and that without diminishing the Virtue or Bounty of such good Actions. For if the good Affections themselves be Virtuous and disinterested, all the Pleasure resulting from them, of which this is none of the least, must be so too. If our Love of Piety, Justice, and Temperance be sincere, we need not be apprehensive, that indulging ourselves in the *Feast of a good Conscience*, which the Exercise of them afford us, flows from a Disposition selfish, mean and contracted.

Thus we see, that the Satisfaction arising from inward Worth, and self Approbation is closely connected with social Love, and will be greater or less, as we more or less act upon that Principle. It may therefore be enquired, how a Man in Solitude, or in such low Circumstances of Life as render him incapable of exerting his Virtue, can support himself on the sole Reflection of an Integrity unseen, and unactive. To this a short Answer will be abundantly sufficient: A wise and good Man can never be in absolute Solitude. For none of that Character is without the constant Impressions of a Superior, tho' invisible Power, who sees and observes the Actions of all his Creatures, and even their most secret Thoughts, and being infinitely good, cannot but receive great Pleasure from beholding any of his Creatures either acting or thinking according to the Dictates of eternal Wisdom.

This is the Comfort of the Virtuous in the most solitary and disastrous Condition of Life, and absolutely necessary towards compleating the Happiness of it in any given Circumstances. External Prosperity will yield very little Relief to a Heart torn and afflicted with a Sense of its own Corruption and Wickedness: Whereas Adversity and even Pain itself may be much alleviated, when Conscience presents to the Mind its own Picture pure and unspotted. A wicked Man reduced to Hardships and Misfortunes is truly in a miserable Case: He has lost all the Enjoyments his Heart was formerly set upon, and having no Relish for those of another Kind, is left altogether dead to any Sense of Pleasure, and must of Course languish and sink under the Weight of a joyless and wearisome Being. And on the contrary, a good Man, without depriving him of his Being, or exposing him to the most extreme Degree of Pain and Torture, can never be placed in a Situation of Life that will not afford him Pleasures of the same Kind with those he has been always in Pursuit of. When we can go no further, it is a comfortable and a cheering Reflection, that we have lived an honest and inoffensive Life, that we have sighed in secret for the Miseries of Mankind, and if it were possible for us to put an End to them, would freely contribute all our Pains and Industry for that Purpose. And how greatly this must tend to still our Cares, and compose any uneasy Thoughts that may arise in us on Account of private Losses and Disappointments, especially when we consider, that the inward Disposition to Goodness, under an Incapacity of performing what it feels, is equally known and acceptable to God, as the most open Acts of it can be, I think I need not go about to prove.

Here then we have the true Source of that solid and lasting Tranquility which is absolutely necessary to the Perfection of Happiness at all Times, and which in the Absence of many external Comforts and Advantages, preserves the Mind from Discontent and Dereliction. But as Life without Action is but a Kind of living Death, whatever is an Impediment to us in the Exercise of our active Faculties, must be in its own Nature a Misfortune, as it is a Diminution or Obstacle to a Happiness we are capable of enjoying, and sensible of the Want of. And therefore to make us truly happy, it is not enough that we are conscious of our own good Inclinations, but there must be Objects presented to us whereon to exercise them, and Opportunities put into our Hands for so doing; and to crown all, a successful Issue of our Endeavours, without which there can be no full and perfect Joy. When all these concur, then, and never till then, shall we have reached the highest Point of human Felicity, and the ultimate End of rational Expectation. But this, as I shall have Occasion to shew hereafter, is a Thing not to be looked for on this Side of Time.

However from all that has been said, we may observe, that the Happiness of the Mind, does, even in this Life, depend principally on our making wise and proper Elections of Pleasure, and discovering where true and real Pleasures are to be found, or in other Words, such Pleasures as are free from all Interruptions and Defects. Now, I think, it is evident, that what we commonly call the Goods of Life, which some Men hunt after with so much Care and Solitude, are not capable of procuring us *true* Pleasure, but are only of secondary Consideration, and to be rated in Proportion as they are subservient to some other End; and consequently have no intrinsic Worth in them to engross our Affections and purchase the whole Labour of our Lives. Gratifying the sensual Appetites is productive of none but short and unruly Gusts of Pleasure, which therefore cannot be true, especially since always, and in an Instant terminated in Satiety and Disgust. And surely, an unsocial and malicious Disposition seems so far from being capable of true Pleasure, that it is scarce conceivable how it can receive any

any at all, considering how vehemently it must be heated and agitated in the Desire of its Object, and how suddenly be seized with Horror and Shivering after Enjoyment. So that, however, the common Course of human Affairs, and attention to the Hurry and Business of Life may for a time divert and suspend the inward Anguish of the wicked and perverse, yet in effect Vice and Folly are but convertible Terms with Evil and Misery. And as Contraries best illustrate each other, by the same way of Reasoning Wisdom and Virtue prove themselves to be our chiefest good and Happiness. For since the love of Knowledge and Beauty, Benevolence to Mankind, and the Reflection of the Mind on its own Innocence and Integrity, are what afford us the calmest Delight, and an Employment we can never grow weary of, the constant Exercise of them must be the most Natural Action of the Soul, and of consequence the most Natural and surest Way to be happy.

I am,

Sr,

Your very humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Sept. 19. Of all the congratulatory Speeches made to their Majesties at the Ceremonial to be observed by foreign Ministers, at their Audience, if the the two following are not the best, they are at least the Shortest, they were made by Mr. Dobre.

To the KING.

SIR E,

The Marriage of your Majesty was necessary: You take a chosen Spouse: You give France an unexpected Mother; And the World obtains Heroes.

To the QUEEN.

MADAM,

The King took you for his Spouse. That Choice *Madam*, is both your Praise and that of the King. The King chose you, he owed that Preference to your Parents, and to the Vertues. The Preference he gave you is his Glory, and our Happiness.

As to others of the Speech Makers, some mumbled so that they could scarce be heard; others stopt short in the middle, and were forc'd to take their Notes out of their Pockets before they could go any further; one address'd himself to the Marshal d'Etrees's Lady, whom he mistook for the Queen; another was so much at a Loss to recover what he had to say, that he broke off abruptly with saying to the King, *May it please G O D speedily to grant a Successor to your France.*

Paris, Sept. 26. Letters from Barcelona say, that a kind of epidemick Distemper, carry'd off Abundance of People in those parts, but upon opening the Bodies who died in the Hospital, it was found the Cause of their Death was, having eat too many Figs, which they could not digest. As that Fruit has formerly occasioned the like Mortality, in that Province, an Order has been published, forbidding eating of it this Season.

Warsaw, Septemb. 18. In the Provincial Dyets of Masuria and Radom, there was a great Outcry against the English Minister, attended with Threatnings, which ended however in the Resolution to petition the King to send him back, and not to give him Audience.

Paris, Sept. 22. The Secretary of the Count de Broglio, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty at

the Court of Great-Britain who arrived from Hanover, at Fontainebleau the 13th. Instant with the Treaty, concluded between France, Great-Britain, and Prussia, set out for Hanover the 19th. in the Morning with the Ratification of the said Treaty,

Letters of the 21st from Hanover say, that after a great Council held at Herenhausen upon the Arrival of Mr. Finch the British Minister at Warsaw, Couriers were dispatch'd to Vienna and Berlin, and a Declaration deliver'd to the Polish Minister at Herenhausen, in Substance as follows: "That the King of Great Britain had receiv'd Information from Mr. Finch, his Minister at the Court of Poland, that no Regard is had there neither to the Person nor Character of the said Minister; but that on the contrary, in Violation of the Laws of Nations, he is insulted to such a Degree, that his Person is not safe at Warsaw: That his Britanick Majesty justly resents such unparallel'd Usage of his Minister, and expects ample Satisfaction for it; and in the mean time, thinks fit, that he, as Minister of Poland, should retire from Herenhausen to Hanover, and remain there in private till Advice comes from Mr. Finch, not only of his having receiv'd full Satisfaction, but moreover, that the Infringers of the Rights of Nations in his Person, have been exemplarily punish'd.

Berlin, Sept. 18. The King of Prussia has Order'd his Minister at Warsaw, Mynheer Von Bulau, to declare to the King of Poland, 'That forasmuch as the Convening of the Dyet is protracted from Time to Time, and they are sed with vain Hopes, His Prussian Majesty has order'd him the said Bulau to wait the Issue of that Dyet till January next, and in case nothing be done by that time, he shall immediately return to Berlin, when his Majesty will find Means to obtain the Satisfaction so often demanded in an Affair so well known.

L O N D O N September 21, 23, and 25.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from Hanover, that the French Ambassador has desired leave to buy up Corn in the Ecclesiastick Territories, and has protested against the Bull for granting to the Emperor the Tenth on the Clergy; alleging, that the same ought first to be granted to the King of France.

From Poland, That the King is surrounded by the Primare and Grandees, who are in Confusion, and will not give any Audience to the British and Prussian Ambassador; and some Letters say, that they are threatned to be Assassinated if they do not depart the Kingdom; upon which the King's Guards are to attend them to secure them from the Mobb.

From Hanover, That the Queen of Prussia and the Bishop of Osnaburgh were going Home, having taken leave of the King.

The Imperial Ambassador has acquainted his Majesty that the Emperor will not concern himself in the Affairs of Poland.

From Paris, That the Corn is 18 s. per Bushel, and all other sorts of Provision dear in Proportion.

This Day (21) all the Lords of the Treasury sat four Hours, in order to fill up vacant Places in the Revenue, and ordered Money for publick Occasions.

The News of the Death of Meriweis is confirm'd, by certain Advices, receiv'd both at Constantinople and Petersburg.

(23) Our last Advices from Posen say, They are in great confusion about shutting up their Churches.

Our last Advices from Vienna say, That the Emperor having seen the tripple Alliance between England, France and Prussia, desired to come into it, the main thing in it being only to keep Peace in Europe. And the first that breaks it shall be attack'd by an Army paid by the three Powers.

From Edinburgh, Sept. 24. Yesterday 6 Cart Loads of Arms that were deliver'd up by the Highlanders were brought hither and deposited in the Castle.

W:

We hear that last Thursday their Excellencies the Lords Justices sign'd a Warrant, constituting his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, Joint Keepers of the Signet in Scotland, till a new Secretary of State is appointed for that Part of Great Britain.

At a General Council held on Thursday last, it was order'd that the Parliament, which stood prorog'd to the 30th. Instant, should be farther prorogued to the 11th. of November next

Extract a Letter from Germany.

'Tis assur'd, that the Treaty conclude'd at Hanover the 6th Instant, between the Crowns of France, Great Britain, and Prussia, contains, among other Things, that the Quadruple Alliance shall serve as the Basis to this Treaty: That each of the Princes concern'd herein, when ever required by the Allies shall march 12000 Men, either of his own or foreign Troops: That in order to have the Religious Grievances in Poland and in Germany redress'd, the Ministers at the Polish Court and the Dyet of the Empire be intrusted to endeavour once more at an amicable Accommodation, before Extremities be apply'd to obtain Redress of the Infringements of divers Treaties, &c.

'Tis Currently reported that his Majesty K. George will be in England by the 3d of December.

DUBLIN, October, 2.

On Monday last one Mr. Chambers was apprehended and committed to Newgate, for Robbing one Mr. Dowdal and some others, last Week, and on Tuesday Morning Cornet Po was Apprehended for the same Robbery, and put in Irons.

On Thursday last Joseph Kean Esq; was sworn Lord Mayor of this City, Jasper White Merchant, and William Walker Druget, Sheriffs.

Members of Parliament return'd since our last.

County of Wicklow, William Hoy Esq; County of Antrim, Hon. John Upton Esq; County of Kildare Moris Keating Esq; Burrough of Kildare, John Allen Esq; Burrough of Lisburn, Rt. Hon. Tho. Clutrbuck, Esq; Burrough Tralee, Luke Garper, Esq; Burrough of Lismore, Rt. Hon. Tho. Clutrbuck Esq; Burrough of Kilkilcagh, James Stevenson, jun. Esq;

(The Assize of Bread as in my former)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS, John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaulted by several Persons, as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assaultants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: There are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforesaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

AND Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast officer, was stabb'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is strongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to prevent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these

are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within our Months from the Date hereof.

Custom-house, Dublin,

Sept. 4th, 1725. By Order of the Commissioners.

James Forth.

ON Wednesday the 8th. of October next, will be delivered to Subscribers, (by William Smith at the Dutches's Head in Dame's Street opposite the Castle Market) the Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes, by Colonel CAVALLIER.

BOOKS lately printed at London, and sold by S. Fuller at the Globe in Mearb-street:

BOYLS Philosophical Works 3 Vol. Qo.

Lowthorps, Jones's, and La Motte, 7 Vol. Qo.

Abridgment of the Philos. Transactions.

Kerseys Algebra with Dr. Halley's Additions.

Sturmy's Mathesis Enucleata. New Edition.

Miscellanea Curiosa. 3 Vol English.

Hawney's new Course of the Mathematicks

Practical Surveying and Perspective.

Lives of the English Poets 2 Vol.

Builders and Purchasers Dictionary.

Dampier's Voyages 3 Vol

Keill's Opera Phil. & Mathem. Qo.

Globes of the newest Edition by Senex.

Cambden's Britannia by Gibson.

Bohun's great Geog. Dict.

Burnet's History of the Reformation. 3 Vol.

—Hist. of his own Times.

Blackwel on the sacred Classicks Qo.

Pool's Annotations 2 Vol Folio.

—Synopsis Criticorum 5 Vol. Fol.

—Fox's Acts and Monum. best Edition. 3 Vol.

Gravsand's Mathem. Philosophy

—Perspective

In the Press, and speedily will be publish'd on good Paper, by S. Fuller aforesaid, a *New and Correct Edition of Brown's English Expositor* improved: Changing Learned Words into Common, and Common Words into Learned, which last is in no other Expositor.

John Exshaw at the Sign of the Laze-Head in Golden-Lane, Sellerth.

LACE and Edgings of the newst and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind; viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and Fench Millynetts. Likewise Neckates or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

Robert Dykas, Felt-maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex-Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dim Beavers, and Castors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail at reasonable Rates.

Note. He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just Imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, other English or Irish.

Printed for Richard Gus in Cappel-street, and George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's-street,

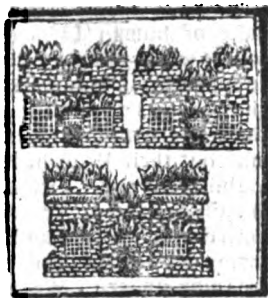
THE History of England. Written in French, by Monsieur de Rapin Thoyras. Done into English, with additional Notes, by N. Tindal M. A. To be continued Monthly.

No. 1. Containing the Preface, Introduction, and Book I. From Julius Caesar's Invasion, to the Calling in of the Saxons; with an Account of the British Church. Price, a British Six-pence.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October, 9, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Nulli contigit impune Nasci.

SENECA

SIR,



AFTER all that has been said in my last, and several preceding Papers on the Subject of Happiness. I desire, not to be so understood by any of my Readers as if I imagined a perfect State of Felicity were to be met with in this World, or that constant Pleasure, ever-springing Joy, or uninterrupted Tranquillity, could be the product of so various and changable a Climate. There is a wide Difference betwixt a Thing or an Action being the most natural and effectual Method to make us happy, and its having an actual Power of so doing. The former I have shewn to be certainly true of some Things and Actions; the latter depends upon the will of Heaven, and admits of no other kind of proof but what arises from Fact, which, in the the present disposition of Things, lies wholly against the Case now in Question.

Whoever considers his own Infirmities, the Vices, and Folly, of far the greater Part of Mankind, the many cross Accidences that may, and every Day do happen in all human Affairs, and the great Number of Abuses in the World, which, by being long established as Customs, claim a sort of right of Prescription for their continuance, must quickly be convinced, that the most consummate Virtue and Prudence are not sufficient to procure us perpetual Happiness. All our rational Enjoyments are subject to frequent Interruptions; and whatever is an interruption of Enjoyment must be attended with some degree of Uneasiness. The Cares of Life, and the Necessity most Men are under of devoting a great Part of their Time to the pursuit of the secondary Blessings of it, rob us much of that Pleasure which arises from the contemplation of Nature, and the discovery of Truth. No small Part of our Time is taken up in mere Animal Occupations, and obeying the Calls of Nature for repairing the Wastes, and relieving the Fatigues our frail Bodies are daily suffering. And though Indeed Nature has very wisely annexed certain Pleasures to our Enjoyments of this kind, yet in the main they are an obstruction to the Satisfaction of the Mind. For such as have no great Relish for Luxury, cannot but be sensible how much

they are hereby hindered from that which is more properly their Business: And they who have a very quick sensation of those Delights give the Animal the Upper-hand of the Man; and either Way rational Enjoyment is interrupted, or lessened. To which if we add how much Satiety, Pain and Sickness, which we all of us are, subject to, and most of us frequently feel, indispose us for intellectual Pleasure, we must own, that this Part of our Happiness is very far from being either unmixed or unbroken.

Benevolence too is not without its Pains and Anxieties. Where that Affection is partial only, the Disappointments and Sorrows attending it are innumerable. The different inclinations, circumstances and employments of Men, very often separate the dearest Friends, and throw them at a great distance from each other, at a time perhaps when their Commerce had grown into the nearest and most perfect Union, and their Hearts were mutually glowing with the highest transports of Affection. If we happen to live but a few Years beyond Manhood, Death sweeps away, one after another, our near Relations, and the agreeable Companions of our Youth, and leaves us in the decay of Nature, amidst a new Circle of Acquaintance, who for the most part despise the Slowness and Inactivity of Old-age, and shun the Company of those that are arrived to it, as Persons of too forward and morose a Disposition for the Conversation of the young and cheerful. And this cannot but be a very uncomfortable state, both as it deprives us of the Pleasure of Society, and wreits from us all Opportunities of being servicable to it. But above all the estrangement of Inconstant, and the Ingratitude of false Friends, so frequently to be met with in the Commerce of Life, render the Joys of Friendship very fleeting and precarious.

Nor are those exalted and generous Spirits, who burn with the Love of Mankind, and extend their Affection to the whole rational System, exempted from a thousand Afflictions and Inquietudes arising from that very Virtue which naturally should produce quite different Effects. For not to mention how it must wring the Heart of a good-natur'd Man that loves his Species, to behold far the greater Part of it either plung'd in Luxury and Sensuality, or hurried away in the low pursuits of sordid Interest, without the least regard to the general Good, is there a view we can take

(Price Three Half-Pence)

take of human Life, under its present Condition, where we do not meet with the most offensive Spectacle to humanity; if to relieve the distressed, and disperse the Sorrows of our Fellow-creatures be, as it truly is, the most charming and exquisite delight of the Soul, must not their Wretchedness, attended with a Sense of inability to remedy it, affect it with an equal degree of Pain and Anguish? And who is there capable of contributing more than his bare good Wishes towards curing most of the Evils he sees Mankind every Day groaning under? We can hot stir abroad without being surrounded with the Ruins of particular Persons and Families reduced to the lowest pitch of Misery and Contempt, either through their own ill Husbandry; the wicked Arts of cunning and fraudulent Men, who have utterly extinguished every thing kind and tender in their Bosoms, and hardened themselves against the Impulses of Pity and Compassion; or that common Iniquity of Fortune, which is most emphatically expressed by the vulgar Phrase of being *frowned upon by the World*. Pitiable Objects of this sort are so numerous, that Nothing under Providence is Rich enough to supply all their Wants, and relieve all their Distresses. Yet all this is little in comparison of those general Calamities that are every now and then befalling whole Societies and Nations. The Seeds of Seditions and civil Wars are constantly scattering in all States, and ill Humours fermenting, that are sure one Time or other to break out with such violence as must create innumerable Mischiefs, let Matters end as they will, and how few are there in any Age that have reached the usual Period of Life, without beholding either their own, or some Neighbouring Country the Seat of Confusion and Misery from causes of this Sort? Has not Religion itself, though calculated for the best and noblest purposes, and with a particular view to make Humanity more lovely and attractive? has it not I say, in the Hands of Tyranny and Bigotry, been made an Instrument of the most Impious and Savage Barbarities the World ever beheld? How then can a Lover of Mankind ever hope to live at Ease, which he can only do by seeing Justice, Mercy and Truth prevail among the Species, while the useless and unintelligible Jargon of vain Bablers can be made use of to set whole Nations by the Ears? While Men can be blown up to such a degree of Fury, as to ruin, torment, and extirpate one another in the Maintenance of cant Words, and senseless Notions, the Cobwebs of Speech, and the Scum of human Reason? There are few Sects of Religion more distinguishable from each other by their favourite Tenets, than remarkable for their unanimous Adherence to the Principle of oppressing those that presume to differ from them. And though all have not entered into express Compacts for rooting out every one that cannot embrace their System of Speculation, yet the great Leaders and Zealots of most Parties have seldom been wanting to shew their good Will to be at it, as soon as a convenient Opportunity should offer. This Circumstance of human Affairs is what cannot but be extremely Mortifying to an honest and gentle Mind in the exercise of its Virtue. And to make it the more so, there passes not an Age wherein starts not up once or twice some great Imperial Destroyer, who, to gratify a brutal Pride, and insatiable Lust of Dominion, lays waste whole Provinces, Countries, and Nations; invades Nature herself; and the more effectually to drown the Cries of the Universe, abolishes perhaps a whole Language in the Destruction of those that Spoke it. Can Compassion behold all this without bleeding? Or can the Happiness of Virtue be perfect and entire amidst a Scene so filled with disagreeable and shocking Events? No; though though Humanity and Compassion have a natural Tendency to the general Welfare, yet the Workings of them always produce Pain and uneasiness in the Person that feels them. It is true the Heart is made better by sufferings of this kind; yet still it is not

under a too frequent repetition of them. So that it is evident the highest degree of social Affection can never issue in fulness of Joy in a World so subject, as this is to endless Changes and Vicissitudes, where Virtue meets with so many cross Accidents, and labours under such great Pressures and Discouragements. The true and proper Felicity of a good Man, consists in the Pleasure of beholding all Men happy as well as himself; but it were profane to expect that sight on this Side the Grave.

The same Causes that distract Society, and intercept the Joys of it equally disturb the Tranquility arising in a Virtuous Mind from the consideration of its own Integrity. The Vices of Mankind are infectious to such a degree, that they sometimes catch the most benevolent Tempers, under the fair semblance of abhorring Wickedness and Corruption. Hence the best and most generously constituted Souls are frequently hurried into great Resentments, and Precipitances of Zeal, that in the difficulty of determining all the Cases of Right and Wrong that may happen in the course of Life, cannot but make the Mind extremely Jealous of it self, and fill it with many uneasy Doubts concerning its own worth and sufficiency. This is a Case very common, where a Man's Friends, or those in great Reputation for Wisdom and Goodness, happen, in any critical conjuncture, to entertain opposite sentiments, and shape their Course different from his, than which there is Nothing more ordinary among all the active Part of Mankind, even while there is on all Sides the same honesty of intention. Self approbation, which is the only true source of Tranquility, must needs be hereby very much weakened and impaired. Imprudence may be very consistent with Goodness, yet still it is an Imperfection, and as such must give a good Man Grief, when he finds he has been guilty of it, which in any great and important Crisis the best of Men may be, and very frequently are. Besides the strongest and purest Virtue that can possibly warm a human Breast is sensible of too many Languors and Intermittions to indulge its Owner a lasting and uninterrupted Repose.

And thus I apprehend, that perfect and unmingled Happiness can never be our Portion in the present Life. The Weakness and decay of our Faculties and the necessary Cares of Life hinder our constant Enjoyment of the Pleasures of Contemplation. The Wickedness of the World, wherein we live is perpetually throwing obstacles in the Way of social Joy. And since all Men are conscious of some defects in their own Virtue, none of them can keep Tranquility their inseparable Companion.

What then is to be done? Shall we shake Hands with Virtue, and quit the Chase of Happiness for altogether? By no Means; such a conclusion were as foolish and unreasonable as it is impious. All the good we can enjoy here below is derived to us thro' those Channels I have been describing. And it would be Madness to throw our present Portion away, because we cannot make it so great as we could wish. To pursue as far as we are able, the Paths of Truth, Goodness and Honour, is the only Way to make us the happiest we can be in whatever situation we are placed. Our Virtue cannot prevent the common Calamities and Accidents of Life, but it is the only Thing that can best support us under them, and if we escape them, what gives the truest and sweetest Relish to all our other Enjoyments; whereas a Vicious Mind has Nothing wherewithal either to season the Blessings or soften the Afflictions it may meet with. Riches cannot prevent the loss of Friends, relax the agonies of a violent Cholick, or dissolve a Stone in the Bladder; yet that does not hinder them from being very desirable Advantages, which we ought not to slight or contemn; and it must be the height of Stupidity in any one to do so. And in the same Manner, though the highest Virtue cannot forefend

against external Evils, yet the Practice of it being the best Course we can take whatever befalls us, and in any Circumstances we must, if we reason justly, reckon the Pursuit of it the surest and the most direct Way to be happy. The famous Complaint of *Seneca O Virtue, I have worshipped thee as a real Good, but have found thee Nothing but an empty Name!* however seemingly it carries another aspect, is indeed a Confirmation of this Assertion; since, if nicely examined, what does this Complaint Import, but that he could now no longer exert that incomparable Virtue he was Master of, and in the Exercise of which, he placed his highest and greatest Happiness.

But allowing a Heathen to despond in his Virtue, and sink his Philosophy in the Waters of Affliction, yet should that have no influence upon us, who are encouraged to look up for a future Place of Rest, wherein the good Affections will be the only Qualities to recommend us, and the Acts that flow from them our eternal Delight and Employment. And though we have no Reason to think, that the Divine Disposer of all Things will alter the very Nature of Beings, yet he may so adapt our Faculties and their Objects to one another, that those very Things that now create in us some degree of Pain and Uneasiness, shall by the change of Circumstances, contribute to the Strength and Entirety of our Felicity. If therefore, we honestly design to be happy, let us begin to be so now, submitting patiently to the Measure of the Almighty in proportioning but to us our present Share of Benefits, and rejoicing in the blessed Hope, that Wisdom will one Day be undoubtedly justified of her Children.

I am,

Sr,

Your very humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FR O M Paris Sept. 29. The flight of the Carthusian Monks, to the Number of 30, who are retired to Holland, &c. to escape the Imprisonment with which they were threatened for Non-subscription to the Constitution Unigenitus, is one of the chief Topics of Conversation at this Time amongst the Clergy. When they went away they left a printed Paper behind them, with the Title of *The Protest of the Carthusians, who, for opposing the Bull Unigenitus, are forced to fly their Country.* This Protest of theirs has had a great Impression upon the Publick, and does very little Honour to the Cause of the Constitution Unigenitus, which has forc'd holy Fryars to leave their Cloisters, for the sake of preserving their Faith and their Liberty. The Superiors of the Convent, who stood at first to rejoice that they were gone, begin now to be sensible of the Harm their flight has done them, and pretend that the Opposers of the Bull were irighten'd at their own Shadows, and that no Body intended them so much hurt as they apprehended; but the Language of the Persecutors was much the same when they made this Country too hot for the Protestants.

From Petersburg, Sept. 11. The last Letters our Court received from Persia say, that the young Sophy vigorously improves the Advantages he lately gain'd over the Rebels, and probably before the Arrival of the last Letters had made a pompous entry into Ispahan. It seems the Successor of Merweis has neither Conduct nor Courage enough to carry on the great Undertaking begun by the Usurper.

From Vienna, September 28. The Duke of Richelieu having received an Express from this Court, has

intimated to the Emperor's Ministers, that the King his Master desires that the Religious Grievances in Poland should be aggrivated through a Mediation, or that otherwise his most Christian Majesty would be obliged in Quality of one of the Guaranties of the Treaty of Oliva, to join with the Protestant Powers to obtain Satisfaction thereupon.

Warsaw, Sep. 19. The Primate of the Kingdom has desired the King, in the Name of the Senate, to fix a Day for opening the General Diet, and dispatch Circular Letters for holding the private one; which are to precede it. There is come out a Manifesto, by which the Poles pretend to justify what was done in the Affair of Thorn, which, together with a Report, which is current, that most of the Grandees demand the summoning of a General Ban, or what is call'd here the *Postpolite*, makes People apprehend that this Kingdom will shortly be the Seat of War.

Paris, Sept. 28. The King has granted leave to all tall Men in his Kingdom who are willing to enter into the Service of the King of Prussia, to enlist themselves, and Bills have been put up in divers Places of this City, specifying how tall they must be.

L O N D O N, Sept. 28, 30, and Oct. 2.

(28.) We hear by the last Letters from Spain, that Captain Gammock, who commanded in the Spanish Fleet that some Years since was destroy'd by the English in the Mediterranean, hath been seized by a File of Musqueteers, and committed Prisoner to the Castle of Grenada, but on what Account is not as yet mentioned.

From Dover September 26. We have just now received an Account by the Packet Boat from Calais, that the English College of the Jesuits at St. Omer is burnt down to the Ground, which must be great Mortification to them being the finest and best Seminary they had, being seldom stock'd with less than 2 or 300 English Youths of the best Roman Catholick Families.

Whatever may be the Design of the Poles, or how far their Politicks may reach, in this Case, we pretend not to determine; but certain it is, that the Powers they have provok'd are preparing for the Field, resolv'd to cut the Way to Justice thro' their fear'd Consciences, and oblige them to a thorough Repentance in a Scene of dire Confusion. This is said now to be on the Anvil, and our Officers are partly assured, that Commissions will speedily be given out for raising 12 Regiments of Foot and Dragons in England; and that Directions are, or will be, sent to the Parliament of Ireland, for raising 12 Regiments in that Kingdom.

(30) Mr. Turner the Messenger arriv'd Express from Hanover with News which comes very seasonably to quash a late Report spirited abroad to cast a Damp upon publick Credit. He says that last Monday evening his Majesty went a Shooting, as he generally does twice or thrice a Week, if the Weather permits; and that, God be praised, he continues in such perfect Health, that he designed to set out Yesterday for Gohr to divert himself with Hunting there for about three Weeks, and then to prepare for his Return to England.

Samuel Trevers, Esq; of Hincham in Berks, Member of Parliament for St. Maw's in Cornwall, Auditor to the Prince of Wales, and Clerk of the King's Works, who dy'd last Week, has left a Legacy of 500 l. to Prince William, as much to Lady Essex Roberts; Money for erecting a Statue to K. William 1st in St. James's Square of Cheapside Worth 400 l. a piece to Mr. Holditch and Walter Cary, Esq; Member of Parliament for Hellen in Cornwall, his Executors; and 500 l. per Annum for maintaining seven decay'd Lieutenants at Sea, who are to be Batchelors, near Windsor, or to be incorporated with the Poor Knights,

if Leave can be obtained of his Majesty. The rest of his Estate, which is considerable, is given to Christ's Hospital.

By Letters of Yesterday's Pacquet from Hamburg Dated October the 2d. say, That Things grow worse and worse in Poland every Day. They refuse to receive any Memorial from the Protestant Minister about Religious Affairs; and the Decree of the Bishop of Cracow for the Expulsion of the Nonconformists, causes a mighty Disturbance. The said Prelate declares therein, amongst other things, that theres no Dependence upon the Emperor's Mediation, as may be judg'd by the Manner in which he treated the Polish Army formerly, though the Court was obliged to that Army for the raising the Siege of Vienna. These Letters add, that the King of Poland, finding that all his Efforts to make the People easy are to no Purpose, has Thoughts of returning to his Hereditary Dominions.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Dated September the 28th.

A doleful Case happen'd this Day, Three large Outward Bound Dutch Ships for India, came to an Anchor in our Sound, the Cables of one of them, (call'd the Astrea) parting, she drove on the Ledge of Rocks within the Buoy, Wind being at S. W. the Tempest was so violent, and the Sea so lofty, that it was not possible to give them any Succour, though so near as to hear their parting Cries. There were Thousands beholding their irremediable Horror, with lifted up Hands. The Ship endur'd the violent rowling of the Sea till it was near Dark, when her Deck parted. How many Lives perish'd I cannot yet learn, but no more than 7 were saved out of 150 and these was by Swimming to Boats that approach'd as near as possible to the Wreck.

DUBLIN, October, 9.

The Revd. Dean Swift is recovered of his late Indisposition, and on Thursday last return'd to this City.

Yesterday Morning as they were emptying a Bog-house in Dames-street, an Infant was found dead in it.

(The Affize of Bread as in my Former.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS, John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast-officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaulted by several Persons, as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assailants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: These are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforesaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds, and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

A N D Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast-officer, was stab'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is strongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to pre-

vent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within our Months from the Date hereof.

Custom-house, Dublin,

Sept. 4th, 1725. By Order of the Commissioners.

James Forth.

BOOKS lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch-House, the North side of College-Green.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
M rs. Haywood's diverting Novels, 2 Vol.	0 05 5
Mrs. Manley's Novels	0 02 2
Capt. Johnstons History of the Pyrates	0 02 2
Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	0 06 0
Court Cookery	0 02 6
Dr. Ratcliffe's Life	0 01 6
General Monk's Life	0 03 6
Lives of the Compilers of the Com. Prayer	0 02 6
Killing no Murder	0 03 3
Lord Clarendon's History of Ireland	0 02 8
Life of Sally Salisbury	0 01 0
Keating's History of Ireland	0 13 0
Cumberland de Leg. Naturæ	0 05 5
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	0 05 5
Virgil Travellie Burlusque	0 01 0
Ovids Epistles Burlusque	0 01 0
The Constitutions of the Free Masons	0 02 2
Dr. Wood's Institute of the Com. Law, Fol.	0 18 0
Dr. South's Sermons, Fol. 2 Vol.	1 04 0
Lord Clarendon's History 3 Vol. Fol.	1 16 0
Impossibility of Transubstantiation	0 00 4
Art of being Easy at all Times & in all Places	0 00 6
Biss's Sermons on the Common Prayer	0 01 8
Satyrs upon the Jesuits, by Mr. Oldham	0 00 6
The Pig and the Mastiff, Two Tales	0 00 2
Tom Brown's Amusements	0 01 6
Bp. Burnet's Sermons	0 02 2

John Exshaw at the Sign of the Lace-Hood in Golden-Lane, Sells.

LACE and Edgings of the newst and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and Pench Millynerts. Likewise Neckties or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Gizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykas, Felt maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dim Beavers, and Castors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felt, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just Imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, other English or Irish.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghil's-Court, Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle-Market; where Advertisements and Let to the Author, are taken in. 25.17



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October, 16, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Ingenuus didicisse fideliter Artes
Em. lit mores, nec Sinit esse feros.*

OVID.

S I R,



will receive it as an Obligation laid on them, by their,

Very humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

S I R,

THE proper Education of Children is of so great Concern to the preservation and honour of Families, and to the prosperity and just Government of the whole Commonwealth, that I think, there is Nothing deserves to be more seriously or nicely consider'd, either by Parents or the Government. Parents are obliged to it by their being such, as the most probable means of the Happiness of their whole Posterity; for when the Spring is corrupt, the Stream can never be unaffected: So that really the Neglect of one Child, may be the Destruction of a long Succession of Families. Distempers and ill Constitutions generally are the consequence of the Father's intemperance; and Moral disorders are but too frequently the fatal entail of a Family. Those Persons who have been so happy as to have those Seeds of Virtue and Reason (which indulgent Nature has planted in every Breast) cultivated by a noble and generous Education, seem to be as much raised above their own Species, as that is above Irrationals. Some Philosophers imagine the Soul after its dissolution from the Body

will have new Senses added to it. A fine Education almost does it here: It opens and enlarges its Theatre of Action, and refines and multiplies its Pleasures. What Scenes of inexhausted wonders does natural Philosophy open to our View? By that we see each Spire of Grass or contemptuous Insect pregnant with living Arguments of an Almighty Being. How does History make the past grow present, and summon those mighty Rulers of the World to teach us Wisdom, and by their Errors to Correct our own? As the Knowledge of the first People of the Earth could only arise from their own Experience and Observation, so 'tis remarkable their lives were longer; and possibly one Reason of the Shortness of ours, may be the Power we have by Books to make use of theirs; and as it were to add them to our own; and if so, how wretchedly do they abuse this indulgence of Providence, who never endeavour to taste of those Fountains of Wisdom, which possibly were given us in lieu of a greater Number of Years. A nice observation on Morality, will fill our Minds with the most grateful Sense of the Wisdom of our great Creator, who has so admirably contrived his Laws, that they are as much to be observ'd on Principles of Policy as Duty; for every Act of Conformity to them will be found, when strictly and closely considered, the most probable Means even to a temporal Felicity, as the receding from them will occasion the greatest Confusion and Disorder in the Government of the World. This has given some ill Men occasion to fancy those Laws merely of human Invention; but while they thus endeavour to rob the Divinity, how loudly do they Praise him, by declaring the Scheme so nicely calculated as to be most conducive to present Happiness abstracted from Futurity? Morality fixes the Mind on certain Principles of Action; it lays up for the Mind an invaluable Treasury of Principles, which will fully answer thro' all the various Occurrences of Life; it teaches us to look on ill Actions, with a commiserating Detestation; it makes Man social to Man, and works us into a kind of Sympathy with our fellow Creatures; it so Tunes the Soul, that as is observable in musical Instruments wound up to the same Tension, it feels and answers what another feels. For a good Man is in some degree happy by seeing another so; this, Providence has so wondrously contrived, to make his Virtue bring a Reward to itself, by making him share in the Pleasure of

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of others; as on the Contrary the uneasiness he receives from their Misfortunes forces him to a Relief of their Misery.—Reverence and Respect and Love are the willing subsidies Mankind pays to Men of this Form; they live almost secure from Violence among the worst of Men. Agreeable to this, History informs us, that a certain People among the *Gauls*, had acquir'd so great a Reputation for their Probity, that they lived secure and unmolested among the most Barbarous and Warlike Nations that surrounded them, unarmed of every thing but their Virtue; and by that they became the common Arbitrators of all the differences of their Neighbours. And as this behaviour naturally creates Esteem and Regard; so the contrary as naturally produces Resentment and a return of ill usage received. Murders and Rapines, and the most unrestrained Acts of Violence, are the necessary consequences of Vice. So that on meer Principles of Interest, Virtue should be pursued. Mankind takes the greatest Pains imaginable to amass Fortunes for their Posterity, and at the same Time are most unaccountably regardless of the Education of their Children, which is the only Means by which that can be preserved to them. Wealth is like Food to the natural Body, if the Constitution be in good Order, it preserves and continues it so; but if distemper'd, it only feeds the Disease and heightens Destruction. Suppose we one of those Fathers, heedless of their Families Education, taken up like *Adam* in *Milton*, and looking into Futurity: Here he would see one Child wantoning away his Fortune in Vice and Extravagance; another tortured with the Diseases his Debaucheries had begot, and agonizing Life away. A third he sees weltring in his Blood, and dying for some abandon'd Prostitute; and his whole Family reduc'd to the last degree of Indigence and Want. How miserable a prospect is here? but could he look further and see them condemned to endless Perdition, which he himself had conduc'd to by his Negligence, then possibly one Part of his own Misery, may be the selfupbraidings of his Conscience. But the Thought is too Shocking I must close the Scene.—

Thus far I have consider'd Education as it regards private Persons, as it relates to the Publick and the Manner of it in general, I shall consider it further, if you think this worth Inserting.

I am

Your very humble Servant,

A. M.

S I R,

HERE is a Friend of mine has lately read *Tacitus* and *Machiavel*, and he's grown so perfect a Statesman by them, that there is not one of his Acquaintance can do the most indifferent Action, but he immediatly interprets it into Design, and as the effect of some Plot or Scheme. Every Story he hears gives him an Opportunity of beating our Ears with Lectures of Politicks; from a gay good natur'd Companion, he's grown a silent observer. He really is a Man of good Sense, but since he has got this Whim in his Head, there is no bearing him. His Remarks are very good, calculated from diligent Reading, and a just Observation on Mankind, but he'll let Nothing pass him. He must shew his great Penetration in every Thing, and apply his Maxims on every Trifle. We Laugh at him for it; but he gravely says, "Well Gentlemen, I am satisfied there is as much Artifice and Design in low Life as at Court; 'tis true 'tis not of equal Importance to the World; but that is no Matter, it equally concerns me, they are to take care of a Kingdom, I of my Fortune; this is my Post, that theirs; and as

"such I must be equally vigilant in the Care of it; besides 'tis good to Reason on every Thing; it hinders a Man from being surpris'd; thus did *Aratus* the *Sicyonian*; he never rode out with his Friends, but he was examining the Situation of Places, and considering how to form an Army; suppose the Enemy were on this Hill, or in that Valley, how should we advance or retire, and thus he made himself the best General of his Time; this teaches us to be ever observant, no Man can tell what may be collected from the Observation of the meanest Trifles; for in them the Mind is less guarded, and acts more open and free from the disguise Prudence uses in Things of Consequence; weak Men are best interpreted by their Natures; wise Men by their Ends. Thus is he a Politician on every Occasion. Tother Day I had a Letter from *Hampsted*, which told me that,—— But to save Room, I'll give you the Paragraph, "Sure *Susy* is the best Aunt in the World, *Betty* and she had like to have been rob'd last Night, *Susy* would not let her stir out of the Room, but ventur'd her self into all the Danger. You know they are both good Fortunes; which makes the Town fancy the Attempt was to run away with them; but *Susy* is mighty angry at it; she can't hear it with Patience; what, says she, run away with me? I wish I could see any Rogue of them all run away with *Susy*,—— I was just putting up my Letter, when my Friend stretch'd out his Hand for it, with an Air of Importance; *Tom*, says he, "This should be consider'd,—— This Behaviour of *Susy*'s will bear another Interpretation, *Susy*'s above Thirty; she's not Handsome: Women are all made of the same frail Materials. That Care of the Niece may deserve another Name. Her running her self into Danger, may be the Effect of Design and not Imprudence. All this consider'd, it seems to have a different Aspect,—— What I won't be positive.—— But this I must observe, Spies in the Army possibly run into Danger to be taken.—— *Simon* in *Virgil* is an Instance.—— Her saying, *I wish I could see any Rogue of them all run away with Susy*, May be the Result of Desire, and not of Anger: The Expression will bear two Interpretations; and therefore for the Constitution and Inclination must give the true one; you remember *Mademoiselle* in the Play.

Thus, Sir, are we tormented from Morning till Night, and I believe the only way to Cure my Friend would be your publishing this, for he is a Man of good Sense, and will easily see the Ridicule of his Character, and remembers the Story. It would be of great Service to all his Acquaintance to whom he is grown extremely disagreeable, particularly to,

S I R,

Your humble Servant.

B. R.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Liege of the 28th of October, That ever since certain prejudic'd, incompetent Visitors came to the Abby of Orval, by Order of the Court, there has been nothing but Confusion. Their Commission was only to examine whether all the Fryers profess'd the Catholick and Roman Faith; and whether they exactly observ'd their Monastick Rules, but the Visitors went beyond the Bounds of their Commission, and demanded their Subscription to the Bull *Unigenitus*, which made the whole Fraternity break up; and on the 21st ult. at Night, twelve of the Fryars fled, after having left in their Abby the following Profession of their Faith.

' We

We the Under-written, Fryers of the Abby of Orval, of the Christian Order, in the Diocese of Treves and Dutchy of Luxemburg, Declare with all Sincerity and Simplicity of Heart and Mind, that we may receive all that the Catholick, Apostolical, and Roman Church receives; and that we condemn and anathematize all whom that Church condemneth and anathematizeth, and in particular, the Five Propositions ascribed to *Jansenius*, in the Sense that the Church condemns them, without any Exception or Restriction. And as to the Constitution *Unigenitus*, we have for a long Time beheld with Grief the Troubles which it hath caused in the Church; and we were content to clear our Sights, without breaking that Silence which we thought consistent with our State and Profession. But now that we are forc'd to break it by an Apostolick Visitation, we cannot help declaring publicly, that our Consciences will not permit us to be for the Acceptation of the said Bull, as well because we think it contrary to the Justice which is due to the Author of the *Moral Reflections*, as to the Doctrine of the Church express'd in the condemn'd Propositions. For the rest we patiently attend to the Decision of the Church, and shall never depart from the Respect and canonical Obedience which we owe to our holy Father the Pope, and to our other Superiors. Done at Orval, September 21. 1725.

From Madrid, September 17. 'Tis assur'd the King has resolv'd to re-establish at Seville, the Commerce of the West-Indies, which was carried from thence some Years ago to Cadiz. 'Tis advis'd from Mequinez, that the Priest who was Warden of the Convent of the Spanish Capuchins, settled in that City, and is in great Favour with the Emperor of Morocco, has embrac'd the Mahometan Religion, and married a Moorish Woman.

From Paris, Oct. 1. They write from Rome, that the Pope is very much chagrind at the News that the King of France has enter'd into an Alliance with the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, and that he has sent his complaints of it to his Nuncio. There is lately arriv'd here a Sovereign Prince of a Country bordering upon Mississippi. He has brought with him only one young Man, a Native of Paris, who being transported some Years ago into that Country for his ill Manners, learnt the Language there, and serves this Prince as his Interpreter; great Numbers of his Subjects attended him to the Sea Side, but not one of them durst embark with him. 'Tis said the Jesuits are shortly to present him to the King. The Queen has obtain'd of the King that no more Plays should be acted on Sundays or Holydays at the Theatre of the Royal Palaces.

From Madrid Sept. 25. The Peace lately concluded between our Court and that of Vienna, has been proclaimed here with the utmost Demonstrations of Joy, and that the Mirth might be general, those who were of the Emperor's Party in the late War, whose Estates had been confiscated on that Account, are restored to the Possession of them. Tobit Bourgh, an Irish Crookman, who has been many Years in the Spanish Service; hath a Pension settled on him of 500 Pistoles per Ann. in lieu of a forfeited Estate he possessed in Valencia. 'Tis thought the Infanta is getting the small-Pox.

Hague, Oct. 12. Letters from Constantinople by the Way of Vienna, say, That when the Turks advanced to Tauris, 80000 Persians came out of the Town, and attack'd them with such Vigour, that Victory seem'd at first to declare on their side, but that at last the Turks defeated, and enter'd with them pell mell into the Town, where the Inhabitants defended themselves Four Days longer, disputing every Foot of Ground with the Turks, whose Loss is said to have been 20000 kill'd and wounded, whereas they aggravate that of the Persians to above 200,000.

The Grand Seignior's Sword Bearer is to be cut off, or by the Head, for not joyning the Turkish General where in Time.

L O N D O N, October, 5.

We hear from Edinburgh, that General Wade having summon'd the Highlanders on all sides to surrender their Arms, the same was comply'd with, and alays 2000 Arms were deliver'd up accordingly.

They write from Lisbon, that 41 Ships homeward bound from Brazil, and two from Goa, were safely arriv'd; in which it is said the English Merchants are generally concern'd.

A Gentleman in the North of England having lost a Leg by Amputation, caused a Monument to be Erected over it in the Church Yard where it was buried with this Inscription:

*Here lies the Leg of Master Conder,
But he's alive, and that's a Wonder.*

*It was cut off by Doctor Johnson,
The famousst Surgeon of the Nation.*

A Copy whereof having been transmitted to Town, the same was read (as we are inform'd) before the College of Physicians, at their Feast last Week in Warwick-Lane.

In the Remonstrance of the Dutch West India Company concluded between the Emperor and the King, they complain, that the Privileges therein granted by his Catholick Majesty to his Imperial Majesty's Subjects, appear to them to be incompatible with the famous Treaty of Munster, the 5th. and 6th. Articles of which, expressly declare, That the Navigation to the Indies shall continue on the same Foot it was upon at that Time.

Some particular Advices from Brest in France, say, That on that Coast has lately appear'd a strange sort of Sea Monster, in the Form of a Man, 8 Foot high, call'd a *Merman*; his Teeth are as white as Ivory, he hath black curld Hair, flat Nose, and in other Members proportionable to his Stature without Deformity.

D U B L I N, October 16.

On Wednesday last John Mc. Coy, Tho. Barnet, Owen Gaughegan and John Smith were executed at St. Stephen's Green for the Robbing of the Lord Chancellor's Servant in Grafton Street some Time ago, they all confess'd the Robbery for which they were to suffer.

Letters from Aughtim (in Ireland,) of October 1, say That one William O'Brien of Kiluremore near Aughtim in the County of Galway Farmer, had his Dwelling House and Out Houses burn'd by Accident, in an Hour's Time, together with Gold, Silver and Household Goods, to the value of 500 l. having sixteen Children, and Grand Children depending upon his Industry.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	Household Loaf	15 Oun 4 Drachm
Fourpenny		3 P. 14 Oun 0 Dr.
Six-penny		5 P. 13 Oun 0 Dr.
Twelve-penny		11 P. 10 Oun 0 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Lands of Ballywolly, Cornleer, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres, 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq, will on Monday the First of November next, between Eleven and Two in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be expos'd to Sale by way of Cant, in the Whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row Dublin. Those who are minded to Buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, Dublin.

THE Memoirs of the Wars of the Cevennes, under Collonel CAVALLIER, being finish'd, Subscribers are hereby desir'd to send for their Books, to William Smith Bookseller at the Dutchess's Head in Dame's Street opposite the Castle Market, who is appointed to deliver the same.

JUST publish'd, That Ingenious and Divirting Novel the PRUDE. Sold by R. Norris at the Indian Queen, Dame's-street. N. B. The Second Part is in the Press, and will be publish'd in Ten Days, John Exshaw at the Sign of the Lace-Hood in Golden Lane, Seilem.

LACE and Edgings of the newst and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English, Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, Brussels, and Fench Mitynetts. Likewise Neckates or Handkerchiefs are made, and all Sorts of Lace join'd and mended.

Robert Dykas, Felt maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dimi Beavers, and Castors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hars for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just Imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, other English or Irish.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforeaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

WHEREAS, John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast-officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaull'd by several Persons, as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assailants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: These are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforeaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

AND Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast-officer, was stab'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is strongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to prevent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within our Months from the Date hereof.

James Forth.

First Publish'd.

PROPOSALS for Printing, by Subscription, *Dictionnaire Oeconomique*: Or the Family Dictionary. Containing, I. The most experienc'd Methods of improving Estates and preserving Health, with many approv'd Remedies for most Distempers of the Body of Man, Cattle and other Creatures, and the best Means of attaining long Life. II. The most advantageous Ways of Breeding, Feeding and Ordering all Sorts of Domestick Animals, as Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, Silkworms, &c. III. The different Kinds of Nets, Snares and Engines for taking all Sort of Fish, Birds, and other Game. IV. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening, Husbandry, Soils and Manures of all Sorts; the Planting and Culture of Vines, Fruit-Trees, Forrest-Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, Flowers, and their several Uses; the Knowledge of Foreign Drugs, Dics, Domestick and Exotick Plants and Herbs, with their specifick Qualities and medicinal Virtues. V. The best and cheapest Ways of providing and improving all Manner of Meats and Drinks; of preparing several Sorts of Wines, Waters and Liquors for every Season, both by Distillation and otherwise: Of preserving all kind of Fruits as well dry as liquid, and making divers Sweetmeats and Works of Sugar, and other profitable Curiosities, both in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts of Housewifery. VI. Means of making the most Advantage of the Manufactures of Soape, Starch Spinning, Cotton Thread, &c. VII. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals, injurious to Gardoning, and rural Oconomy; with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils. VIII. An Account of the several Weights, Measures &c. of Metals and Minerals, with their Preparations and Uses. IX. All Sorts of Rural Sports and Exercises, conducing to the Benefit and innocent Enjoyments of Life; as also, Painting in Miniature, and divers other Arts and Terms of Art explain'd, for the Entertainment and Amusement of Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. X. The whole illustrated throughout with very great variety of Figures, for the reader understanding and practising of the Things to which they belong.

Done into English from the Second Edition, lately printed at Paris, in two Vols. 4to. written by M. Chomell. With considerable Alterations and Improvements. Revised and Recommended by Mr. R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.

The UNDERTAKER proposes as follows.

ITHAT the Book, containing 295 Sheets, shall be printed on the same Paper and Letter with the Proposals and Specimen, and shall be well corrected. II. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 1 L. 10s. each Book, bound in 2 Vol. and Lettred on the Back, half to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, the other on the Delivery of the Book. III. That the Subscribers Names shall be printed before the Book. IV. That it shall be put to Press as soon as 200 are subscrib'd for, and finish'd with all possible Expedition.

N. B. It was printed in London at Two pence per Sheet, and cannot be sold here for less than 2 L. 12 s. so 'tis hop'd the cheap Price it is now propos'd at will encourage Gentlemen to subscribe. Proposals are given gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertaker, Mr. John Chantry, at his House opposit the Watch House, the North-side of College Green, by most of the Booksellers in Dublin, and by Mr. George Bennet Bookseller in Cork.

N. B. In the Catalogue of Books in my last, Dr. Wood's Institutes of the Common Law, instead of 18s. Read 1 L.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October, 23, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Cur pigeat nos in re omnium pretiosissima sumere laboris, Aliquid, cujus fructus nos in Alteram quoque vitam comitatur?

S I R,

IT is with singular Pleasure I observe, that since I began this Undertaking, several Ingenious Gentlemen have been excited to employ their Pens in the Service of the Publick, in a Way that must at least be inoffensive to every honest Man. The Assistance which by this Means I have received is not only, extremely acceptable to me on its own Account, but as it is a Proof that Men of Sense and Worth approve a Design I embarked in at first with a great deal of Diffidence. If I am not far mistaken, the following Letter is not the first Obligation of the kind which I have received from the same Hand, which has already furnished the *Journal* with several very useful and entertaining Papers.

I am

S I R,

Your very humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS

S I R,



Hether the Ambition of those, who, in the corrupt ages of Christianity, were industrious to propagate Ignorance, as the surest Means to reconcile Men to Slavery; and by depriving them of the Light of the Gospel, and dimming the Eyes of their Reason, the easier impose their Tricks upon the credulous Multitude; or the superstitious Veneration which the better meaning paid to Divine Matters, were the first Reason why Religious Subjects were so wholly excluded from the Knowledge and Conversation of Mankind; it is plain that the Ignorance of our Age proceeds from another more lamentable Cause, the viciousness of our Tastes, which hinders us from using the liberty our Church allows us; and searching those inestimable Stores of Truth and Wisdom, for the free use and Knowledge of which, our wise Ancestors were content to forfeit their Lives.

It has been ever Matter of the greatest Wonder to me, that so many Men who make a serious profession of Christianity, should be satisfied to live in Ignorance of those Laws, by their Obedience or Repugnancy to which, they expect to be for ever Happy or Miserable. But since (however strange it may seem) experience shows us it is so; and it is to this we may attribute many of the Mistakes People make in the conduct of their lives, and search after Happiness; I think nothing could be more worthy your endeavour, than earnestly to recommend the Use of the Sacred Writings to your Country-men, and to remove the prejudices they conceive against them, as abridging their Pleasures and crossing their Interests; however this may seem out of your Province, the End will justify the Means, since it will be an effectual way to make Men Wise and Vertuous, to let them know the secret Pleasure, and certain Reward of being so, and it seems absolutely necessary to steal those convincing Truths upon them, whose open Force they industriously avoid; nor will it be any Objection to this Design, that your Readers are generally of the best Distinction and Knowledge, for however Men to conceal a shameful Ignorance, or avoid examining their Accounts, and seeing the Bankrupt Condition of their Estates, have got a knack of silencing whatever may offer at their Instruction, by saying they heard it all a thousand Times—they know it all as well as any Body can tell them, &c. Their Actions are to me a plain Instance of the contrary; for whatever Truth that unmanly Confession so much in their Mouths,

*Vide meliora proboque
Deteriora sequor*

May have in lesser Matters, where the Gratification of the present Desire may stop them in the pursuit of some future inconsiderable Good, the Condition of our Immortal Souls, and the certainty of eternal Happiness and Misery depending upon our own present Conduct, are things which once duly considered, can never after cease to influence our Actions, the weight of the Matter sets the Impression upon our Minds too deeply to be ever erased.

True, there is a Knowledge in Religion, which whoever is born in a civilized Country must have, and which, superficial as it is, is sufficient to gain it

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it some Reverence, even from those that have abandon'd such a Knowledge as some ignorant People have of the Sun, who perceiving that it enlivens them, esteem it upon that only account worthy their Admiration, without knowing that they owe Life, Health, and Sustainance to it, or being able to direct their Labours so as to reap the innumerable Benefits they might receive from its Influence. But this is not sufficient, such involving Views of Religion arising in the croud of our Thoughts, are not enough to make us know and admire Her; 'tis by often viewing her Beautys, and secretly contem- plating her perfections, that we become inamour'd of her, and I am persuaded whoever does so, will gladly yield himself Captive to her resistless Charms; Nor can it be otherwise, since the Soul of Man, conscious of its own Eternity, can be content with nothing less than eternal Felicity, which Religion alone proposes as the Reward of its virtuous Endeavours. Nor (on the other Hand) can a rational Creature that considers and believes everlasting Misery the Portion of Sin, be suppos'd ever to incur the Danger of it for any momentary Pleasure, such as are all those that must have an End, tho' they should indure as long as Time itself.

If this be so, it is plain from what sources our Vices and Irregularities flow, and that the weakness of our Nature, the strength of our Passions, the delusiveness of Sin &c. are Words which we use to palliate our Errors, and screen the true Cause, Ignorance, and Inconsideration. It is a common Saying, that Men by Sin degenerate into Brutes, but I think they first degenerate into Brutes by neglecting to use those faculties that set the difference between 'em, and so earnestly solicit 'em, that who ever looks into himself, will find that restless Principle perpetually promising him to remote searches, and thirsting after distant Knowledge. These workings of the Soul struggling to get loose from her Earthly encumbrance, and soar to her divine original are in most Men in this degenerate state so depressed by Earthly desires, and overborn by sensual Pleasures, that they are scarce perceived, in others so misapplied, that the mighty product, is some useless discovery of the qualities of those little Parcels of Matter about us; thus do Men forget the very Posture they were created in, and stoop to Earth for Matter of Contemplation and Employment! How much more exalted were the Consideration of our Maker, infinite Power disposing and ordering all Things with infinite Wisdom, and dispensing to the whole Creation with infinite Justice, this were indeed a Field for the Soul of Man to expand herself in, here she may stand amazed amidst variety of endless Wonders! but when she turns her Thoughts and considers herself the Darling of this almighty Power, the Object of infinite Mercy, infinite Love, how lovely! how sweet and unspeakable is her rapture! who could find Pleasure in any other Enjoyment? Who could relish the satiating Pleasures of Sense amidst the Joys of such a Contemplation? or think any condition hard for the attainment of such a Blessing? Yet this may be the Happiness of every Man that pleases to make it so by an impartial obedience to the Laws of God. Now since the Knowledge of these Laws is only to be had in the Bible, and that sacred Book not only shows us the Conditions of our Happiness, but likewise enables us to perform them, by propounding the most perfect example of Holiness that ever was, for our imitation, and furnishing us with the best Arguments against Sin and the Temptations thereof, and assuring us of the assistance of Heaven in all our endeavours; I think I cannot recommend it from more solid considerations. But since Men are more apt to be moved with nearer Objects, and seldom extend their views farther than the narrow limits of this Life, I would assure them that the Gospel contains the best Rules for their temporal as well as eternal Happiness, that it is calculated to make Men obedi-

ent to Government, and useful to Society in general; as well as just, merciful and loving to every Member thereof, that it requires Temperance, Prudence and Charity with regard to our selves, and induces to us the practice of those Virtues that make Life easy and comfortable, that it abridges us of no reasonable Pleasure, and only restrains those irregular Passions that are below the dignity of our Nature, and draw such pernicious consequences after them; making that very restraint more pleasing than the most libertine Enjoyments.

Such is that Book (and such would be its effects) which I would have you recommend to the more serious consideration and study of your Country-men; and that you would take it into your Care, and add such Persuasions to these Arguments as may make them effectual to the reformation of Mens Lives and Manners; would be the greatest Pleasure to,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

THEOPHILUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

L E T T E R S from Cassel, by way of the Hague of October 19. say, that the Business which the French Ambassador came for hither from Hanover, was to bargain for Two or Three Thousand Soldiers. 'Tis said that the King of Sweden will also send 5000 Men to the King of France, to enable him to furnish his Quota of Protestant Troops for the Army which is to march to Poland in case of need, and that his Swedish Majesty is for that End to take 3 Regiments of Horse, and 9 Bataillons of the Troops of the Upper Rhine, which last Troops are ready to march upon the first Notice. Mean time, Letters from Warsaw tell us, that notwithstanding the great Instances, not to say Declarations, made by the Palatine of Lublin, to the King, against the Non-conformists, and against a certain Protestant Minister, yet Mr. Finch, the Minister of Great Britain has had a private Audience of the King, to whom he deliver'd a Letter from the King his Master, and that he has also demanded a publick Audience; but what Answer the King of Poland gave to that Article is not yet known.

Articles of the Treaty between France, Great Britain, and Prussia.

- I. A Guaranty of the Treaties of Westphalia.
- II. A reciprocal Guaranty of all that the contracting Powers now actually possess, or ought to possess; as also of all Treaties, Agreements and Conventions, as well between themselves as with others.
- III. A special Guaranty for Commerce.
- IV. That the Allies shall furnish the Power that is attack'd in manner following, viz. France 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse; Great Britain as much; and Prussia 2000 Horse, and 3000 Foot.
- V. The Powers who furnish the Succours hereby stipulated, are not therefore obliged to enter formally into a War.
- VI. They are at Liberty to furnish the said Supply either in Men or in Money, and Great Britain reserves to itself the Liberty of furnishing the same in Shipping, as the Case shall require.
- VII. That the contracting Powers shall faithfully communicate all Matters to one another, and undertake nothing, nor enter into any Engagements without giving previous Notice to the rest. Here is understood a tacit Promise not to guarantee the 12th. Article of the Treaty of Vienna.

VIII.

VIII. That hereafter, if the Case requires, they shall agree to furnish larger Succours, as also to declare War in the Name of the League.

Separate Articles.

I. That in Case of War between the Emperor and France, if the Emperor be the Aggressor, such of the Allies as are Members of the Empire, may furnish their Contingents to the Emperor and the Empire, according to the establish'd Regulations, without giving Offence to France, provided nevertheless, that they shall not be dispensed with from furnishing France with the Succours stipulated by the Treaty.

II. The three Powers engage to employ their best Offices and Instances, with Vigour, to induce the King and Republick of Poland to repair the Breaches made in the Treaty of Oliva by the Decree pronounced against the City of Thorn, after having demanded a punctual Account of that Affair, and of the Motives of so severe a Proceeding.

From Constantinople, August 21. On the 21. Instant, the Port received Advice, that on the 21st. of the last Month the Persians to the Number of about 100,000 Men attack'd the Turkish Army before Tauris, and fought with them all Day with doubtful Success, but that in the Evening they were forced to retire into the City, the Turks following them. Tauris has no Fortifications, but is divided into Eight large Streets, at every one of which the Persians had made Ditches with Ramparts behind them; these they defended so obstinately, that tho' the Turks attacked with great Bravery, they fought almost Hand to Hand into the Town three Days and four Nights in which time the Turks having taken Six of those Ramparts Sword in Hand, the Persians surrendered the other Two, and consequently the City, as Discretion. There must needs have been a great deal of Blood spilt in so long a Fight between so numerous Armies; and 'tis given out here, that of the Persians about 80000 were actually slain, and about 25000 Turks.

From Vienna, October 6. They write from Trieste, that great Rejoycings were made there by the Directors of the East Company, on Account of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation lately concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain, from which they expect great Advantages. The same Letters add, that they are actually fitting out 3 Ships, which they design to send shortly to Naples, two Imperial Men of War being appointed to convoy some to Malaga others to Lisbon. But the British and Dutch Envoys continue to press the Emperor to recall his Patent from the East India Company at Ostend or else they will seize all their Ships as Pyrates.

From Berlin that the second Son of the Grand Signor was arriv'd at the Prussian Court.

From Paris October 13. No less than 100 Vessels loaded with Corn are arrived at Rouen, Bread was but 3 Pence 3 Farthings last Market Day, and is expected to fall lower against the next; by the last Accounts deliver'd to the Attorney General, there were in the Hospitals of this City about 12000 indigent Persons.

From Warsaw, October 2. Tho' the King of Great Britain persists in his Resolution not to recall Mr. Finch; the Senate of Poland cannot yet be persuaded to admit him in the Quality of his Majesty's Minister: But he appears in Publick, and continues to confer with the Ministers of the other Foreign Powers upon the present Posture of Affairs.

From Paris, October 17. The Reduction of the Troops of the Household of his Majesty is not to take Place before January, next by which Time it will be known whether there will be a War in Poland or not.

From Petersburg, Septem. 22. The Magazines at Riga and Mittau being fill'd with Stores, gives room for belief that a Camp is to be form'd next Spring in those Quarters of 40000 Men.

From Constantinople Sept. 5. Our Advices from Persia confirm the Account of the Reduction of Tauris by the Turks, and the Destruction of 200,000 Persians, but vary in some other Circumstances, for Instance, they make the Loss of the Turks amount to 20000, besides the Wounded, the Bahaw who Commanded the Ottoman Army, suffered his Men to plunder the Town.

L O N D O N, October, 12, 14 16.

(12) Last Week Robert Jones, Esq; set out for Ireland, in order to take Possession of Mount Kennedy, pursuant to the Grant of the late Queen, some time since revived and confirm'd by their Excellencies the Lords Justices.

From the Hague, That the States are busy considering how to Block up the East India Ships in the Harbour of Ostend.

This Day the Lords of the Treasury sat, and it's said some Men of War will be Speedily put in Commission.

(14) General Wade and Brigadier Groves are on their march up from Scotland, to give the Lords Justices an Account of their Proceedings in the Highlands, in order to settle the Peace of that Kingdom, which must be done by Regular Forces.

This Day the Earl of Berkly held a Board of Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Navy attended. The same Day the Lords Justices held a general Council upon publick Affairs.

Letters from Edinburgh advise, That several of the Glasgow Rioters are order'd to be banished that Kingdom for their Lives.

(16) Last Night came in a Dutch Post advising from Poland, that the King held a Cabinet Council and the Emperor's Ambassador deliver'd a Letter to them, advising them to open a General Dye, upon which the Senate, and the Crown General oppos'd it and declared for War;

From Dantzick that the Crown General has signified to the City, that he shall speedily send some Troops to Possess the out Skirts, to prevent the Prussians from seizing the same.

They add that the Senate are for Raising a General Ban of the Kingdom. The Protestant Ambassadors have printed a List of the Number of Protestant Churches shut up in Poland, viz- 42. and 60 Schools.

From Muscovy, that the Empress is endeavouring to fix an Alliance Offensive and Defensive with the German Emperor.

From France, that the Courts of Spain and Portugal have declared the Marriage of the two Crowns, and that there's a firm Alliance between Spain, Portugal and the Emperor, and that the Spaniards increase their Forces upon the Frontiers of France.

This Week the Commissioners of the Customs paid into the Exchequer 5000 l. which is more than has come in any Week this 3 Months.

From Hanover, that the Weather is so unseasonable at the Ghore, that the King will return quickly to the Castle.

D U B L I N, October, 23.

Wednesday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was usher'd in with ringing of Bells; at Noon the Great Guns fir'd, and were answer'd by the 3 Regiments in our Barracks. There was a fine Appearance of the Nobility at the Castle, in the Evening the Lord Lieutenant went to the Play, after which there was a Ball at the Castle. The Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

The same Day, Cornet Poel formerly mentioned for robbing the Frize mongers near Tallow Hill, was Executed at Killmainham, great Interest was made to save his Life, but to no effect. There was also another Executed with him for stealing 3 Cows.

(The Assize of Bread as in my former)

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT Stephen Major being for that End appointed both by the Printer, and all others concerned in this Paper, will on Monday and Tuesday next wait on the Subscribers that have not yet paid in the first and second Quarter; and all such are desired to pay their Money to the said Major and take his printed Receipt for the same, and no other Receipt will be admitted but his after the Date hereof, October 23d, 1721.

THE Lands of Ballywolly, Cornelea, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq; will on Munday the First of November next, between Eleven and Two in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be exposed to Sale by way of Cant, in the Whole or in Parcells, to the fairest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row Dublin. Those who are minded to Buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, Dublin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizors, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart; with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforelaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykas, Felt-maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex-Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dim Beavers, and Callors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, other English or Irish.

BOOKS sold in Ross-Lane; at the House of Mr. Hepburn, Teacher of the Mathematicks; amongst them are,

R All Hist. Plantarum.	Strabonis Geographia;
Hudson's Josephus.	newest Edition.
Boyle's Philoso. Works.	Camden's Britannia.
Lowthorp and Jones's	Burnet's Reformation.
Abridgment of the Phi-	Strype's Annals.
losophical Transactions.	Kennet's Echard's, and
Cicero's Opera Gravii	Burnet's Histories.
& Gronovii, in Folio,	Histoir de France, par
Quarto, and Octavo.	Mezeray.
Sallenger's Thesaurus An-	Harris's Lexicon Techni-
tiquitatum.	Patritus Gronovii.
Locke's Works.	D'Ahlvers's Abridgment
Schillingher's Works.	of the Law.
Baxter's Works.	Levinz's Reports.
Hammond's Works.	Shower's Reports.
Whitby on the New Test.	Modern Reports, 6 Vol.
Timothy's Works.	English Statutes Abridg'd
Parkinson's Herbal.	6 Vol.
Atlas Geographicus,	State Tryals Abridg'd,
Vol. Quarto.	Vol.
Barnes's Homer.	

Just Publish'd.

Proposals for Printing, by Subscription, *Dictionnaire Oeconomique*: Or the Family Dictionary. Containing, I. The most experienc'd Methods of improving Estates and preserving Health, with many approv'd Remedies for most Distempers of the Body of Man, Cattle and other Creatures, and the best Means of attaining long Life. II. The most advantageous Ways of Breeding, Feeding and Ordering all Sorts of Domestick Animals, as Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, Silkworms, &c. III. The different Kinds of Nets, Snares and Engines for taking all Sort of Fish, Birds, and other Game. IV. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening, Husbandry, Soils and Manures of all Sorts; the Planting and Culture of Vines, Fruit-Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, Flowers, and their several Uses; the Knowledge of Foreign Drugs, Dics, Domestick and Exotick Plants and Herbs, with their specifick Qualities and medicinal Virtues. V. The best and cheapest Ways of providing and improving all Manner of Meats and Drinks; of preparing several Sorts of Wines, Waters and Liquors for every Season, both by Distillation and otherwise: Of preserving all kind of Fruits as well dry as liquid, and making divers Sweetmeats and Works of Sugar, and other profitable Curiosities, both in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts of Housewifery. VI. Means of making the most Advantage of the Manufactures of Soape, Starch Spinning, Cotton Thread, &c. VII. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals, injurious to Gardoning, and rural Oeconomy; with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils. VIII. An Account of the several Weights, Measures &c. of Metals and Minerals, with their Preparations and Uses. IX. All Sorts of Rural Sports and Exercisses, conducing to the Benefit and innocent Enjoyments of Life; as also, Painting in Miniature, and divers other Arts and Terms of Art explain'd, for the Entertainment and Amusement of Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. X. The whole illustrated throughout with very great variety of Figures, for the reader understanding and praftising of the Things to which they belong.

Done into English from the Second Edition, lately printed at Paris, in two Volumes, Fol. written by M. Chomell. With considerable Alterations and Improvements. Revised and Recommended by Mr. R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.

The UNDERTAKER proposes as follows.

I**T**HAT the Book, containing 295 Sheets, shall be printed on the same Paper and Letter with the Proposals and Specimen, and shall be well corrected. II. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 1 l. 10s. each Book, bound in 2 Vol. and Lettred on the Back, half to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, the other on the Delivery of the Book. III. That the Subscribers Names shall be printed before the Book. IV. That it shall be put to Press as soon as 200 are subscribed for, and finish'd with all possible Expedition.

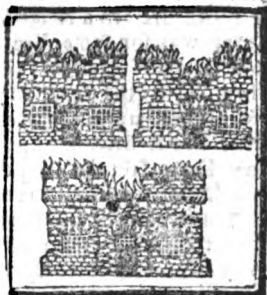
V. B. It was printed in London at Two pence per Sheet, and cannot be sold here for less than 2 l. 12 s. so tis hop'd the cheap Price it is now proposed at will encourage Gentlemen to subscribe. Proposals are given gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertaker, Mr. John Chalmers, at his House opposite the Watch House, the North-side of College Green, by most of the Booksellers in Dublin, and by Mr. George Bennet Bookbinder in Cork.

N. B. In the Catalogue of Books in my last, Dr. Wood's Institutes of the Common Law, instead of 18s. Read 1 l.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Damer-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Let to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October, 30, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.



— Ille Supernis
*Detestanda diis savorum Arcana inagorum
Moverat, et tristis sacris feralibus aras,
Ubrarum, d tisque fidem.*

LUCAN.

S I R,



ANKIND are not more apt to entertain false and dangerous Notions of Happiness, and delude themselves with vain and imaginary Hopes, than ready to be alarmed with groundless Terrors and Apprehensions; and both these Weaknesses are owing to the same Cause; want of considering Things with due Care and Attention, and thereby taking up with the first specious Appearance, or foolish Prejudice we have either fallen into our selves, or received in compliance with the Tyranny of Custom, and the Opinions of the Multitude.

As it is a sure Sign, in the common Affairs of Life, of a Man's Weakness and Incapacity, that he is Subject to be surprized, and put to a Nonplus at any little unexpected Turns or Accidents in Business; so with respect to all Science, whether Practical, or Speculative, Wonder is the usual Way by which Men betray their Ignorance. Novelty is the only Thing that raises what we call Wonder; and therefore Men that know much are very little Subject to it, because they meet with few Things that to them are either New or Strange. On the other Hand, midst Things being New to the Ignorant, they are apt to be seized with Surprise upon the smallest and most trifling Occasions, and in consequence hereof may be easily worked up into the Belief of Things being prodigious and supernatural, that are not only the regular but usual and constant effects of Natural Causes.

Agreeable hereunto, we find the Vulgar in all Ages extremely addicted to Superstition, and terrifying themselves with very common and ordinary Occurrences as the immediate effects of a Divine Interposition, or the Operations of certain inferior Spirits, who, either out of Good-will or Malice, but for the most Part the latter, were supposed to interest themselves; and have a great Hand in all human Affairs. Among the Antients, not only the Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, but even Thunder and Tempests were thought to be the work of some invisible Agents, and to have a constant and unavoidable influence on the

Actions and Fortunes of Mankind. Rules were framed, and Colleges of Men established, to examine these Phenomena, and determine the particular Events believed to be prognosticated by them. Thus Delusion and Imposture were brought into a regular System; and it became a Part of Mens Religion to believe the Deity either a wicked or a weak Being; one that either delighted in tormenting his Creatures himself, or else wanted sufficient Power to hinder others from doing it.

Encouraged by this success, another set of Juglers, started up, and imposed a new Cheat upon the World, endeavouring to persuade Men, that not only their Temper and Genius, but all the Actions and Occurrences of their Lives, and even the Time and Manner of their Death depended entirely upon the Revolutions and Aspects of the heavenly Bodies. Nothing was done here below that was not the effect of something that had been a doing over-head. But as it would signify little or nothing for us to know, that the Stars were a very understanding sort of People, and knew a great many Secrets, unless we had some Way of Fishing out their Meaning, and discovering what they would be at, it became necessary to invent some Scheme for that purpose. This the Judicial Astrologers have very generously supplied us with. And as far as hard Words and uncouth Terms of Art go towards making up a Science, they may contest the Palm with the most profound and abstracted among the Schoolmen. Nor are the Rogues wanting in Impudence enough to give us their Advices of what is to come, with as great certainty and Positiveness as our News writers do of what is past. To this Day the World is pester'd with whole Swarms of these ignorant and bold Impostors. There is not a Prince in Europe but what has his Nativity calculated by some one or other of them; and the Planets roll in their Orbits for no other purpose but to distribute Plagues and Famine, and produce Confusion and Bloodshed among the Inhabitants of this Earth.

But the most popular and prevailing Spirit of Superstition among us is the Wise and Pious Doctrine of Witches and Apparitions, which has been so industriously propagated for many Ages among the common People. Many a poor old Woman has suffered under the former Character, whose only Crime was Old-Age and Ugliness, accompanied perhaps with a little

(Price Three Half-Pence)

little M-Nature. In a Neighbouring Nation the whole Country was for some Years in a state of Hostility with their old Women on this score, and made Bonfires of them with the same eagerness that the Royalists roasted Rumps upon the Restoration. If any People of Sense and Reflection happened to doubt the Truth of any Feats said to be performed by those unfortunate Creatures, they were immediately run down as *Atheists* and *Infidels*, and forced to sit silent at the barbarous treatment of their Fellow-Mortals, under the penalty of having their Christianity called in Question. This gave encouragement to Idle and Malicious People to prosecute great Numbers of poor Wretches to Death. If a young Girl happened to turn Splenetic for want of a Husband, instantly she was bewitched, and never left Vomiting Hay, Buttons, and crooked Pins, till all the old Women in the Neighbourhood were either cruelly butchered, or their Lives made miserable, through the Odium of those wicked Arts imputed to them. And every perverse Boy, that had a mind to play the Truant, had no more to do but throw himself into Fits, and by that Means get abundance of Play at the expence of the Poor of the Parish.

Many a Melancholy instance might be given of Deceits and Rogueries of this kind, that have been fatal to the Lives and Reputation of Multitudes of ignorant People, and entailed lasting Disgrace upon their Families and Posterity. And these Deceits have been carried on with such Art and Contrivance, that Men of great Sense and Prudence have been frequently imposed upon by them, till some lucky Accident has discovered the Trick; which should make all others exceedingly cautious and reserved in their Belief of such Matters. And for this End I cannot forbear recommending to the more curious of my Readers an excellent Treatise on this Subject, written by a worthy Prelate, the present Bishop of Down and Connor, wherein they will see, from a great Number of unquestionable Facts, how easy it may be for cunning and Malicious People to Play a vast Number of extraordinary Pranks, without the Assistance of the Devil, or any other evil Spirit, but their own.

It is represented in Scripture as one of the greatest Woes of the wicked, *to Fear where no Fear is*; that is, where there is no real Danger, and consequently no just Cause of Fear. Yet there are a great many People in the World, whom it would be the height of Uncharitableness to rank in that Class, who are often thrown into the utmost Horror and Consternation with the imaginary Fears of Ghosts and Goblins. Mr. Locke has more than once observed, that this is in great measure owing to those early Prejudices instilled into the tender Minds of Children by Nurses and other idle Persons, who can find no other Device for Diverting a Child's Frowardness, than threatening it with a *Rav-head* and *Bloody-bones*. By this Means we are first rendered weak and timorous; and there is afterwards due Care taken that we should continue so, by those many edifying Stories of Spectres, Wafes, and Midnight Noises, that are the usual Fire-side Entertainments among the Servants and Children in a Winter's Evening. Many who have lived to see the Folly of their Fears on this Head, have yet never been able to free themselves from the Mechanical effect of them; but are every Day Subject to the Misfortune of being seized with Terrors they know to be vain and ridiculous, and plagued with such a rich Wildness of Invention as can transform the most common Objects, if seen in an imperfect and glimmering Light, into the most dreadful and astonishing Appearances. On the other Hand, there are not wanting some, who have engrafted these Errors into their Belief, and made it an Article of their Creed, that the principal Business of the Devil and other wicked Spirits is to frighten Mankind, and to Walk about in the Night Time, in horrible Shapes, that they may

have the Opportunity of attacking us alone and in the Dark.

As the Happiness of Mankind is as often interrupted by whimsical Distresses as real Afflictions, a kinder Office could not be done to many of our Fellow-Creatures than to beat these troublesome Notions out of their Heads. People of Sense, with whom they converse, should endeavour not only to reason, but rally them into a little Courage, and draw them by Degrees into such Places as seem most apt to excite dismal Images, and cloudy Apprehensions. They might then be brought to believe, that the Air is nothing so populous in Devils as is commonly imagined; and that we have as few Enemies abroad in the still Seasons of the Night, as in any Hour of the Day. And indeed if we rightly examine Things, we shall see much more Reason to dread the Devil's over-reaching us in a Market, then terrifying us in our Retirements; and be of Opinion, that he often appears in a *Hoop-Petticoat*, than a *Bears Skin*, and has done a great deal more Execution by shewing a *Laced-Shoe*, than his *Gloven-Foot*. Not to mention, that more *Evil Spirits* have frequently issued out of a *Bottle of Claret*, than are to be met with in any Church-Yard in his Majesty's Dominions.

Be these Impure Spirits as ill-disposed to the Human Species as they can, we may however depend upon it, that they would rather approach us with Blandishment and Gaiety than Horror and Ghastliness were they permitted to make their Appearance. If they acted, any otherwise, they would evidently betray the Interests of that *Kingdom of Darkness* with which they are in Alliance, and contradict all Rules of good Policy, a Crime we seldom use to lay to their Charge. Upon this Account I have always looked on the Ancient Hypothesis of Superstition, by which Earthly Damsels were spirited away to Verdant Bowers and Chrysal Palaces, to be made Concubines to Fairy Kings, to be much better imagined than those pale Ghosts, and monstrous Aspects, that are wrought into the System of *Demonology* now in Vogue, as it renders the Conduct of the Infernal Beings more consistent and of a piece with the common Notions we have conceived of their Cunning and Falmood.

But the most absurd thing in this whole Scheme of Delusion is the summoning up the Apparitions of Deceased Persons upon the most trifling, or no Occasions at all. A poor Girl dying of the *Green Sickness*, to be sure, has her Ghost seen walking in White by half the Unmarried Women in the Parish, who certainly conclude it to be a just Judgment on her Cruel Parents for not letting her Marry the Footman. And a close Monk, who has starved himself out of the World, must disturb a whole Neighbourhood, in order to discover to his Friends where he has hid his Money. But the Misfortune of it is, that the Man having been very reserved in his Life time, cannot be prevailed upon to speak after his Death. So that the People for whom he intended a good Turn, merely for not understanding the Intimations he gives them, are deprived of the Fruit of all the Pains he took both Living and Dead. And thus every fanciful Body that takes it in his Head, can possess a weak Multitude with an Opinion, that the departed Spirits of their Friends and Acquaintances are wandering about in Church Yards and other Solitary Places, with no other View that can be conjectured, than to frighten Women and Children out of their Wits.

I grant indeed, that upon some Emergencies, a Spectre may make its Appearance with a great deal of Discretion, and be employed upon very important Business. In the Days of Popery, the Priests, who always had a Competency of them under command, made them turn to very good Account, by converting all the Mischief they did to the Service of the Church. Nor was it an unfriendly Ghost to *Sempronia*, which, the other Night, in the shape of a Headless Man, gave her

her an Opportunity to Miscarry of a full-grown Child, in the Fifth Month after her Marriage with *Cornutus*. In such urgent Cases we may make Allowances for something Marvellous and Extraordinary; agreeable to the Old Rule in *Horace*;

Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus Vindictæ nodus Inciderit.

That there are both good and bad Spirits, is, I think, very plain both from Reason and Revelation, Nor will I dispute the Possibility of their assuming Airie Vehicles, and being employed by the Supreme Being upon some extraordinary Occasions; that being what we have frequent Instances of in the Sacred Writings. But as we have now a full and perfect Revelation of the Divine Will, and are to expect no other, there can be no longer any Room for this kind of Intercourse betwixt God, and his Creatures; but all such Stories must pass amongst those *Dreams and Lying Wonders*, that are so often and plainly foretold in the Scriptures. And on the other Hand, that the Almighty should suffer the Emissaries of Hell to have more Power than the Heavenly Beings, seems utterly inconsistent with those Attributes of Wisdom and Goodness, that are necessarily connected with our Idea of Omnipotence. The Spirits of the Damned, according to the Informations we have, enjoy no such Respite from their Torments as will allow them Leisure for such Visionary Exploits; and it can hardly be imagined, that the Souls of the Blest should have their Felicity suspended for such trivial Reasons as are commonly assigned. I am not for denying the thing in General, where good Cause can be shewn why the God of Nature should make use of Methods out of the ordinary Course of his Providence. But I think, every particular Instance is to be suspected, that does not carry with it evident Reasons for the Divine Interposition, as well as a bare Probability of the Fact. And on this Account it is just as weak and foolish for us to be uneasy about *Apparitions*, as it would be to live in the perpetual Terror of Earthquakes, Deluges, and Irruptions, which have been sometimes the Instruments of the Wrath of Heaven upon guilty Nations.

A Man of Religion and Virtue should, methinks, rather conceive Pleasure and Satisfaction, than Despair and Confusion from the Notion of his being surrounded with Spiritual Agents. For upon that Supposition he is always attended in his greatest Privacy, with so many Witnesses of that conscious Worth and Integrity, the Sense of which is so charming to an honest Mind in the Hours of Silence and Solitude, If we believe God to be a good Being, we may safely conjecture, that the Attendant Spirits of the Virtuous, if any such there be, will be rather our Guardians and Protectors, than the Means of terrifying and amazing us. We are not to think, that the *Father of Spirits*, who is always present with us, and governs the Intellectual as well as the Material Universe, will suffer Wicked and Malignant Beings to violate the Laws of Nature; purely to vex and torment others of his Creatures who are endeavouring to serve him in Spirit and Truth. Such Thoughts are extremely Irreligious, as well as Irrational; they not only affront and depress Human Nature, but are the highest Indignity that can be offered to the Deity, by the Natural Tendency they have to lessen our Opinion of his Goodness and Compassion, and to make us withhold much of that Blat Love and Reverence we always ought to pay to the Best, the most Gracious and Bountiful of all Beings.

I am

S & R,

Your very humble Servant.

Hibernicus.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Warsaw, October 10. That the King had issu'd and sent new Circulars to all the Palatinates, exhorting them to come to a speedy Resolution for the holding the Dyet, otherwise a Writ of Execution will be made against the Refractory. There is a Talk as if the Royal and Electoral Prince would shortly repair to this City with his Consort. The Ministers of the Protestant Powers have once more reminded his Majesty of the Promise he made them at Dresden; adding, That in case of Non-performance, they have Orders to withdraw *Protestando*; whereupon they were answer'd, That the General Dyet was near at Hand, wherein their Affair will be examin'd and debated.

The Court having at last resolv'd to grant Mr. Finch the Audience he had demanded. M. Dunin, Regent of the Kingdom, came to him on the 3d Instant by the King's Order, to whom he spoke as follows,

S I R,

As you have demanded an Audience of the King my Master, to deliver his British Majesty's Letter into his Hands, I have Orders to tell you, that in order to shew his Majesty's good Disposition to keep up the Friendship with his British Majesty, he will admit you to an Audience this Afternoon, at Four of the Clock.

I am also ordered by the King my Master to tell you, That it is hop'd you have already receiv'd your Orders in Consequence of the Letter the King has wrote to his British Majesty for recalling you; and that after having receiv'd your Recredentials, you will return to your Court, since the said Demand for recalling you cannot be desisted from.

The Answer of Mr. Finch to Mr. Dunin, was in this Manner

I Am very sensible of the Honour done me by his Polish Majesty, by permitting me to come to his Audience, but can assure you, I am so far from leaving Warsaw, that I have very strict Instructions from the King my Master to tarry here. As the King my Master could not expect such Compliments, hitherto unknown to his Britannick Majesty, his Intention is, having approv'd my Conduct to make Use of my Person, in Hope of soon bringing to a Conclusion, that fatal Affair, and repair in a Friendly manner, and by way of Negotiation, the Infraction of a solemn Treaty. I cannot without leave from the King my Master, take upon my self to remove from Warsaw, tho' I shall be truly proud to obey the Orders of his Polish Majesty. I hope, Sir, You'll let me know before hand, in what manner I am to be received at this Audience, to the end, that if my Reception is different from what is commonly granted to Ministers of Crown'd Heads of the like Character, or if you, Sir, do not think proper to inform me of that Matter, I may send an Account of it to the King my Master. I hope his Polish Majesty will give me leave to wait the ulterior Intentions of the British Court, before I can take a more decisive Resolution on a new Incident. I will forthwith dispatch a Cabinet Courier to the King my Master about this Matter.

To this the Regent reply'd,

S I R,

I Have no Orders to declare any Thing on that Head, but believe you'll be receiv'd in the same manner as is usual in private Audiences, I hope you will not pretend to any thing beyond the Intention of his Majesty. I will acquaint the King my Master with your Answer.

Upon this Mr. Finch dispatch'd a Courier, and has not yet had an Audience.

From Dantzick, October, 12. Letters by the last Post from Warsaw, say, the Generals of the Crown Army have resolv'd to march the Troops coming down

down from Vistula and Upper Poland, into our Territories, in order to Pillage and consume the Provisions thereof, with a View, as they pretend, to deprive the Foreign Troops which might come thither of the means of subsisting: Which Method they design to extend even to the Districts of Marienbourg and other Towns of Polish Prussia, as soon as ever they shall have Notice of the Motion of any Foreign Troops towards Poland.

From Madrid October 9. The Triple Alliance concluded at Hanover between the Kings of France, Great Britain and Prussia makes a great Noise at our Court, and has in some measure baulk'd certain Projects which were upon the Anvil. A Copy of this Treaty was read and examined, some Days ago, in a Privy Council which the King call'd for that very purpose at St. Ildefonso: The results of that Council are not yet publickly known, but they were sent this Morning by an Express to our Ambassador at Vienna. Mean while the Retitution of Gibraltar and Port Mahone seems now more remote than ever, since the Three abovesaid Powers are enter'd into a mutual Guaranty of the *Point uti Possidetis*. Besides, that the Imperial Court scruples to meddle any more with this Affair, and to interpose its good Offices therein with the King of Great Britain.

From Rome, October 6. The Count de Lagnasco, Envoy of Poland, solicites great Sums of Money from the Pope, in case of a Rupture with the Protestant Powers, but we are assured that 200,000 Crowns is the most he will have.

Hanover, October, 19. On the 11th. at Night the Ratifications of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Prussia, were Exchanged at this Place.

From Stockholm October 10. We see here Copies of a Letter, which, it is said, the King of Great Britain has wrote to the King of Sweden, bearing Date Sept. 24, containing in Substance, That his Swedish Majesty has, no doubt, been informed by his Minister at Hanover, of the Conclusion of a Treaty between the Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Prussia; that neither the Time, nor the Juncture of Affairs, had permitted the immediate publication of it; but that it should be shortly communicated to all the high Allies, as well of the Crown of Great Britain, as to those of France and Prussia; that his British Majesty leaves it to his Swedish Majesty's serious Consideration, whether as things now stand in Europe, a total Subversion of all the preceeding Treaties is not to be feared: Instances whereof are already to be seen in Poland and elsewhere; that it is known to all the World, what incredible Pains the King of Sweden have taken even at the Expence of their Lives, to relieve the Oppressed, and secure their Tranquillity; that his British Majesty did not question but the King and the Senate of Sweden would examine with Attention the Contents of this Treaty, and concur by all convenient Ways to procure the End propos'd thereby, which is the maintaining of the Treaty of Olivia and Westphalia; that his British Majesty hoped for a like Concurrence from the other Powers, to whom this Treaty shall be communicated; and that he forthwith expected a favourable Resolution on the Part of his Swedish Majesty.

L O N D O N, October, 19, 21.

(19) They write from Dantzick, that in case of a War, a Regiment of Cuirassiers is come into the Territories of that City, to raise Contributions, upon which the Magistrates have granted 6 Vessels with 10 Guns each; to lye on the Vistula, to oppose the Poles if they approach nearer.

Last Wednesday the Rev. Mr. Harrison being much reduced, and in Debt, put an End to a miserable Life, by strangling himself at the Rails of Dr. Compton, late Bishop of London's Tomb at Fulham.

(21) Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, October 16. His British Majesty having notified to our King by a Gentleman who arrived here the 13th. his departure for the Ghere, his Prussian Majesty has ordered every thing to be prepared for his Journey thither. Orders are sent, to keep the Troops in readiness for another review. Three Regiments of Foot and one of Dragoons are marched for Prussia, and will be followed by several others, in order to form a Camp about Tilitz, since it has been advis'd from Poland that the whole Crown Army is in full march towards the Weyssel. The new Levies are vigorously carried on throughout all his Majesty's Dominions, and all the Officers are ordered to have their Regiments Compleat by the close of this Month. The King's Edict has been renewed by which the Parents of such young Men as are gone from home for fear of being enlisted, are enjoined to make them return within a limited time on pain of forfeiting their right of Inheritance after their Parents decease.

From Edinburgh, Oct. 12. Notwithstanding General Wade has broke up his Camp at Inverness, because of the hard Weather, he continues to send Detachments to summon others of the Clans to bring in their Arms.

A Party of the Horse Guards is ordered to Richmond, to conduct his Highness Prince William Augustus to Leicester House, to morrow.

D U B L I N, October, 30.

Sometime last Week dy'd George Ram Esq; Member of Parliament for Goery, in the County of Wexford.

Saturday last being the Anniversary of the execrable Irish Rebellion, the same was celebrated here with the usual Solemnities. The Rt. Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of Clogher preach'd before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and the House of Lords, at Christ Church; as did also the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge at St. Andrew's before the House of Commons.

On Tuesday last the Petition of Sir Richard Mead, Bart. was heard in a Committee of the Whole House, against Arthur Stawell, Esq; complaining of an undue Election for the Town of Kinsale, it was determin'd in favour of Sir Richard.

And on Thursday came on the Case of — Bagnal and Jeffery Paul, Esqs; for Knight of the Shire for the County of Catherlogh, it was determin'd in favour of Jeffery Paul.

The same Day dy'd at his House in Caple-street, Charles Campbell, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newtown, in the County of Down.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

TH E Lands of Ballywolly, Cornelea, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq; will on Munday the First of November next, between Eleven and Two in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be expos'd to Sale by way of Cant, in the Whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row Dublin. Those who are minded to Buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, Dublin.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Let to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 6, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— *Quid rides mutato nomine?* —

HOR.

SIR,



O be born in IRELAND is usually looked upon as a Misfortune, to that Degree that People use the Phrase with as little Hesitation as they do any other Proverbial Expression. Yet I once knew a Gentleman, who said, He had the Honour to be born in Ireland; a saying I have always reflected on with a great deal

of Pleasure I think it nothing amiss, that we should reckon it an Honour to be born in any Country where it is a Happiness to live. And for that Reason the Natives of a Land of Liberty may justly put a Value on themselves on Account of the Place of their Birth. The great Apostle of the Gentiles, however mortified to the Ways of the World, and the Ostentation of Names and Titles, yet thought it in no wise unbecoming his Character to boast of his being *Free-born*. And though we in this Kingdom lie under many Inconveniencies, to which all Colonies are necessarily Subject, yet so long as we enjoy our present legal Constitution, our Country is a Land of Liberty and Happiness, and we may reasonably exult in a Privilege so few of our Neighbouring Nations have any Shadow of left.

For these Reasons, I persuade my self, the Ingenious Gentleman, who honours me with the following Letter, will not think, upon second Consideration, the Name HIBERNICUS too low an Appellation for any Author of this Nation, much less when affixed to Performances of so perishable a kind as those that have hitherto come from that Hand. As much as I am obliged to him for so extraordinary a Compliment, I cannot help thinking, that it would be unpardonable Weakness and Vanity in me to assume any of those Magisterial Characters he has recommended, and become the awkward Imitator of great Originals, which we humble Folks must be content to contemplate and admire at a mighty Distance.

But though I am not disposed to renounce a Title I was born to, I am still hopeful, that need not be any Argument with the Gentleman for discontinuing a Correspondence, which has already given me so

many agreeable Opportunities of entertaining the Publick a great deal better than I was capable of doing my self. His Letters will always be welcome upon whatever Subject he thinks fit. Nor will it be any Offence to my imagined Gravity for him to Laugh out a whole Paper whenever he will; since I am sure, Mirth, under such Management, cannot be justly Offensive to the most rigid Virtue alive, and may produce the same good Effects with Discourses of the most grave and serious Turn. Any Papers the Gentleman, or those Friends he mentions shall desire to communicate to the Publick through my Hands, if left with Messrs. Smith and Bruce on the *Blind-Key*, howsoever they are Directed, will always find their Way to

His very humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS

To HIBERNICUS

SIR,

IT is the general custom of those who Write Daily or Weekly Papers for the improvement of Mankind, to assume some Title significative of their design, when they make their first publick entry into the World. The great Man, whose immortal Lucubrations have been translated into most of the European Languages, appeared under the denomination of CENSOR of Great Britain: And most Authors of that Nature ever since, have imitated him in this respect, both in England and Ireland. For instance, not long since, we had one who set up with the pompous Title of DICTATOR: But I suppose he was sensible such an Employment was of too great importance to be continued long in the same Hands; and he laid down his Commission with great Modesty, even in a shorter Time than most of his Roman Predecessors.

You are now Sir, the only Magistrate of that kind among us; but you want a very material Part of your Patent, that is, a Magisterial Title: For to tell you the Truth on't, HIBERNICUS, after all, is only Latin for TEAGUE. I therefore make bold,

(Price Three Half-Pence)

as a Well-wisher of yours, to take on some sounding Name of Power, applicable to your Employment, out of regard to Fools, or (which is the same Thing) to the generality of the World, who pay the utmost deference to Emptiness, if set off with Titles, but despise Wisdom in a private Station, and under a Plebeian Name. Besides, both my Friends and I, who would be glad to Correspond with you, are at a loss how to do it, till you give us publick Notice of the Nature of your Office.

Were the Transmigration of Souls an Article of my Creed, I should be apt to Address you under the Name of CENSOR REDIVIVUS: But, as I am no Pythagorean, and besides have a good deal of National Spirit about me, it gives me more secret Pleasure to look upon you as a Native Author of Ireland.

Your Answer to these Doubts will highly oblige us; and if we find by your future Title, that you are a Marsefrate of a mixt and extensive Capacity, we shall then venture to communicate to you our Observations, and all our Complaints, on various Subjects, which we have hitherto been deterred from doing, because we did not know, whether you would vouchsafe to take under your Consideration, any other besides Moral Speculations. And we have always observed so much Gravity in your Writings, that (unless you give us some encouragement) we should blush as much, at sending you a Merry Letter, as the Romans did at Asking their Frolics before the austere Cato.

This leads me to another Piece of Advice, which I have been ruminating on, ever since your first appearance abroad, and which I find was hinted to you before by the Person who obliged the Publick with his agreeable Remarks on the *Franchises*.

You know Sir, that *Heracles* whined and cried in a Corner, at the Vices and Follies of Mankind, without having an Opportunity to walk away the least of them with all his Tears; because no Body was fond of coming to see his penitential Face. But *Democritus's* sneering Merry Looks, brought crowds to gaze at him, as they would have done at a diverting Mountebank: And when he had once gain'd that Point, by virtue of Satirical Hocus-Pocus, he very often made them insensibly swallow his Philosophical Pills, at the same Time that they thought he was ramming them down their Neighbours Throats.

I fancy if you would imitate his example, and run a little into the fashionable Humour of *Harlequin*, it would procure your Papers attention from a great many Persons, especially your *Pulvillo* and *Essence Men*, whom I observe taking them up, and laying them down again immediately on the *Coffee-House-Table*, as soon as they have smelt what they call musty Morality in the first Line, which perhaps they are afraid would give them the Vapours, or at least would disagree with the gentler Scents which they carry about them.

Winter is begun, at which Season it is very usual to pass away a tedious Evening in Asking Proverbs. What I have done in giving you these Advices, is no more than asking *Sus Minerva*; and in that Sense I hope you will excuse it,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

N. N.

S I R,

I Read lately one of *Signior Benedetto's* printed Bills, by which I find, that he has receiv'd encouragement from the Generous Persons of Note and Distinction in this City, for sixteen Concerts, at half a Guinea per Ticket.

There is a Friend of mine, who (without disparagement be it spoken) is near hand as good a Christian

as he, as staunch a Protestant, and as well affected to the present Government: A Man of extraordinary Learning, and exemplary Life; but reduced by unfortunate Accidents to the utmost degree of Poverty.

Since *Signior Benedetto* has received such ample favours from our liberal Nobility for his Songs, my Friend might expect almost as much Countenance to his Proposal, which I am going to mention, but as he is a Man of great Modesty, his demands are suitable to his Temper, as you will find by the following Advertisement that I have drawn up for him, which I beg you will make publick: And in serving my Friend, you will highly oblige,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

N. N.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE is a Gentleman of great Merit, Piety, and Learning, who having been accidentally reduced to the lowest ebb of Fortune, has been advised by his Friends to undertake for the benefit of himself, his Wife and several Children, to make sixteen weekly Prelections on the most important Points of Morality at the Place, Day, and Hour, which the Majority of his Subscribers shall think most convenient.

The Conditions are as follows.

Each Subscriber to pay 2 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hand, and the same Sum on the Day of the last Prelection.

If he can get 50 Subscribers in the Space of ten Years, he will give them gratis, an additional Prelection on the Mysteries of employing a plentiful income.

And tho' he has the Misfortune of being a M A N, and a N A T I V E of this Kingdom, yet he hopes to supply those defects by composing some of his Prelections in Italian for the Entertainment of Persons of a F A S H I O N A B L E Taste; and he will pronounce them with the softest Voice that N A T U R E will permit.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Dresden Oct. 12. On the 6th. in the Evening, the two American Princes lately intrusted in the Lutheran Faith, were baptized in one of our Churches. The Eldest was named Fredrick Christian, and the other Augustus Christian; and the Day before Yesterday they received the Sacrament, and set out Yesterday for Warsaw, by Order of the King.

Brussels, Oct. 22. Thursday last about 140 Persons, who accompanied the Arch-duchess Mary Elizabeth hither, were sent home to Vienna in 30 Waggon.

Paris, Oct. 19. Here has been lately printed and published the following Extract of the Genealogy of Lesinszky, drawn from the Orbis Polonus of Simon Okosky, printed at Cracaw in 1645. and of the Sovereigns of the World, printed at Paris in 1718.

The House of Leicnsky, of which King Stanislaus is, at this Time, the Head, is so ancient, that the Origin of the same, which goes back to the very Remote Ages, cannot well be fixed. The best Writers drew it from Moravia, where at first, it bore the Names of Wienawa and Persztien, and all agree that it was settled in Poland above 600 Years ago, where it was always looked upon, as one of the most illustrious and potent of that Kingdom.

It would require an entire Volume to contain all that could be said about the Genealogy, Alliances, and Illustrations of that House, but we will only give some

some few Passages which will not exceed the Bounds within which we should confine ourselves.

Philip de Perstin, or Perstin, made a great Figure, at the Court of Boleslaus, first King of Bohemia, towards the middle of the 10th. Century, particularly he very much countenanced Religion, and favoured it's Progress in a Country, where Darknes of Paganism continued a long time.

In the Year 1265, this Lord perform'd the Ceremony of espousing the Princess Dambrowka, Daughter of the King of Bohemia, for Micislaus Souveraign Duke of Poland, and conducted her to him at Gnesna, where Micislaus was baptised: As Perkin was very instrumental in introducing the Christian Religion in Poland the new Dutchess engaged him to stay at her Court. His Son Bosuta was made Bishop of Posenia in 1231. Since which that House has produced other Prelates; who poss'ed divers Sees with Distinction.

In 1234, the Count and Palatine Bronisus de Perstin, 1st d, like his Ancestors, with a Zeal for Religion, founded an Abbey of the Order of Citeaux in his little City Goscikow, in the Diocess of Posenia, which was called Paradise, which Name that Abbey has retained to this Day.

Here we might give a long List of Lords of that House, who became famous by their Virtue, and on whom were conferred the highest Dignities and Offices of the Kingdom, to whom might be added others, who made a bright Figure in Germany, Silesia, Moravia, &c.

From Ratisbon, Oct. 27. When the four Princes of Bavaria took Leave of the King and Queen, his Majesty made the following Presents, viz. To the Electoral Prince a Sword adorned with Diamonds, to the Value of 40000 Livres, and to each of his Brothers a Ring, Diamond Clasp for their Sleeves, and Buckles for their Shoes.

The Protestants in Languedoc are better treated than they have been; which 'tis supposed, is owing to the Intercession of his Britannick Majesty, and several other Protestant Powers in their Favour.

A Girl of Franche Comte, about 17 Years of Age, is come hither to solicit her Pardon from the King, because in a Vineyard near Bensancon, she kill'd another who had robb'd her of her Sweetheart.

The Flight of the Carthusian Fryars into Holland, and the Writings which they have publish'd for their Justification still make a great Noise here, and 'tis given out that 40 Ecclesiasticks of another Order have followed their Example.

From Paris October 24. On the 17th in the Evening King Stanislaus came incognito to Fontainebleau, and the Privy-Council being then sitting, the King broke it up for a little while to receive this Prince, who went afterwards into the Queen's and the Duke's Apartment till the Council rose, and at half an Hour past Nine at Night this Prince was conducted to Bourbon by the Duke's Equipage, four Pages carrying the Flambeaux, and a Detachment of the Life Guards.

From Lisbon October 14. The Marriage of the Prince of Brazil with the Infanta of Portugal, was declared here the 9th Instant, upon which Occasion Te Deum was sung in the Patriarchal Church, the Patriarch officiating, their Portuguese Majesties, returning to the Palace, received the Compliments of the Nobility and other Persons of Distinction. Illuminations and other publick Rejoycings were ordered throughout this City the three succeeding Days.

From Hanover, October 12. The King accompanied by Prince Fredrick, will set out early to-morrow Morning for the Ghore, whether most of the Lords and Ladies that design to go a Hunting are gon before.

The Duke of Wolfenbuttel will not come hither by reason the Ceremonial for his reception could not be settled.

Baron Spaar Envoy extraordinary of the King of Sweden, who has been to make a Tour to Cassel, re-

turn'd hither on Monday last, and will set out to-morrow on his return to London.

The Baron Van Wallenroth, Envoy of the King of Prussia, sets out likewise to-morrow Morning for Berlin.

Count Staremberg, the Emperor's Ambassador, will go to Hambourg during the King's Absence.

Monseur le Cocq, Envoy of the King of Poland, will at the same Time make a Trip to his Estate in Saxony.

Mynheer Hop Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, will follow the Court on Tuesday next.

The Lord Finch, who arrived here upon the 9th in the Morning, had the Day before, the Misfortune to be overturned in his Coach in the Water but without doing him any Harm.

DUBLIN, November 6.

Last Saturday being the Anniversary of the Prince of Wales's Birth Day, Mr. Malcolm Batchelor of Arts in Trinity College made an excellent Speech on that Occasion, before his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Dublin, the B. of Clogher Vice-Chancellor of the said College, the B. Ralpho, the B. of Limerick, the Provost, Vice-Provost, Fellows and Schollors of that University. His Speech was unanimously approved, and the Provost return'd him the Thanks he deserv'd.

Thursday last being the Birth Day of the Glorious and Immortal memory of K. William, it was observ'd with the usual solemnity. My Lord Carteret dined at the Throise where there was a Sumptuous Feast, and Abundance of Loyal Healths were Drank, His Majesty King George, the Prince, Princess, and all the Royal Family, &c. At Night was Acted the celebrated Play of Tamerlane, my Lord being Present. And Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Gun Powder Plot and of the happy Deliverance of these Nations from Popery and Slavery, by the arrival of his said late Majesty in England for our Rescue, it was observ'd with all the Joy suitable so great and glorious an Occasion. My Lord Lieutenant went in State to Christ Church, and there was an excellent Sermon Preach'd by the Rt. Revd. Father in God the Bishop of Killalla; as did also the Revd. Archdeacon Hamilton before the House of Commons at St. Andrews; both Nights concluded with Illuminations and all other demonstrations of Joy.

The Assize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	Household	Loaf	17 Oun o Drachm
Fourpenny			4 R. 04 Oun o Dr.
Six-penny			6 P. 06 Oun o Dr.
Twelve-penny			12 P. 12 Oun o Dr.

There are four British Packets due this Night.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Lands of Ballywolly, Cornelea, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Ban-jor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenfon Esq; will on Munday the First of November next, between Eleven and Two in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be exposed to Sale by way of Cant, in the Whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row Dublin. Those who are minded to Buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, Dublin.

WH F R E A S I have for some Time declined taking Boarders, This is to acquaint all my Friends and other Persons, that I do again entertain Young Gentlemen, and continue to Teach as formerly, next Door to the Coach and Horses in Big Strand Street, Dublin.

John Shaw, A. M.

N. B. Besides Humanity, Young Gentlemen may be taught Writing and Cyphering, French, Musick and Dancing, by the ablest Masters in this City.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Gizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykas, Felt-maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Demi Beavers, and Cañors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just Imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, either English or Irish.

WHEREAS, John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast-officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaulted by several Persons as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assaultants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: These are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforesaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds; and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

AND Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast officer, was stab'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is wrongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to prevent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within our Months from the Date hereof.

August 10th, 1725. Custom House Dublin.

James Forth,



SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Opera or for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing,

cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweet-

er and cleanes than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. *N. B.* We has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleansing and seowering the Teeth, &c.

Just Publish'd.

PROPOSALS for Printing, by Subscription, *Dictionnaire Oeconomique*: Or the *Family Dictionary*. Containing, I. The most experienc'd Methods of improving Estates and preserving Health, with many approv'd Remedies for most Distempers of the Body of Man, Cattle and other Creatures, and the best Means of attaining long Life. II. The most advantageous Ways of Breeding, Feeding and Ordering all Sorts of Domestick Animals, as Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, Silkworms, &c. III. The different Kinds of Nets, Snares and Engines for taking all Sort of Fish, Birds, and other Game. IV. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening, Husbandry, Soils and Manures of all Sorts; the Planting and Culture of Vines, Fruit-Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, Flowers, and their several Uses; the Knowledge of Foreign Drugs, Dics, Domestick and Exotick Plants and Herbs, with their specifick Qualities and medicinal Virtues. V. The best and cheapest Ways of providing and improving all Manner of Meats and Drinks; of preparing several Sorts of Wines, Waters and Liquors for every Season, both by Distillation and otherwise: Of preserving all kind of Fruits as well dry as liquid, and making divers Sweetmeats and Works of Sugar, and other profitable Curiosities, both in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts of Housewifery. VI. Means of making the most Advantage of the Manufactures of Soape, Starch Spinning, Cotton Thread, &c. VII. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals, injurious to Gardening, and rural Oconomy; with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils. VIII. An Account of the several Weights, Measures &c. of Metals and Minerals, with their Preparations and Uses. IX. All Sorts of Rural Sports and Exercisiss, conducing to the Benefit and innocent Enjoyments of Life; as also, Painting in Miniature, and divers other Arts and Terms of Art explain'd, for the Entertainment and Amusement of Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. X. The whole illustrated throughout with very great variety of Figures, for the readier understanding and practising of the Things to which they belong.

Done into English from the Second Edition, lately printed at Paris, in two Vol. m., Fol. written by M. Chomell. With considerable Alterations and Improvements. Revised and Recommended by Mr. R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.

The UNDERTAKER proposes as follows.

I**T**HAT the Book, containing 295 Sheets, shall be printed on the same Paper and Letter with the Proposals and Specimen, and shall be well corrected. II. That the Price to Subscribers shall be 1 l 10s. each Sett, bound in 2 Vol. and Lettred on the Back, half to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, the other on the Delivery of the Book. III. That the Subscribers Names shall be printed before the Book. IV. That it shall be put to Press as soon as 200 are subscrib'd for, and finish'd with all possible Expedition.

N. B. It was printed in London at Two pence per Sheet, and cannot be sold here for less than 2 l 12 s. so 'tis hop'd the cheap Price it is now propos'd at will encourage Gentlemen to subscribe. *Proposals* are given gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertaker, Mr. John Chantry, at his House opposit the Watch House, the North-side of College Green, by most of the Booksellers in Dublin, and by Mr. George Bennet Bookseller in Cork.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 13, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Ut Sunt Divorum, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo, Virorum.

LILL. Gram.

SIR,



HERE can be Nothing more reasonable, than in Disputes of any Kind to hear all Parties. It seems that one of my late Papers has given a good Deal of Offence to the learned Gentleman that writes me the following Letter. Though I cannot see any Reason, from the Arguments he advances, for altering my Opinion, yet I am willing to let my Readers see the utmost that can be urged against it, desiring them however to suspend their Judgment in this weighty Controversy, till they have seen a Reply which I am preparing with all the Expedition a Subject that requires so much Reading will permit.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,

WHEN I Read your Letter in the last Saturday's Journal, I was not a little surprized to find Wonder, and it's most extraordinary Objects treated in so ridiculous a Manner. Not that I think it improper to apply ridicule to the gravest Subject, that being the best test to distinguish Truth from imposture: But Wonder and Amazement, properly first gave rise to Devotion, and is near allied to Curiosity; which begets Knowledge, and is therefore admitted to Respect.

The Appearance of Spirits and such Airy Beings, seems to be an Opinion which a Man thoroughly Orthodox, cannot safely reject. This I shall endeavour to prove from the Fathers and other unquestionable authorities.

If the argument from universal consent has any weight, it is certain Nothing deserves more to be ranked in the Class of innate principles than this Opinion does: For none has been more universally received in all Ages and Countries, than that of the existence of Spirits, and their frequent Appearance, and Conversation with Mankind: Especially in those Countries where Men have been longest guided by the Light of natural Reason, where their Understandings have been least detached by human Learning or vain Philosophy: ever designing Men found Profit or obtained Power from the prevalency of their Doctrines; whilst the World was blessed with Simplicity of Manners, and People thought and acted according to the Dictates of pure Nature.

That impure Spirits should in Policy approach us with Blandishment and Gayety, I entirely agree with you in, and that they actually do so, is manifest from the following Authors, who were undoubtedly great Lights in those Dark Ages, and some of them had their Knowledge at the second or third Hand, from the Fountain Head. As for Hobgoblins and all frightful Apparitions I freely give them up.

St. Ambrose writes, that the Antediluvian Giants were begot by the Angels upon Women, and that their fall was owing to that filthy Copulation. St. Chrysostom, that Women not only pulled Men but Angels down from Heaven. Lactantius says, that the Devil had Power given him upon Earth from the Beginning, for which Reason, when Mankind multiplied, providence sent Guardian Angels to protect them, but that subtil deceiver made use of Women to defile those Angels. Justin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian impute the Angels fall to their Terrestrial Amours. St. Augustin thinks it cannot be doubted but that the Fauni and Satyri vulgarly termed Incubi, lusted after Women, and gratified those Lusts in Bodies put on for that Occasion, that there were certain Demons among the Gnauls by them called Dusi (from whence according to Vossius, and other eminent Critics, we have the familiar Name of Duce) who daily attempted and committed that Uncleannefs. Pope Innocent the VIII. in a Decretal Epistle. Commands his Inquisitors to execute their Office on certain Heretical Women, who suffered themselves to be defiled by Demons, both Succubi and Incubi. A grave and learned Author Answers the Objectish, that

(Price Three Half-Pence)

that some make, of the impossibility that Spiritual Beings should converse with Women after the Manner of Corporeal Beings, in the ordinary Way of Generation, thus (I beg leave to give it in his own Words, as well for fear of spoiling his excellent Sense, by a bad Translation, as to give my ingenious Friends in Dublin College, an Opportunity of shewing their Parts to their inquisitive Female Acquaintance: *Dæmones non solum cum mulieribus coire possent, sed etiam filios vere homines procreare, non virtute proprii seminis, quod nullum ex se ipsis habent sed op' alicujus hominis, quod isti Marius turpiter Succubantes acceperunt acceptumque seminis incubantes infundunt, ita ut August. De trinitate ait) disponente Deo, ne fit ille qui nascitur filius Dæmonis, sed filius illius hominis a quo semen acceptum est.* He goes on and says, that evil Angels delight in Carnal Objections, only out of envy to the Happiness and Good of Mankind, and not out of any sense of Pleasure they have in sensual Enjoyments.

I would not have your Fair Readers imagine, that I have mentioned these Passages with a View of being severe upon the Sex, as if all the Misery of Men and Angels, were owing to their Delusions. No, I always endeavour to lean as light on them as possible. The principal and most obvious Inference that can fairly be drawn from those Quotations, is, the irresistible power of Beauty, which conquers Men and Angels.

We are told that formerly Pagan Ladies often proved Pregnant by Mars, Jupiter, Pan, and some other Amorous Deities, the Nymph to be sure was surpris'd by the God, in some remote Shade or Fountain, and forced after much vain Resistance to an unwilling Embrace. Nor could this be a contrivance to excuse the Effect of a guilty Passion for some Mortal Lover, for Demigods and Heroes above the rank of Men, were the constant Issue of those Rapes. How much more then may we suppose that Demons (envious and malicious Beings) take pleasure in the Spoils of Innocence and Beauty. For my part, I don't question, but many a poor Lady that has lost her Reputation by a Dirty Footman, has been deluded by one of these Airy Ravillers disguised in a Livery.

I am of the R^{vd}. Prelates Opinion, That Demons (unless they be very unnatural ones indeed) do not much converse with the Old and Ugly. By what I can Observe. Women in such circumstances are generally as virtuous as any of the Sex. Nature has too well secured their Reputation from the Malice of those Invisible Gullants; as a learned Judge declared upon the Bench, *There are none but Young Women Witches now a days.* I could produce numerous Quotations out of Sacred and prophane Authors, where Charms, Enchantments, and Incantments, are charged upon the Young and Handsome; Terms never applied with any Elegance or Propriety to Matrons above Forty Five. I appeal to every unprejudiced Person, whether ever he perceived any Magick in the Tongue or Eyes of a Great Grandmother. One thing is Remarkable as to Married Women, that few Births or Miscarriages of theirs, either in Pagan or Christian times, have been imputed to these Supernatural Operations, unless the Husband had been a' sent in War, or on some other Occasion for Nine Months successively, as it happened in the case of Amphitryon: however I think Jupiter asked a little oddly in that Matter, to assume a Shape that nothing but his Omnipotence could make him agreeable in. Whether Matrimony secures Women from the Attacks of those malicious Incubi, as Old Age does, by the safety it gives Reputations; or whether the Guardianship of those Demons ceases, when the Rites of Marriage are performed, I shall not take upon me to determine. But this I must say, that if the above Hypothesis be true, it is the highest Prudence and Virtue in every young Lady, when she comes to the Age of Maturity, to change her Guardian, I mean her De-

mon, for a Husband. I could never blame one that has been kept waiting, by the Cruelty or Neglect of Parents, till Sixteen; if to avoid the Danger of such unnatural Embraces, she threw herself into the Arms of the first Mortal Man that asked her. Consider, how perilous must the Condition of a Maid be, that carries her Enemy along with her wherever she goes, he waits upon her in her most private Retirement, whether at her Toilette or Devotion, nor Locks nor Masks can hide her from him, he hovers over her Bed, sees every Motion, and knows every Thought that heaves her, swelling Bottom, he in the mean time always watching a lucky Moment to undo her. I tremble when I think of the fatal Consequences.

It were to be wished indeed, that to prevent any future unnecessary Consumption of Old Women the Interpreters of our Law would restore the Act against Witchcraft to its true and Genuine Signification: That hereafter the Punishment may be inflicted on such, as by Patching, Ogling, smiling, Glancing, and such like Mischievous and Diabolical Artifices, endeavour to torment and destroy his Majesty's Male People. This is a growing Evil, and ought to be timely prevented. The Town is every Day filling with Young Witches. Unless some are made Examples of soon, it will not be safe to go to Church or Play House, without a Wife, or some such Spell or Antidote about one. But because Compassion often prevents the execution of Laws that are very Penal; I humbly propose a milder Punishment for this Offence, As in some Countries a Man that Debauches a Virgin, is obliged to Marry her himself, or give her such a Portion as may provide her a suitable and convenient Husband; So in the other Case, where any Woman has been found Guilty of such wicked Practices, she might be obliged to Marry the Man; or to use other proper Means to restore him to his former Health and Tranquillity, at the Election of the injured Person; Provided always, she be not actually under Cover at the time of the Offence committed.

I am

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

ACADEMICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Boston Sept. 20. We have certain Advices from the Eastward, that the Indians have taken two Fishing Vessels, and kill'd eight Men, and carried away a Boy. Last Wednesday they kill'd a Man at Quocheca, and shot another down and scalpt him, who is yet alive, and like to do well; they carried away two Boys at the same time, one of which is since found cut to Pieces, and his Head off: It is thought they are Canada Indians, and will give Quarter to none but Children.

Vienna, Oct. 17. The Duke of Richlieu Ambassador of France notified some Days ago, that he had got all ready for making his publick Entry next Sunday, if the Emperor approved of it. Whereupon his Imperial Majesty sent him Word, he wished it might be delay'd till the Return of the Court from the Palace of Favorita, to the Imperial Palace in this City. Yesterday Morning Count Coningsbeck set out for the Court of Madrid, where he is to reside with the Character of Ambassador of the Emperor. Mr. Strotzy will also repair shortly to Portugal, with that of Resident.

Paris, Nov. 3. The Court has receiv'd Advice by an extraordinary Courier from Rome, of the Death of Cardinal del Giudice, Dean of the Sacred College, Cardinal Paulucy succeeds him as Dean.

From

From Brussels, November, 11. Yesterday arrived the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, and Prince Ferdinand his Brother, the Elector of Cologne and his Brother the Bishop of Ratisbon, are expected against To-morrow Night.

Warsaw, Oct. 18. Mr. Finch, Minister of Great Britain, has hir'd the House of Ripinsky, and designs to remove thither next Month, Ministers are expected here from France and Sweden.

Lis' on, Oct. 11. Two Days ago was publish'd in this City the Conclusion of the Marriages of the Prince of Brazil, with Mary Ann-Victoria, Infanta of Spain and the Infanta Dona Maria with the Prince of Austria.

Madrid, Oct. 16. Here is Advice from Gibraltar, that seven Transports got lately into that Port with two English Regiments, whereby the Garrison of that Place consists of four Regiments.

Madrid, Oct. 18. Colonel Stanhop, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, appears but seldom at Court. 'Tis said that the Distance he keeps is owing to the Discovery he has made of some Designs of the Spaniards upon Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

From Warsaw, Oct. 27. The Declaration lately made by the King and Senate says, among other things, ' That it were greatly to be wish'd, that the Foreign Powers would not meddle with the Affairs of Poland, since Poland does not meddle or make with those of other Nations, tho' often requir'd.

Turin, Octob. 24. The young Count de Harrach, the Emperor's Minister is daily expected here. The Partisans of the House of Austria in that Country flatter themselves that he will bring over our Court into the Imperial and Spanish Interest.

From Paris Nov. 7. The Lieutenant General of Police has sent for the Butchers of this City, and ordered them to sell their best Meat at seven Pence the Pound, the next to be at six, and the Course at four, or that he would otherwise allow the Graziers to come and sell Meat in this City.

From the Hague, Nov. 6. Our East India Company daily expect the Return of five of their Ships, which have been kept off some time by tempestuous Weather. They have lost (as the Letters say) near half of their Crews since they have been out; but their Cargos are exceeding rich, being computed at no less than Eight Millions of Florins.

Petersburg, Oct. 16. We are inform'd that the young Sophy, who now is at Isfahan, designs to send hither shortly a new Embassy, for renewing with our Empress the Treaty heretofore concluded with the late Emperor.

From Petersburg Oct. 4. Great Magazines are still erecting at Riga and Mittau, which makes People conjecture that there is a Design to form a considerable Army in Livonia and Courland next Spring.

From Hanover, Oct. 30. A Courier arriving at the Gohr from Warsaw on the 26th, my Lord Townsend concern'd about his Dispatches with the Ambassadors of France and Prussia, and next Day Expresses were sent both to Paris and Berlin. We are assured that the Conference was about proper Measures to reduce the Poles to Reason; and that it was therein resolved to send the Troops which are to be furnished by France and England, towards Poland, thro Saxony and Silesia, in order to join those of Prussia with the more Ease, and to convince the Grandees of Poland, that the Allies are weary of their Delays to give Satisfaction to the Protestants.

L O N D O N, October, 23, 26, 28, 30. And November, 2, 4.

(23) From Poland that the King made a Magnificent Dinner for all the Foreign Ambassadors, and at Night was a Ball.

The Hopes of adjusting the Differences with the Protestants, encreases upon the King's declaring that the Dyet shall be opened the 6 Instant.

'Tis reported that 30000 Russians are marching towards Courland.

(26) This Day several Prisoners were examined about Enlisting Men for the Pretender, being seized at the Tower.

Foreign Letters say, the Court of France demands of the Poles, that King Staoislaus be restored to his Estate, and that all the Revenues Due to him be paid since he was kept out of it. And that the Emperor has sent to the Grandees of Poland that he will not Engage in any War on their Account.

On Sunday at three in the Afternoon, died suddenly at his House in Gerard Street, the Rt. Hon. Charles Whitworth, Lord Whitworth, and Baron of Gallway in the Province of Conaught, in the Kingdom of Ireland, so created in 1720.

We hear, that their Excellencies the Lords Justices have order'd an Estimate to be prepared of the Wages and Provisions for the 10000 Men design'd for the Sea-Service for the Year ensuing. And that

His Majesty has been pleas'd to continue Mr. David Gregory for a Year longer, to be Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford; and also to continue the Revd. Mr. Harris a Year longer in the same Quality at Cambridge.

(28) Last Tuesday came in a Dutch Post advising from Warsaw, that the King of Poland has sent Letters to the Senators to return and consult about Opening the General Dyet. Mr. Finch waits for the French and Swedish Ministers to assist him in obtaining a Publick Audience.

From Hanover, that the King of Prussia is not expected, by reason the King is returning from the Ghere, where a Fire happened and burnt the inside of the King's House there. His Majesty intends to set out for England in November.

Part of General Wade's heavy Baggage is arriv'd by Sea from Scotland; the General himself being very suddenly expected.

Several Irishmen said to be listed here for Recruits for an Irish Regiment in the Spanish Service, and confin'd in the Tower, with the Officers, were examin'd at the Secretary's Office, and remanded into Custody.

Spelman, brought from Lis' on, hath also been examin'd concerning the robbing the Exchequer, and sent back into the Custody of a Messenger.

(30) Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from the Ghere that the Duke of York was arriv'd there, and that the King assists in Council 3 Days in a Week about the Affairs of Poland, and has order'd the Lord Townshend to Confer with the French and Prussian Ambassadors about the Measures to be taken to bring the Grandees of Poland to Reason.

From Hambourg, that the Czariana has order'd her Troops in Courland to be augmented, in order to be in a condition to help the Prussians if there should be a War in Poland. And that the Primare made a Ball for several of the Grandees, and sent for the Prussian and Dutch Ambassador to be present.

From Spain, that the King had order'd his Forces to be encreased in the Frontiers of France, and is casting a large Train of Artillery at Barcelona, &c. to serve in the War against France, which is like to happen.

From Poland, that Mr. Finch will stay at Warsaw till he has publick Audience.

Last Tuesday the Pardon for the Lord George Murray, Brother to the Duke of Athol, who was formerly an Ensign in the Earl of Orkney's Regiment, concern'd in the Rebellion of Preston, pass'd the Sales.

(2) Yesterday came in a French Post, advising from Paris, that the Army is order'd to be augmented on the Frontiers of Spain.

They write from Philadelphia, that they had an Account there from Jamaica, that the Inhabitants of New Spain have deposed their Viceroy, and declared for a free Trade, &c. and in order to strengthen themselves had got together an Army of 60,000 Men.

(4) From Hanover, of the 6th Instant N. S. That the King was thrown by his Horse as he was Hunting, but received no Hurt, and that he would come to Hanover the 15th to prepare for his return to England.

And this Day the Lords of the Admiralty order'd 4 Men of War and the Yacht to sail immediately for Holland to wait for the King, and Sr. Charles Wager to Command them.

From Vienna, that the Emperor has sent a Letter to the Czariana at Muscovy to improve his interest at that Court.

From Rome, that Cardinal Alberoni is declared chief Minister and protector of the Affairs of Spain.

From Warlaw, That several of the Senate are arrived there, to hold the General Dyet.

Andrew Doyle Esq; is made Major and Captain in the Regiment commanded by the Hon. Col. Lucas, at present in the West Indies.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.

On Saturday last was Publish'd, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, a Proclamation promising a Reward of 100 l. for discovering the Author of a False, Scandalous, and Malicious, Libel, called, *Wisloms Defeat*; provided the Discovery be made in two Months.

Last Week Capt. Jones, and one Mr. Nugent, Son to the Hon. Coll. Nugent, fought at Lucas's Coffee House, the latter was kill'd on the Spot.

The Rev'd George Allcock is Married to Mrs. Mary Downes, Second Daughter of the Bishop of Meath.

We have an Account, that the Rt. Revd. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, has sent up the Sum of 500 l. to the Board of First Fruits, in Dublin, towards purchasing Glebs, for the poor Clergy of this Kingdom, that most want them.

On Monday last Edward Thompson Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, left this Kingdom in order to go for London.

On Sunday last departed this Life, at his House at Mount-Evan, the Rt. Hon. Arthur, Lord Viscount Loftus of Ely.

The same Day dy'd William Worth Esq; at Rathfarnham, in the 27th. Year of his Age. He was Married last August to Mrs. Jane Saunders, of the County of Wexford, a Lady of a Considerable Fortune.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	Household	Loaf	17 Oun 3 Drachm
Fourpenny			4 P. 05 Oun 4 Dr.
Sixpenny			6 P. 08 Oun 2 Dr.
Twelve-penny			13 P. 00 Oun 4 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOLEN from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of this Instant November 1725. one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scallop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sposon for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sposon, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyse in Chequer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchbarn's Dublin, shall have 2 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd. And all Gold-Smiths and others are desired to Stop the same.

JUST Publish'd, by R. Notris, at the Indian Queen in Dames Street, the Second Part of that celebrated Novel, *THE PRUDE*.

THE Lands of Graystown and Burn-Church-Court, about 1200 Acres, Situate and lying in the Barony of Slewardagh and County of Tipperary, the Estate of William Roe of Roegreen in the said County Esq; to be set from the first Day of May next, either in the whole or in Parcels, for 21 or 31 Years, or for 3 Lives without or with Renewals for ever, whereon is a good Slate House, Cattle and out Offices convenient thereunto, most of the said Lands well divided into Parks and Meadows, and well inclosed with Quick-Set-Hedges. Whereon are 2 very good Fairs Yearly, on 29 of June, and 25 of November, 4 Miles distant from Cashel, 4 from Thurles, 8 from Clonm., 1 from Killenal & the Coal Pits, and 12 from Kilkenny. There is a large Comonage belonging thereto, which is Pasturable, whereon is good Turf, and other Conveniences; the aforesaid Lands are all well watered. Whoever is desirous to treat for the same may Enquire of the said William Roe at Roegreen aforesaid near Cashel, or of William Haming Attorney at Cashel aforesaid, who are ready to shew any Person the Lands, and treat with them for the same.

THE Manfon House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improv'd, and pleasantly Situated by the River Obegg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Burtivant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton, Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybegg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

WHEREAS John Briscoe Esq; Coast-surveyor and Mr. Thomas Ellis, Coast-officer, were on Tuesday the 10th of August last, about the Hour of One at Night, assaulted by several Persons, as they the said Briscoe and Ellis were in the Execution of their Duty, at or near the Warren-house upon the Strand; and whereas the said Briscoe receiv'd a Shot from one of the said Assailants, in the Top of his Boot, which also wounded his Horse: These are to declare, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue will give a Reward of Twenty Pounds Sterling, to any Person (except the Man who shot at the said Briscoe) who shall discover any one or more of the said Offenders, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice; and that if any Person concerned in the said Assault (except the Man who shot as aforesaid) shall discover any one or more of his Accomplices, so as that he or they may be brought to Justice, the Person making such Discovery shall have a Reward of Twenty Pounds and his Pardon, provided the said Discovery be made within Four Months from the Date hereof.

AND Whereas on Wednesday the First of this Instant September, between the Hours of Eleven and Three, a Horse belonging to Mr. William Roberts, Coast-officer, was stab'd in thirteen Places, of which Wounds he died; and whereas it is strongly presumed, that this barbarous Action was committed to prevent the Execution of the said Roberts's Duty; these are to declare, that the said Commissioners do promise a Reward of Ten Pounds to any one who shall discover the Person, or Persons concern'd in stabbing the said Horse, so that he, or they, may be brought to Justice, provided the said Discovery be made within four Months from the Date hereof.

James Forth.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 20, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Humanius est deidere Vitam, quam deplorare; adijce, quod de humano quoque genere malius meretur
qui videt illud, quam qui luget.*
SENeca.

SIR,



Have seen in some of your former Papers a large Essay upon Laughter, which gave me very good Hopes of your favourable Attention to a very heavy Complaint I have to make of some Grievances I labour under, arising from a Cause of a very opposite Nature, and productive of widely different Effects.

There is an unaccountable Humour that prevails among some Persons professing an extraordinary Degree of Devotion and Piety, of not only banishing out of their own Conversation every thing of Mirth and Gaity, but imposing a dismal Countenance, and a reserved, if not sullen Behaviour, upon all their Acquaintance, as the sole Condition of enjoying any Share in their good Opinion. A cheerful Temper is with them a Mark of Want of Grace; and let a Man shew all manner of Wickedness as much as he can, he shall never be thought sufficiently sorrowful for his Sins, unless he puts his Companions to the Trouble of repenting for them as well as himself.

It has been my Misfortune to reside for some time, in the Quality of Chaplain, with a very Honourable and Religious Family, but unhappily far gone in this Distemper, which has given me the more uneasiness as I have always been my self of a contrary Disposition. Nature has bestowed upon me a florid Look, and a cheerful Aspect, and neither the Pleasures nor Studies of my Youth have been violent enough to make me pass for a more elderly grave Person than I really am. For this Reason all my Endeavours to gather the Muscles of my Face into a Form that may render me acceptable to the Family, have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Not but that the Melancholy Circumstances I am in, have had already a very remarkable Effect on my Countenance, and thrown a good deal more of this Outside Sanctity into my Visage, than ever I expected to have been Master of. However all this is not sufficient; a Man must look like one of the *Fops* of the Church, before his Piety can be approved by those I am concerned with. If the customary Gloom which my Brow has

contrasted since I came among them, happens at any time to be a little dissipated, I am immediately thought not to behave my self suitably to the Sacred Character with which I am invested. A harmless Jest is sure to be retorted by reminding me of the Account I am one Day to give of every idle Word. And a free Laugh would go near, in their Opinion, to entitle me to Degradation.

In all other Respects I have no manner of Reason to be dissatisfied with my Condition. I am not treated as I know several Gentlemen of my Coat are in some other Families. There are no Injunctions laid upon me in Relation to *Custard* and *Tart*. All the Servants are taught to look upon me as One they have no Right to be familiar with; by which means I am enabled to preserve an exact Neutrality among them, and support my Character, without incurring the Neglect or ill-will of any of them. I am not under any Necessity of currying Favour even with the Butler. On all these Accounts, I think it my Duty to try all the Ways I possibly can to please so kind a Patron. I have fasted my self to a Skeleton, and am always provided with a sufficient Quantity of Sour Small Beer, to give me the greater Air of Mortification. Yet notwithstanding all the Pains I am at, there still remains so many unrelenting Features in my Face, that I almost begin to despair of ever acquiring the Character of one Grave and Serious enough for a Clergyman, unless I should make Love to my Lady's Gentlewoman, whose Person and Temper are both admirably well calculated not only for putting a Man in Mind of his latter End, but making him wish for it too. But as I have known several Gentlemen in my Station fall under some Inconveniencies by this Method, I do not think, it would be altogether so prudent in me to fall in with this sort of Expedient.

Unfortunate as I am, in being thus esteemed a Person of too much Levity, and Suppleness of Temper, there are none that know me can reproach me with anything Immoral or Profane. And if I know my own Heart, I am so far from having the least Aver-sion to Piety and Devotion, that there is nothing in the World affords me greater Joy, than that God has permitted such an Intercourse betwixt him and his Creatures, and given them such great Encouragement to carry it on. It gives me unspeakable Pleasure, at the proper Seasons, to retire from the World, and offer to

my Creator the silent Sacrifices becoming a Man and a Christian. Nor am I less pleased, when I observe my Fellow-Creatures joining together with me in the same Acts, in the publick Worship and Offices of the Church. In all this I can be sufficiently Satisfied without carrying foul Weather in my Countenance; and can know no Reason for putting on an ill-conceal'd Look, when I am employ'd in one of the best Actions a rational Creature is capable of going about.

Want of Charity, I am very sensible, is highly criminal in every Case; and we ought to be exceeding wary of accusing any Person of Hypocrisy or Insincerity in their Religious Professions. Yet, I think, that all extraordinary Appearances of Devotion are justly liable to the Suspicion of proceeding as much from Humour, and the Mechanism of the Body, as from a reasonable and just Sense of Religion. And though I have the most convincing Evidence, that the Persons whose Practice I am now complaining of are People of true Religion and Virtue, yet several Observations I have made in our Family have served to confirm me the Opinion, that our Devotion may frequently spring from Causes very remote from it, and consequently produce effects that ought not to be ascribed to it. I have often known our House grow more than ordinary Religious during the long Continuance of an Easterly Wind. A Cloudy Day is constantly sure to increase the Labours of my Function. And I once remember, upon the Death of my Lady's Maids, there was a great despatchment of Illuminaries at the Table for upwards of a Week, during which whole time we had almost no other Topic of Discourse, but the Vanity of all Sublimary Enjoyments.

Among other Arguments urged in Defence of this melancholy and austere way of Living, I think one of the Principal is, that the Consideration of our Mortality is very necessary to wean our Hearts from the Polls of this World, and to induce us to the Practice of Religion and Virtue; and that such a Consideration cannot but give a great Attention to the human Nature, and ought to impress us with one deep and most humbling Sense of our frail and transitory Condition. I shall allow this Argument its full force. He must be something more or less than Man, that does not frequently and very seriously too, consider himself as a mortal Being, and that has not long to continue in this World. But pray, where is the Connection betwixt seriously regarding our latter End, and living as if we had our Grave-stone always before our Eyes? Our Business here is to do all the Good we can, so long as it pleases God to lengthen out the Thread of our Being; and this is not to be done if we must lie down and languish away in the perpetual Contemplation of what is not in our Power either to hasten, or prevent. The best, indeed, the only Preparation for Death is a virtuous Life; and there can be no Virtue without Action, nor any rationally virtuous, that does not flow from a ready and cheerful Mind. As for that Preparation for Death, which consists in the constant frightful Meditation and Apprehension of it, I cannot help thinking it fully as absurd as it would be to spend any Portion of our Time in numbering the Sands of an Hour-Glass, or calling up the Moments between one Point of Duration and another. How ridiculous would it look in a Man to debar himself of the Comforts and Decencies of Life in a House which the only Child by a Lease? And is not this a Case exactly parallel with this? who make the shortness of Life an Argument for spending it either in a dull spiritless In-difference, or in continual Tears, uneasiness and Bitterness of Soul.

One of my Professors can hardly forbear remarking how several Passages of Holy Scripture are perverted, to justify this desolate sorrowful Temper of Mind. Because the Psalmist, and some other In-

spired Writers, when labouring under great Afflictions, both of Mind and Body, have discharged their Grains very pathetick and mournful Expressions, is no Reason at all for making such a kind of Behaviour a Test of Religions Seriousness in those that are not in the like uncomfortable Circumstances. And yet how often do we hear those Accounts of David's going about mourning all the Day long, Watering his Couch with his Tears, and such like Expressions of Grief given as Instances proper to influence the Practice of People now a-days? This is a very unworthy Way of dealing with the Scriptures, since there is nothing more evident, from the whole Tenor of them, than that the contrary Disposition is rather recommended to us as a Christian Duty. Praise is one of the most Essential parts of Divine Worship; and how that can be rightly performed without Joy and Gladness of Heart, I am utterly at a loss to discover, and no less so to conceive how such a Frame of Mind can accompany us to our Devotions, and yet produce nothing else but a profound Sadness and settled Gloom in every other Action of Life.

Many, and excellent Things have I read, and heard upon the Subject of resigning ourselves to the disposal of Providence, and being content with that state of Life in which it had placed us, as the Character both of a Christian, and Heroick Spirit. Now, I am sure, there can be no better proof given of such a Spirit, than what a free unclouded Behaviour, and pleasant Conversation afford us. For how is it possible for a Mind to find it self at Ease and Tranquillity, without discharging some Part of that Joy with which it is filled? And can there be a surer Sign, that Men truly and perfectly acquiesce in their own Condition, than when by their agreeable Humour they endeavour to divert the Cares of others, and contribute to the Ease and Delight of those with whom they converse?

I am very far from justifying an indecent Mischance, Misfortune or Defect are by no means proper Subjects for Laughter. Nor can you think, that one of my Profession would offer any Excuse for such as take a Humour in setting the great and serious Concerns of Life in a ridiculous Light. But still there is a wide difference betwixt our being Buffoons, and sometimes indulging those Pleasantries arising from some indifferent Circumstances of Life and Behaviour, that may afford us Diversion, without lessening our Esteem of those that happen to become the Subjects of it.

Since the Pulpit seems none of the properest Places to take Notice of an Error of this kind, it falls directly under the Cognizance of such a Paper as yours. Will you therefore, Sir, be pleas'd seriously to set about a Reformation in this Matter, by acquainting those that have the greatest Reason to be joyful, that Mirth and Innocence are perfectly consistent, and that Religion and Virtue are not in the least deferred for appearing in the Company of Festivity and Good-Humour.

You may represent to your Readers how ridiculous it is to Argue against any thing from the Effects of it, and how much better a Method it would be to curb Vice and Immorality, for the Vicaries of Virtue and Piety to turn the Jest upon their Opponents, than to strive in such a manner as may be apt to frighten a great many from the Practice of those Duties which appear to them, attended with such Joys and ample Effects. They may Laugh, that Win, say a good old Proverb. And pray, then, who has the greater Reason to be merry, he that sacrifices his Health, Ease, and Understanding in the Gratifications of Sensuality, or Ambition; or he who by subduing his Passions to his Reason, perpetually enjoys the calm Tranquillity of conscious Integrity, and self-approbation? If all this should not be able to prevail with some serious People to be pleas'd themselves, it should at least influence them to make some charitable allowance

ances for those of a more blythe and jocund Constitution; who, considering the many Sorrows we are all exposed to in this World, may be very safely indulged the liberty of a little Relaxation from the Labour of Thinking constantly on the more solemn and important concerns of Life. To encourage and cheer Men under their Difficulties, is certainly a much better Method, than to ruffle their Minds by an ever frequent stirring up the Remembrance of them. That we are all subject to Misery, is but too sure; yet since a great part of our Misery rises from our own Reflection, it is more agreeable to Humanity to endeavour to divert the Thoughts, and heal the Wounds of Mankind, than by a perpetual dolorous Aspect, and melancholy Speeches, make their Diseases more visible and affecting.

I submit all this, with due Deference, to your Consideration, and,

Am Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

TIMOTHY SCARP.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Paris Nov. 13. The King has issued Commissions for raising a Regiment of Horse, of which His Majesty has appointed the Chevalier de Wills Colonel.

From Paris, Nov. 7. Private Letters from Bayonne, dated the 15th of last Month say, that the Inhabitants of the open Country within 10 or 12 Leagues round that Place, begin to remove the best of their Effects into the fortified Towns, because the Spanish Troops begin to raise Contributions in those Parts.

From Petersburg, October 20. On the 13th instant arrived an Express from Constantinople, with important Dispatches, importing as we hear, That the Grand Signior has at last acquainted Mr. Romanoff, our Minister at the Porte, that he consents, That the Conquests made by our Troops in Persia be incorporated with the Russian Monarchy, on Condition her Imperial Majesty shall desist from her Pretensions in Georgia, and that she shall not either directly or indirectly assist the young Sophy, nor any Prince of Georgia.

From Amsterdam, Nov. 2. Letters from Madrid, by the Way of Rome, intimate, that Cardinal Alberoni, Prime Minister, and Secretary of the Spanish Monarchy, died of an Apopleckick Fit on the 23d. of October last, much regretted. Which, if true, will give a very sudden Turn to the present Posture of Affairs in Europe. However we suspend our Belief till further Confirmation, tho' 'tis said, the Chevalier de St. George was gone into close Mourning on that Account.

From Warsaw, October 31. The Affairs of Mr. Finch, the British Minister, continues in statu quo. Mean Time M. le Cocq, our Envoy to his Britannick Majesty, is return'd from Hanover, and having had the Honour to wait on the King, gave him an Account of the Success of his Commission, and also desir'd fresh Instructions upon the Affair of Thron. The Talk is over about the Convocation of the General Dyet of the States of Poland and Lithuania.

From Vienna, Oct. 31. Nothing is more certain than that the Empress is with Child, and next Sunday being the Festival of the Emperor's Name-day St. Charles of Barroem. her Pregnancy will be made publick with the usual Formalities; and then by Way of Precaution they will begin to carry her Majesty in an arm'd Chair.

The Duke de Richieu, Ambassador of France, has frequent Conferences with the Hanover Minister M.

de Haideburg, which together with the new Alliance that is said to be concluded between France and the Swiss Cantons, occasions various Discourses. Since the Courts of France, Great Britain and Prussia, are very earnest with that of Sweden to come into the Treaty of Hertenhausen, the Imperial Court has sent new Instructions to the Count de Freytagh to make serious Remonstrances to his Swedish Majesty on that Subject, and new Proposals have been made upon the said Article to the States General of the united Provinces, who 'tis suppos'd will be the more backward to come into the said Treaty, because the reciprocal Guaranty of all that the contracting Powers actually possess, or ought to possess, is a delicate Article, which may be attended with dangerous Consequences.

From Malaga, Oct. 14. On the 12th of last Month Capt. Cammock was brought Prisoner here on Board a Vessel from Cadiz, in custody of Admiral Don Pedro Carlos Baljou, and two inferior Officers, who deliver'd him to our Governor; in whose Custody he remained till the 18th, and was then sent for to Madrid by Order of the Court, who charg'd him with holding secret Correspondence with certain foreign Powers, contrary to the Trust reposed in him, and very disadvantageous to the Interest of the Spanish Monarchy, &c. And thereupon a Council of Enquiry (consisting of General Officers) was appointed to examine him; who, after hearing a weak Defence, upbraid'd him with the ill Use he had made of the Commission given him by his Catholic Majesty, who had made him an Admiral of his Royal Navy, in expectation of Nothing but a dutiful Acknowledgment by good Services, &c. and then order'd him to suffer Death; which he did accordingly the 28th, on a Gibbet erected on Purpose in what they call Traitor's Ditch; a filthy Creek without the City. Various reports are spread concerning his Accusation there; and some will have it, That the was concerned in discovering the Design of the Spaniards on Port-Mahon and Gibraltar. But this wants Confirmation.

LONDON, November 9. 11, 13.

By a Holland Mail we learn that the Chancellor of Poland had made the following Declaration in the Name of the King, to the Envoys of the Emperor, and the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, viz. "That the Senate had come to a Resolution to terminate shortly, and even before the End of the current Year, the Religious Differences in such a manner as shall give Satisfaction not only to the Non-conformists, but also the Powers concerned in the Guaranty of the Treaty of Oliva, that they could not however admit any Foreign Minister to their Deliberations, because by the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom, they were absolutely excluded.

The Loss of a French Man of War lately in the River of St. Laurence, is likely to be of great Service to the British Colonies on the Continent, in regard to the Indian War, in which they are engaged.

We hear that our Court has sent Instructions to the Ambassador at the Court of France, to solicit an Order to the Governor of Canada, not to intermeddle for the future in the Indian War.

Last Saturday Night was performed in a Magnificent and excellent Order by the Company at Exeter Exchange, the Funeral of that great Politician, the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Whitworth, Baron of Gallway in the Kingdom of Ireland: The Body lay in State under a Velvet Bed in the Jerusalem Chamber, being hung round with Velvet, which was never done for any Nobleman before, and adorned with Escutcheons and all his Trophies of Honour. The Procession from thence to the Abby begun about Ten of the Clock, the Gentlemen that carried the Trophies going before, supported by others in Mourning Cloaks: The King's Scholars, and the whole Choir followed, and the Prebends with the Lord Bishop of Rochester came after; then the Corps, the Pall being supported by

by the Duke of Richmond, Duke of Dorset, Earl of Burrington, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Ferrers, and Lord Moleworth. Chief Mourner, The Hon. Col. Whitworth; and the Procession was closed with several other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

Letters from Hambourg, of Nov. 9. say, 'Tis no longer doubted but the Theatre of War will begin to be laid open next Spring. The Levies raising in Prussia; the preparations making in Livonia, Courland and the Neighbouring Provinces, and all the News we have from Hanover confirm this Opinion. The Return of the Polish Minister M. le Cocq from Hanover to Warsaw makes it supposed that the British Court is not satisfied with the Declarations he has made about the Affairs of Thoro, and be his Polish Majesty never so well disposed to give Content upon this Article, it is a very great Question whether it will be seconded by the Grantees of the Country.

Letters from Hanover, Nov. 3. say, That his Britannick Majesty, who continues hunting at the Gohr, took near 200 Deer in the Toils, among which was a Stag that had a Collar about his Neck, shewing that it had been caught near One Hundred Years ago by Augustus Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. His Majesty was pleased to let it go again, after having put another Collar about its Neck with the Dates both of the first and second time of its being taken. These Letters add, that the King intends to spend this Week in hunting the wild Bear, and that afterwards he will go and pass a few Days at Zell, before he returns to Hanover.

Letters from Petersburg say, that a Minister is shortly expected there, to put the finishing Stroke to a Treaty of Alliance between the Two Courts, which has been a pretty while under Negotiation.

Letters from Warsaw, of the 7. Nov. say, That the absent Senators and Generals, whom the King had invited by his Circular to assist at the Deliberations about the Religious Grievances of the Protestants, had refused to appear till Mr. Finch, the British Minister, has departed the Kingdom. The opening of the General Dyets is not yet fixed.

Petersburgh Oct. 29. That the Vienna Treaty having occasioned that of Basov, the latter has likewise made a Treaty of Alliance between our Court and that of Vienna necessary, for which reason a great Council was held, on the 24th. Instant, in the presence of our Empress, in order to bring the same to Perfection, at the conclusion of which Council, an Express was dispatched to Vienna.

The Affire of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor.
 Penny 16 Oun 6 Drachm.
 Fourpenny } Household } 4 P. 04 Oun 0 Dr.
 Sixpenny } Loaf } 6 P. 04 Oun 4 Dr.
 Twelvepenny } 12 B. 09 Oun 0 Dr.

ADVERTISEMENTS

PROPOSALS having been lately published for priaring by Subscription, *Dictionnaire Oeconomique* or the *Rich's Dictionary*, containing 295 Sheets of Paper, at 1 l. 10 s. a Set, Bound in 2 Volumes, and Lettered on the Back; and several Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, having Subscribed for the said Book. This is to desire all Persons who design to become Subscribers, that they will send their Names and First Payment, which is 15 s. to the Undertaker Mr. John Chantry, at his House opposite the Watch-House, the North side of College Green, or to any Bookseller in Dublin, by the 1st. Day of January next, because the Book will then be put to the Press, if encouraged by a reasonable Number of Subscribers, otherwise the Design will be entirely laid aside, of either of which publick Notice shall be given.

November the 20th. 1725.

London, October, 8. 1725. This Day is published
THE Learned Father MONTFAUCON's SUPPLEMENT to his *Antiquity Explained*, and Represented in Sculptures, in Five Tomes in Folio. Translated into English by David Humphreys, M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, who published the former Volumes. N. B. The Plates are Ingraved by Mr. Gerard Vandergucht; and this Supplement Compleats the Work. Sold by J. Tonson, and J. Smith in the Strand, W. Meres and D. Brown without Temple Bar, J. Pemberton in Fleet street, J. Knapton, R. Knaplock, D. Midwinter, R. Robinson, W. and J. Innys, and C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church Yard, J. Osborne and A. Bettsworth in Pater Noster Row, J. Brotherton in Cornhill, and J. Watts at the Printing Office in Wild Court near Lincoln-Inn Fields. Of whom may be had the former Ten Tomes. N. B. There are a small Number Printed on fine Royal Paper for the Curious.

THIS Day is published by R. Gunn in Caple Street, and G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street, the *History of England*. By Mr. De Rapin Thoyras

THE Lands of Graystown and Burn-Cruch-Court, about 1200 Acres, Situate and lying in the Barony of Slevardagh and County of Tipperary, the Estate of William Roe of Roesgreen in the said County Esq; to be set from the first Day of May next; either in the whole or in Parcels, for 21 or 31 Years, or for 3 Lives without, or with Renewals, for ever, whereon is a good Slate House, Cattle and our Offices convenient thereunto, most of the said Lands well divided into Parks and Meadows, and well inclosed with Quick-Set-Hedges. Whereon are 2 very good Fairs Yearly, on 29. of June, and 25. of November, 4 Miles distant from Cathel, 4 from Thurles, 8 from Clonmel, 1 from Killenal & the Coal-Pits, and 12 from Kilkenny. There is a large Comonage belonging thereto, which is Baturable, whereon is good Turf, and other Convenient ties; the aforesaid Lands are all well watered. Whoever is desirous to treat for the same may Enquire of the said William Roe at Roesgreen aforesaid near Cathel, or of William Haming Attorney at Cathel aforesaid, who are ready to shew any Person the Lands, and treat with them for the same.

THE Manson House of Ballybeg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seate fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improvd, and pleasantly Situated by the River Obeg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Cork, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Buttevant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton, Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybeg aforesaid, or of Water Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

STOLEN from Samuel Boyle, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of this Instant November 1725. one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scollop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engraved his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sposon for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sposon, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyle in Chequer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 2 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd. And all Gold-Smiths and others are desired to stop the same.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carjon, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Cattle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 27, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Quodcumque ostendis mihi sic, incredulus odi.

HOR.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Have always had the utmost regard for the Stage in general, and for just Actors in particular: I consider a good Tragedy, founded upon Truth as a fine Historical Piece, beautifully represented in a moving Picture, which I think infinitely superior to the still-life of mere History, not only as it has the advantage of Motion, but because a good Poet can make use of several lively Colours, which the Historian, by the Character of his Profession, is forbidden to use: And when I see a good Number of Select Comedies Acted successively, I frame them in my Mind, so as to make out of them all one Grotesque Miniature of the Humour of the World. In this contemplation of the Stage, I have often reflected on *Fornetie's* Wits, To stand suspended in Air, and see the Globe turn round under him, that he might have a varying Prospect of *Crosses* and *Crescents*, rocky Defarts, and fruitful Valleys, Turbans and full-bottom'd Wigs, Negroe Women and European Beauties. This pleasure which he only enjoy'd in Imagination, we possess in Reality, by a constant Attendance on a Series of Comedies: For there, we are entertained with a circular Representation of Men of Bravery and Boulds, Pedants and Brags, Prudes and Coquets, superannuated Toasts and blooming Beauties.

As for just Actors, I have a great Esteem for them, and cannot but highly blame the unreasonable treatment given to that Profession in some Countries: as broad, where they excommunicate the Player, and give him no more. I dare say, none of them are desirous of raising uneasy Bubbles in the Cheeks of their Fair Spectators. If the Author did not oblige them to it, and I will venture to affirm in their Names, that if

these Nations abounded with STEELES, every Man of Sense among them would chuse to be a BEVIL rather than a DON JOHN. I acknowledge my self highly indebted to some of them for the little Advantages which my Friends tell me I have in Point of Gesture at the Bar, above other Men of Understanding and Learning, at least equal to mine; and I shall ever remember with a Publick-Spirited Gratitude, that Rome owed Cicero in a great Measure to Roscius, and England, one of it's most famous Pulpit-Orators to Mr. Betterton.

After the great Regard which I have expressed for the Stage, I believe nobody will be surprized, when I tell them that my Concern for the Decency and Dignity of the Theatre (when I see any thing mismanaged there) makes me fret all the rest of the Evening after, and sometimes even disturbs my Sleep. Last Night in particular, at my return from the Play-House, there came into my Mind a crowd of Reflections on several things that I had observed to be faulty (at least, to my Taste) at different times; and they blended themselves in such a manner in my Head, that when I went to Bed, they wrought themselves into the following Dream.

I thought that I was in *Pluto's* Dominions, and standing near his Tribunal, when, on a sudden, I saw a great Crowd approaching in a very tumultuous Manner: I enquired of some of them what the Matter was, and they told me that they were bringing some Complaints occasioned by an Account which *Mercury* had lately given them of Indignities offered them upon the Stage in the Upper-World. This having raised my Curiosity, I pressed in among them to hear; and the first Person that spoke, was *Alexander*, who for himself, and in the Names of several other Heroes, complained that they were sometimes personated by Actors of a Size and Shape entirely different from theirs; and that he, in particular, had often been represented by One who was big enough to hold him in his Belly; so that those who were unacquainted with History, might mistake him for a Corpulent Dutch Burgomaster, instead of an active Hero: To which he added, that they made him, and other Worthies of Antiquity, wear a certain kind of an Hair-Boss upon their Heads, which hung down

down in a very uneasy manner below their Shoulders, and entirely spoiled their Martial Air. Upon this, Pluto told him, that he was a very improper Person to head the Malecontents in relation to *New Fashions*, considering that he in his Life time had exchanged the *Macedonian Dress* for a *Persian*; but that however, out of regard to his Merit in other respects, he would not reject his Complaint.

Next came a Troop of *Queens* and *Heroine's*, led by the Austere *Porcia*, who spoke with great Vehemence against a fantastical part of Dress, which (as the waggish *Mercury* had informed them) made them every one look like a Witch in a Circle. When *Queen Elizabeth*, who stood at a Distance from the Plaintiffs, heard this, she came up to the Tribunal; and as she is very familiar with *Pluto* upon Account of her uncommon good Sense and Wit, she whispered something in his Ear, which made him smile in spite of his Gravity; upon which he turned about to *Porcia*, and told her, That if she had lived in this Age, she might perhaps have found that Machine very convenient; and (said he) if it has any Fault, it is only the want of a larger Circumference at the Top, such as the *GOOD QUEEN* tells me was worn in her *GOLDEN DAYE*. As for the Circular Figure of it, he desired them to be under no Concern about that; for he was credibly informed that it gave them such a Magical Air, as he could assure them did them no disservice.

This Raillery (considering who it came from) raised such a Laughter, that the whole Affair had like to have dropp'd, if *Imoinda* had not advanced, who represented to *Pluto*, that this was no Subject of Memento to any of those who were daily killed at the Theatre; and that for her part, the aforesaid Machine had such an ill Effect once, when her Representative fell dead on a certain Stage, that if her *Oronoko* had not had the presence of Mind to tread on the Circle of her Petticoat, she would have been in such Confusion, that ten to one, she would never have been able to get up again. In short (added she) with her agreeable simplicity, and Tears in her Eyes, if you have any regard to our Honour and Reputation, correct this Abuse, that no young Hop in the Pit may any more have reason to boast that he knows the colour of *Imoinda's* Garters.

Pluto bit his Lips heartily to prevent debasing his judicial Gravity by a loud Laughter: And for fear of hearing any more Complaints that might force one at last from him, he immediately called *Mercury*, and ordered him to carry up the following Regulations to the Players upon pain of being torn by the *Chimera's* whenever they came down to his Dominions.

I. THAT no Hero, especially *Alexander*, shall have a big Belly.

II. THAT the Play-House-Taylor shall apply for Information of the Fashions of the several Ages, to the Antiquaries.

III. THAT the Stage-Barber, whom the present Age calls Wig-maker, shall supply those who have no Hair of their own, with something instead of it, which shall look like Hair.

IV. And lastly, THAT if the Mock-Queens and Heroines are unwilling to part with their Circle-Petticoats, at least they shall take due care, out of regard to the Memory of those whom they represent, to fall with their Heads towards the Pit.

As soon as *Mercury* had received these Regulations, he came up to *Pluto* with his Foot against the Ground, in order to bounce upwards with greater Activity, that, when he had found the Note was really occasioned by a litigious Widdow's thumping early at my Door to consult me about a much graver Affair.

If you are not fallen asleep over this tedious Dream, give me leave, to assure you, that I am with sincerity,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

N. N.

P. S. As I am a free Bachelor, owe no Debts, and eat no Suppers, my Dreams may challenge some Title to Veracity: If they have the good Fortune to please you, you shall, whenever you please, command my Sleeping Thoughts, by way of a little return for the agreeable Instructions which your Papers afford me when I am awake.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM Paris Nov. 9. We are told, that the Prize proposed by the French Academy upon this Question, *What is God?* has been adjudged to the Author of the following Verses, which at the same Time remains a Doubt with many People, who find fault with the Cadence, the Turn and Propriety of Diction; of which let the Reader judge who understands the Language.

*Loin de rien dire de cet Etre Supreme,
Gardons en adorant un Silence profond;
C'est un Etre immense, et l'Esprit s'y confond;
Pour dire ce qu'il est, il faut etre lui meme.*

Instead of presuming to define that supreme Being, let us, with a Veneration and a Silence equally profound, acknowledge the Immensity of his Being, in which human Thought is immediately drowned; so that what G O D is, none but G O D himself can tell.

A Translation of the new Instructions sent by the King of Prussia to M. Schwerin, his Envoy at the Court of Poland.

WE have received your two Relations of the 12th and 18th Instant, wherein you mention the Memorial of his Highness the Primate, and the warm Speeches utter'd against us and his Britannick Majesty at the Little Dyet of Warsaw. As such Discourses proceed from the hot and passionate Temper of the Poles, they must be overlook'd, without fearing that their Threatning will come to any thing, since we have not given them the least Provocation, having treated with all possible Moderation both the Religious Affairs in Poland, and other Differences arising between us and the Republick.

By the Deduction which has been printed about the Fathers Jesuits of St. Linde, it is fully prov'd that the said Fathers have no Right of settling and abiding at the said Place; but we have not hitherto expell'd them for all this; and tho' we have convinc'd the Roman Catholick Clergy in our Dominions, that they assumed more Right than is allowed them by the Compacts and Conventions, and that they did not behave themselves to us as it becomes zealous and loyal Subjects, the Value of one Penny has not been hitherto taken from them.

What we endeavour by this is only to convince the Poles, that it is an Injustice in them to oppress and persecute the poor Nonconformists both in Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, whilst we shew the Roman Catholicks in our Dominions infinitely more Favours and Beneficence than they can pretend to according to the Agreements.

We

We are likewise inclined to let them enjoy the same for the future; provided the poor Nonconformists in Poland be used more gently, and the Grievances of the City of Thorn be in some Measure redressed.

The Protestant Powers, and we especially, will content ourselves with a just and equitable Satisfaction.

You are to make these our Sentiments known wherever you shall think fit, especially to his Highness the Primate, and the other Bishops of the Kingdom; assuring them, that we are in no wise inclined to act by Threatnings or by way of Force against the Romanists in our Dominions, but that we will use them with as much Liberty and Moderation as they can desire, provided they be also disposed to enter into a friendly Accommodation.

We order you therefore to repair to his Highness the Primate, to declare to him our sincere Intentions upon that Head; and to make him wishall sensible, that if we are to judge by the Contents of his Memorial of the 11th of September, his Highness was not thoroughly inform'd of all that had pass'd between us and Poland, when he assures the World therein that we have been wanting, with respect to the Republick in receiving the Homage of our States of Prussia, without the Participation due to the Republick, with regard to the Eventual Homage.

His Highness could not be ignorant, that at that Time we notified it to the King, according to Custom and the Tenour of the Treaties; and that so far from forming a Design to receive the Homage of Prussia without their Participation, we have stay'd for the Deputies of the Republick: But as they did not appear, we were obliged to receive the said Homage for ourselves in particular, having however assured the King and the Republick immediately after, that this Proceeding should in no wise derogate from the Right of the Eventual Succession, which should be religiously preserved to them.

We can make the like solid Answers to the other Articles the Primate alleges in this Memorial: Mean while, you are to desire him to have Patience till we send you full and ample Instructions thereupon, which are actually drawing up, and whereby you will be enabled to answer to all the Points and Articles of the Memorial delivered to you and to your Brother at the late Diet.

As to what remains, you are to assure on all Occasions, the Polish Lords, whether Senators or Ministers, that we have nothing more at Heart, than constantly to keep up the good Understanding to which we are engaged, not only for the Welfare of our Dominions, but also by the strict and everlasting Knots which tie us and the Republick together; and that we shall religiously observe all the Treaties, without breaking in upon one single Article; and that in case there should arise any Doubt or Difference, we shall always be ready to remove and terminate the same in an amicable Way with the Republick; but that we did not expect they would prescribe us Laws, and treat us in an unbecoming Manner; and that by following the Practice among sovereign and neighbouring Powers, and by hearing the Reasons urged by either Side, it would be very easy to adjust all Differences, how difficult soever they may appear; whereas Threatnings serve only to encrease the Misunderstanding, and obstruct more and more a Reconciliation.

Berlin, Sept. 25, 1745.

Signed F. WILLIAM.

And underneath, Ilgen.

From the Hague, Nov. 16. The States have received an Express from their Ambassador M. Lump, at the Polish Court, with important Dispatches.

about the Affairs of the Protestants; and another with some new Instructions was sent him Yesterday.

From Paris, Nov. 9 They talk of a Project concerning King Stanislaus, which will draw the Attention of all France.

The Report that the Hugonets have made an Insurrection in the Cevennes is groundless. Those who make a Noise at this Time of Day are not the Hugonets, but such as they call Hereticks of another Sort, many of whom leave the Kingdom daily.

From Warsaw, Nov. 7. They write from Dantzick, that Prince Lubomirski, for all his Blindness, went from Place to Place to confer with the Grandees of the Kingdom, and exhort them not to yield any thing to the Protestants. The Step the Crown-General has made to dismiss all Protestant Officers and Soldiers from the Service, is likewise imputed to that Prince. The Nobility, and the wealthiest Prelates of the Kingdom, remove their Goods and Effects into the fortified Towns for fear of being surprized; and several of them have resolv'd to burn all the Corn and Forrage in case any Foreign Troops should attempt an Invasion.

Boston, September the 4. On the twenty Ninth past Arrived here from St. Thomas's, Captain Joseph Clerk, by whom we have Advice, that on the 23d. of July last, a French Trading Sloop engaged a Spanish Pyrate of 12 Guns, commanded by Captain Raro: The Engagement began at seven in the Morning, and held till Night, when the Frenchman finding the Spaniards like to be too hard for him, went into St. Thomas's to recruit, and taking in Thirty Englishmen, put out after them again; on the 25th when they came up with them, the Pyrate fired the first Broadside, and the Sloop answered them; after some time the Pyrates cry'd Quarter thrice, but were answered, that as they gave no Quarter, none should be given them; so the Fight went on. The Pyrate lost a great number of Men, the Blood running plentifully out of their Scuppers, but some of the Powder on board the Frenchman accidentally taking Fire, they wetted the rest, which obliged them to leave off fighting, eight of the Men were blown up, one of whom died immediately, three were mortally wounded, who afterwards died of their Wounds, but the others are like to do well.

L O N D O N,

Letters from Bourdeaux say, that their Vintage has not produced one fourth of the Wines that it did last Year; and that the new Wine is green, pale, small, and three times as dear as it was last Vintage.

A Committee of Common Council sits with great Application at Guildhal, to consider of an Expedient to prevent the Inconveniencies arising from the Sale of Offices in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of this City, and to allow an Equivalent to such as shall be prejudiced by a Suppression of that Practice, and for supporting the Honour and Dignity of the City; and we hear that it has been agreed to allow a Salary to the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs during the time they hold those Offices.

D U B L I N, Nov. 27.

On Monday last died at his Seat near Dunleer, Rich. Tennison, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Dunleer, in the County of Louth.

On Wednesday last came on the Tryal of Mr. Jones for the killing of Mr. Nugent at Lucas's Coffee House, he was found Guilty of Manslaughter.

The same Day Samuel Leeson was try'd for stealing a Watch and Silver Spoon, he own'd the Facts, and the Jury brought him in Guilty.

The Affize of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	Household	15 Oun 3 Drachm
Fourpenny		3 P. 13 Oun 4 Dr.
Sixpenny		1 P. 12 Oun 2 Dr.
Twelvepenny		11 P. 08 Oun 4 Dr.

(There are Four British Packets due)

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Lands of Ballywolly, Cornelia, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq; will on the Third Day of January next, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be exposed to Sale, by way of Cant, in the whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at Newtown in the County of Down. Those who are minded to buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by *Alexander Hamilton* at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, *Dublin*.

London, October, 3, 1735. This Day is publish'd

THE Learned Father MONTFAUCON's SUPPLEMENT to his Antiquity Explained, and Represented in Sculptures, in Five Tomes in Folio. Translated into English by David Humphreys, M. A. and Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, who publish'd the former Volumes. N. B. The Plates are Ingrav'd by Mr. Gerard Vandergucht; and this Supplement Compleats the Work. Sold by J. Tonson, and J. Smith in the Strand, W. Mores and D. Brown without Temple Bar, J. Pemberton in Fleet Street, J. Knapton, R. Knaplock, D. Midwinter, R. Robinson, W. and J. Innes, and C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church-Yard, J. Osborne and A. Bettsworth in Paternoster Row, J. Brotherton in Cornhill, and J. Watts at the Printing Office in Wild Court near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Of whom may be had the former Ten Tomes. N. B. There are a small Number Printed on fine Royal Paper for the Curious.

THE Mansion House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Strawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 100 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly improv'd, and pleasantly Situated by the River Obeggs, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quicket Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow; 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Butevant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton, Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybegg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

STOLEN from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of this Instant November 1725, one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scallop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes, twisted together; one Silver Sopsion for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sopsion, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyse in Checquer-Lade, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 2 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd. And all Gold-Smith's and others are desired to Stop the same.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex-Street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

PROPOSALS having been lately publish'd for printing by Subscription, *Dictionnaire Oeconomique* or the *Family Dictionary*, containing 295 Sheets of Paper, at 1 L. 10 s. a Set, Bound in 2 Volumes, and Lettered on the Back; and several Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, having Subscribed for the said Book. This is to desire all Persons who design to become Subscribers, that they will send their Names and First Payment, which is 1 s. to the Undertaker Mr. John Chantry, at his House opposite the Watch-House, the North side of College Green, or to any Bookfeller in Dublin, by the 1st. Day of January next, because the Book will then be put to the Press, if encouraged by a reasonable Number of Subscribers, otherwise the Design will be entirely laid aside, of either of which, publick Notice shall be given.

THIS Day is publish'd (to be continued Monthly) Numb. II. of Mr. De Rapin Thoyras's *History of England*, the most impartial Extract, about which he has been employ'd above 27 Years, and by the means of *Rymer's Collection of Publick Acts*, (which no English Historian before him ever consult'd) has been enabled 1. to correct the Dates of numerous Facts. 2. To discover multitudes of Mistakes, in the best *English, Scotch, French, Italian, and Spanish* Historians, &c. Printed for E. Gwyn in Caple-Street, and G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street. N. B. Numb. III. will be publish'd next Week.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launces, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykes, Fells-maker.

Living at the Corner of Essex-Bridge, near Caple Street, sells all sorts of superfine London Beavers, Dini Beavers, and Castors. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, Beavers, Carolinas, Hats for keeping out Rain, with Athlone Felts, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates.

Note, He has a parcel of Superfine Hats just imported from London. As also Fine Hats for Ladies, either English or Irish.

BOOKS Sold in Robt Lane, at the House of Mr. Hepburn, Teacher of the Mathematicks; amongst them are,

R ail Hist. Plantarum.	Strabon's Geographia,
Hudson's Josephus.	newest Edition.
Boyle's Philoso. Works.	Camden's Britannia.
Lowthorp and Jones's	Burnet's Reformation.
Abridgment of the Phi-	Scrype's Annals.
losophical Transactions.	Kenne's, Richard's, and
Ciceronis Opera Grævi	Burnet's Historia.
& Gronovii, in Folio,	Histoire de France, par
Quarto, and Octavo.	Mezeray.
allongre's Thesaurus An-	Harris's Lexicon Techni-
tiquitatum.	Tacticus Gronovii.
Locke's Works.	D'Anvers's Abridgment
Stillingfleet's Works.	of the Law.
Baxter's Works.	Levinz's Reports.
Hammond's Works.	Showers's Reports.
Whitby on the New Test.	Modern Reports, & Vol.
Tillotson's Works.	English Statutes Abridg'd
Parkinson's Herbal.	& Vol.
Atlas Geographicus,	State Tryals Abridg'd,
Vol. Quarto.	Vol.
Bashaw's Homer.	

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames Street, opposite the Castle-Market; where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1735.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 4, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Eheu,
Quam temere in nosmet legem Sancimus iniquam!*

HOR.

SIR,



THE INSENSIBILITY of the Opinions the World about us may have concerning our Behaviour and Conduct is certainly a very dangerous Thing, as it deprives us of one of the most powerful Motives to Virtuous Action, discovers an insolent Contempt of Mankind; and lays us open and unguarded against every tumult of Passion, or extravagance of Desire. The best therefore, and most inoffensive Dispositions are usually the most subject to the Passion of Shame, and feel the greatest Uneasiness at falling under Reproach and Calumny. And Wise Men however Sensible that Fame is but an imaginary Blessing, will yet endeavour to get into Possession of it, on account of the greater Opportunities it affords them of exerting their Wisdom and Virtue. For let the Moral or Intellectual Qualities of Men be as good and as great as they will, unless the World knows, or believes them to be so, they can be of but very little, if any Service at all to Mankind; and the Possessors of them, though otherwise capable of the Noblest and most Generous Undertakings, must pass through Life without leaving any visible Footsteps of their Goodness behind them.

This Circumstance of human Affairs should be a very strong Argument with those that pretend to the smallest Portion of Publick-Spirit, to be exceeding tender and careful of the Character and Reputation of their Neighbours, and to put the best Construction on all their Actions they possibly will bear; since by doing so they give to Multitudes what at once Animates their Virtue, and puts them in Capacity for exercising it. And surely to generous Minds, there cannot be a more powerful Motive to any Action, than the Consideration, that our doing it has a direct Tendency at once to make Men in Love with Virtue, and enable them to pursue it.

And as, on the other Hand, Nothing is more usual than for Men that happen to fall under Detraction, and a general Disrepute, to grow weary of Virtue, and take up Resolutions of committing in reality the Crimes that are falsely laid to their Charge; whereas

not seem a more effectual Method for Persons of a Malevolent Disposition to compass their Ends, than the Practice of those little underhand Arts that lessen the Characters of Men, and render them suspected by their Neighbours. Man is both a proud and a revengeful Creature: The Seeds of Wrath and Resentment are plentifully Sown in our Natural Temper. And there are no Injuries that touch us so sensibly as those that Affect our Reputation, and the Figure we imagine but selves capable of making among Mankind. Any attempts therefore to diminish that, must necessarily raise ill Blood; and unless our Virtue be very great indeed, and well secured by good Sense and Reflection, it is a great Hazard, but to be revenged on the World that has thus injured us, we pay it back in its own Coin, and barter away our Innocence out of pure Spite at the Injustice that has been done us. And in Cases where Men have been really culpable, I believe, the Observation will generally hold, that Censure, instead of reforming them, only changes Matters from bad to Worse.

Notwithstanding these obvious ill Effects that flow from such a Practice, it is certain, there are very many People in the World, who, though in the Main, strictly Virtuous and Lovers of Mankind, yet are too apt to judge uncharitably of the Conduct of their Neighbours, take great Pleasure in ripping up their Faults, and publish in a very indiscreet Manner not only their Vices, but even their Blind sides and Imperfections. Tea Tables are not the only Places where Scandal is uttered with Licence. There are few Companies can pass away an Evening together without taking to Pieces some Character or other, and raising each other's Spleen against an absent, and very often an innocent Person. The Zealors of different Sects in Religion, and Parties in the State, Competitors in Trade, Rivals for a Mistress, or Persons any otherwise disgusted at others, are usually the People that begin this edifying kind of Conversation, and by dropping ungenerous Hints and little Stories of their Antagonists, endeavour to prejudice the Company against them. This is what generally starts the Game; and there are to be found People ill-natured enough to pursue it for no other End but their Diversion.

A very small Degree of Reflection might serve Men upon such Occasions to discover that very little Credit is due to any Facts delivered by Persons in such

Circumstances, and in that Manner; and that no Man's Character ought to suffer upon such slender and uncertain Information. And therefore to repeat and propagate private Scandal shews great Weakness, as well as much Ill-nature. If Matters are rightly examined, we shall frequently find, that Men talk ill of their Neighbours, not so much from any Knowledge of their bad Qualities, as pure Ignorance of their good Ones. For true Virtue is always accompanied with great Modesty, and loves to conceal it self. And hence Men may entertain very bad Opinions of those that are very far from deserving them. Many a Man has been slighted and despised, even hated, and run down in all Companies, by People that have afterwards turned their great Admirers. The present Age has produced more than one or two great Ministers, who in their Life Time were treated with no better Titles than Plunderers of the Publick, Betrayers of their Country, and the like, who yet have been universally regretted at their Death. It happens not seldom, that Persons who have industriously shunn'd the Company of each other for a long time, which certainly must have proceeded from a very strong Mutual Aversion and Disesteem, have at last been mollified, and become very entire and intimate Friends. And I have known more than once a Young Lady for Years together rail in all Places against a Gentleman, with whom she has afterwards lived very comfortably in the Quality of a Wife, and has found her greatest Happiness in the sole Possession of a Heart wherein she would once have had every one she conversed with believe, there did not lodge so much as any one Virtue, to make amends for all the horrid things she was every Moment laying to his Charge.

From those Considerations we may not only perceive the ill Tendency of unjust Censure in General, but also Arm our selves against an over Credulity of all those little Tattles and Whispers, which make up the Conversation of envious or idle People. If there be evident Signs of Spite and ill Nature either in the Authors or the Carriers of any unsandome Report, I am sure, that is a just Reason to suspect the Truth of it. And in some of the Instances given it is plain, that Jealousy may give Birth to Scandal, and that People sometimes talk slightly of a Man not out of ill-Will but over great Fondness, and a Desire to monopolize him themselves. So that since both Love and Hatred are capable of producing misrepresentations of Mens Actions and Characters, we ought to have much better Proofs than Table Talk, and general Discourses, before we entertain an ill Opinion of any of our Fellow-Creatures.

Common Fame, like all other Babblers, is very notorious for lying; and she and the worst Part of Mankind are generally the greatest sufferers by her. The Lazy and indolent Part of the Species, especially if they be People of Fortune, come off well enough, and pass through Life with what is called a fair and unblemish'd Character, purely on account of their being worthless; for an inactive Virtue, a Virtue that does neither Good nor Hurt, deserves no better Epithet. But Men of Action and Spirit, who bestir themselves in the Affairs of Mankind, and endeavour to signalize themselves by Enterprizes of Difficulty and Hazard, having many Competitors, and being exposed to the full View of the World, are the People who the soonest fall under the Lash of wicked and licentious Tongues. Little Minds love to be spies upon those of a superior Genius, and peep into their private Conduct, for the Leshery of finding out some Fault there, that may reduce them to something of a Level with themselves; and if a Blemish is not to be found, Envy and Malice will not be wanting to make one. Agreeable hereto we find, that People of the lowest Size both of Virtue and Understanding are most addicted to Betrayal and Scandal. And as the general Characters of Men depend upon the great Vulgar, a general Character, especially if it be a Vicious

one, has the same degree of Improbability for being true, as there is that an exposed Infant should not be a Bastard; both being the Product of unknown Fathers, and taken up from the Street.

But over and above the Injustice that may, and frequently is done to Men by an over hasty Censure of their Actions, or listening to the Reports of Whispers and Tale-bearers against them, we really do an Injury to ourselves by giving into so little and low a Practice. For the same Liberties we take with others we necessarily give to them. This holds true in all Crimes, but especially in this. A Thief or a Murderer may happen to secure himself against Reprizals; but a Slanderer cannot; and the best of men have a great many Frailties, and have committed many Errors and Slips, which they would be very unwilling the World should be acquainted with. To be tender of the Reputation of others is therefore one of the best Methods we can take to go through the World with a fair one our selves. I have read somewhere in Sir John Chardin, a saying of a Persian Philosopher, which I have always been exceedingly pleased with. *The World, says the Eastern Sage, is an Echo, that returns us our own Words; for which Reason if we would be well spoken of in the World, we must speak well of others.* This Wise Observation daily Experience confirms; and no sort of People have their Faults so greedily picked up, or so unrelentingly published, as those that have been remarkable for their Severity upon the Reputation of other Men. They are looked upon as common Enemies; and Revenge seems meritorious in so publick a Quarrel. It must be owned, that this is sometimes prosecuted with too much Rancour, and indecent Triumph; yet when Men evidently are the Causes of their own Misfortunes, it is not in human Nature to forbear thinking that they deserve them.

If we look into our own Hearts, and reflect on the Course of our past Life, most of us will find more to do to correct the Errors of our own Ways than to be spies and Observators on those of our Neighbours. We may also observe, that many of our Actions have been blamed by others that deserved no such Usage, and sprung from very honest and worthy Motives; and again, that we have been sometimes very much to blame for Actions, that, instead of Censure, have been followed with Approbation and Applause. The Knowledge of this, and the Reflection on the Impossibility there is of our knowing the Designs and Thoughts of other Men, should incline us to put the best Sense we possibly can upon their Actions, and Behaviour; since for ought we know many Actions, that at first sight bear no very good Aspect may have been the Effect of Virtuous and manly Intentions. And as all human Virtue has some mixture of Alloy, and good Men may, through the Violence of some sudden Gust of Passion, run into great Escapes and Inadvertences, we ought to make suitable allowances on that Score. For Men are not to be denominated Virtuous or Vicious, on the Account of one or two Actions, but the general Course and Tenor of their Conduct. If every Deviation from Virtue, or defection towards Vice were to Assist the whole of a Man's Character, we must all mutually look on one another as Monsters; and there will be an End of all Esteem, and consequently all Commerce and Confidence among Mankind.

It is not to be expected, that any thing here said should prevail on those that are abandoned to a malevolent and envious Disposition to change their Nature, and become Generous, Humane and Charitable. But good Men, in their Zeal for Virtue, are sometimes apt to err in this Point; and it is of Use to precaution against it. As for those who would have their whole Fund of Discourse taken from them, if they were kept up from retailing scandalous Stories, and making Market of their Neighbours Infirmities, I could wish there were some Method found out for satisfying their Spleen, without injuring the Living.

I have sometimes thought, that for this purpose, it might not be improper to give them their full Swing amongst the Dead, and recommend to them the Study of History, especially Ecclesiastical; wherein they would meet with all the Materials for their Use they could possibly desire. But this being a Point of great Importance, I shall leave it to the Consideration of the learned;

And am Sir,

Your humble Servant,

HIBARNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THEY write from Warsaw, that since the Year 1660, the Protestants in the Kingdom of Poland have been depriv'd of 30 Churches, and 40 Schools, and those in the Great Duchy of Lithuania, of 40 Churches and 20 Schools, so that would the Guarantees of the Treaty of Oliva pass by the Affair of Thorn, 'tis not seen how they can help insisting on the Restitution of those Protestants to the Liberty of Conscience granted them by the said Treaty.

Petersburg, Nov. 1. The Levies of the Land and Sea Forces are carrying on with great Diligence, in order to have them compleat against next Spring. 'Tis assur'd, the Empress will make a Tour to Moscow in the Month of January next. As the Treaty concluded at Vienna has given Birth to that made at Hanover, so the latter has occasion'd the Alliance between our Court and that of Vienna, which is no longer doubted of; but the Articles thereof, which are said to be of the last Importance, will be kept secret till after their Ratification.

Paris, Nov. 16. The four Indians lately mention'd are Chiefs of the great Tracts of Land bordering upon Mississippi and Louisiana; they have been prevail'd upon to come over to France, by the French Intendants of Louisiana, who, after having seiz'd them charg'd their Interpreter to tell them, that far from intending them any ill, they design'd to promote their Happiness, in case they will settle a Commerce between their Country and France, and to the End they might know what Sort of People the French in Europe are, they would show them the principal Towns of that Kingdom, to which they agreed, and they are so much pleas'd, that they have already got a Treaty of Commerce drawn up with our East India Company, which they have promised to get ratified, after their return home.

Madrid, Nov. 6. They write from Pampelona, that 6000 Men are employ'd in repairing the Fortifications of that Place, and those of Fontarabia and St. Sebastian are likewise repairing. For the rest, all is quiet upon the Frontiers.

Hague, Nov. 28. According to some Advices from Germany, the Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Peterburg is concluded; and 'tis reported, that Poland and Spain are to come into it. On the 22d. at Night, the King of Great Britain return'd from the Gohr to Hanover, where he proposes to stay but a Fortnight, and from whence M. Hop, our Envoy Extraordinary, is already arriv'd.

Hannover, Nov. 22. The King of Great Britain arriv'd here this Evening from the Gohr.

Vienna, Sep. 14. The Magnificence, Splendor, Richness, Variety, Nicety of Invention, &c. of the publick Entry of the Duke de Richlieu, Ambassador of France, were so uncommon, that they are still the Subject of all Conversations, both at Court and in the City, and 'tis universally own'd that it surpass'd whatever was seen here before. The Duke de Ripperda having receiv'd Orders from his Court to take his Audience of Leave, on the Day of the Entry of the

Duke de Richlieu, and then depart immediately, took it accordingly on the 7th. Instant, in the Evening, and the next Day took Post for Madrid, leaving till farther Order, the Care of the Affairs of Spain to his eldest Son the Baron de Ripperda, who tho' but 19 Years of Age, is honour'd with the Character of Minister Plenipotentiary.

Cadiz, Oct. 30. Letters from Giberalter of the 26th. Instant say, that Cap. Wittenhorst, Commander of one of the Men of War belonging to the Dutch Squadron, came lately into that Port, with a Frigate of Hamburg lately retaken by him from the Corsairs of Algiers, on board which he found 24 Algerines.

Dantzick, Nov. 12. The Affairs of Poland have on a sudden taken quite another turn, so that there is little or no hopes left of obtaining any reasonable Satisfaction for the Protestants in that Kingdom. M. Rumpff, the Dutch Minister, feels now the Effects of this Change: As long as this Minister touch'd the Religious Affairs in general Terms, he was very much carress'd both by the King and the Grandees, but when after the Example of other Protestant Ministers he began to press that matter home, and descend'd to particulars, the Friendship they had shew'd him, ceased all at once, and turn'd into Hatred. M. Herdman, the Russian Commissary, has now, by the Czarina's express Order, begun to store a great Magazine, which Stores are to be transported the next open Weather to Petersburg, from whence we are positively assur'd, that not only the Russian Fleet will next Summer put to Sea, but also that an Army of 60000 Russians will be upon the Frontiers of Poland.

L O N D O N Nov. 16, 18, 20, 23, 25.

(16) The Nottingham and Superbe Men of War are put into Commission, Capt. William Haddock Commander of the first, and Capt. Arthur Field of the last, they are for the Service of the Channel.

At a special Session held for the Tower Division in the County of Middlesex, on Saturday the 6th. Instant a considerable Number of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County residing in that Division being present, it was order'd, for the better, more regular, and more effectual Prosecution and Punishing the evil, pernicious and wicked Practice of profane Swearing and Cursing, so commonly us'd in the publick Streets and Markets, and other Places of publick Resort; That a Precept should be forthwith issu'd out to the High Constable of the said Division, authorizing and requiring him to direct his Precepts to the petty Constables and Headboroughs under him, to make diligent Enquiry and Observation relating to the Offences aforesaid, and in case any Person whatsoever shall be guilty of profane Swearing and Cursing in their Present or Hearing, then to carry such Persons before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County and Division, in order to be examin'd and dealt with according to Law. And the Justices then present did agree frequently to meet together, at proper Times and Places, to receive Informations against all such Persons as shall be brought before them for those Offences.

(18) The Dealers in Coals give out, that there has been 30 Sail of Colliers lbt within this Fortnight, but we have not Account of above 16 or 17, most of which were cast away on Sunday was se'night, between Harwich and the River, but few of the Men were saved.

This Day the Lords Justices sat, and sent for the Lord Chancellor, and the two Chief Judges to Assist them, and had before them, several Bills from the Parliament of Ireland, which are to pass into Laws if the Lords Justices approve of them in Council.

(20) We hear from Genoa, Nov. 3. That Captain Cammock, formerly said to be seiz'd at Granada, had been beheaded there, but they do not mention his Crime.

We.

(23) Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty receiv'd Advice; that the Yatches and Men of War continue at the Buoy in the Nore, waiting for a Westerly Wind to bring over his Majesty, who was to set out for Holand the 30th. of November.

Saturday last a Messenger was sent to Ireland with some of the Bills that came from thence which were approved.

(24) This Day the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Rob. Walpole, Lord Chancellor, and several other Lords met at the Cockpit, and summoned a General Council to sit on the Irish Bills.

DUBLIN, Decemb. 4.

The following POEM Written by one who lately recover'd of a dangerous Illness, by the Care of Dr. Hefbam, having been approved by some good Judges, we think it not improper to communicate it to the Publick.

To Richard Hefbam, M. D. S. F. of Trinity College.

SINCE the Almighty has prolong'd my Days,
To him I'll sing Eternal Hymns of Praise:
For fleeting Life recall'd, for Health restor'd,
Be Thou, the God of Life and Health, ador'd!
For boundless Mercy sure this Tributes due;
And next to Heaven, I owe my Thanks to YOU;
To you, who kindly feel the Ease you give;
And in reviving Patients doubly live;
You, who from Nature's State's never stray,
But wisely wait 'till she points out the way;
Where'er she leads unerring you pursue,
The Mazy System open to your View;
In you great Radcliffe's Genius glars we see
Heighten'd by Learning and Humanity.
The myst'ick Depths of Science you explore,
As far as Sense can reach, or Reason soar:
Thy Thoughts, unbounded, travel with the Sun,
And see attendant Worlds around him run;
Storning all Matters mean Mechanick Laws
Rul'd by an Infinite Eternal Cause,
They trace the destin'd Courses thro' the Sky,
Nor fly his Beams too far, nor press too nigh;
The wise and wondrous Laws alike you know,
Of all those Worlds above, and this below.
This World of Life, which we confus'dly see,
In all its Wonders clearly view'd by Thee;
Bestows such Pleasures on thy ravish'd Mind,
As none but Souls like yours, or Newton's find.
Thou see'st the secret Frame of every Part,
Sublimous traces of Almighty Art!
And Thou in every Part can'st something find,
To praise thy Maker, and to bless thy kind;
Quick to perceive, Judicious to apply,
Thy Judgment clear and piercing, as thine Eye;
Even Medicines, in thy wise Prescriptions, please;
And are no more the Patient's worst Disease.
Goodness, and Skill and Learning less than thine,
Rais'd Esculapius to the Realm's Divine:
These Gifts, thy generous Souls incessant Care,
Shall raise thee thither, and reward thee there.

On Saturday last at Night one Mr. Moran a Taylor fell into the River Liffy near the Old Bridge, and was drowned.

On Monday departed this Life in a very advanced Age, at his House near Marys Abby, the Honourable Sir Harry Eckline, Kt. and Bart. He was formerly one of the Barons of the Exchequer in this Kingdom.

On Tuesday dy'd Mrs. Downs, Wife to the Rt. Rev. Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of Meath.

The same Day a Dragoon standing upon the Wall of the Liffy, near the Barracks, in order to take a Leap, his Foot happen'd to slip, and he fell into the River, and was unhappily drowned.

Penny	Household	14 Oun 5 Drachm
Fourpenny		3 P. 10 Oun 4 Dr.
Sixpenny		5 P. 07 Oun 6 Dr.
Twelvepenny		10 P. 15 Oun 4 Dr.

There will be publish'd next Week by George Grierson

A Natural History of I R R L A N D, in III Parts; by several Hands. Part I. Being a true and ample Description of its Situation; Greatness, Shape, and Nature; Of its Hills, Woods, Heaths, Bogs; Of its fruitful Parts and profitable Grounds, with the several ways of Manuring and Improving the same: With its Heads or Promontories, Harbours, Roads and Bays; Of its Springs and Fountains, Brooks, Rivers, Loughs; Of its Metals, Minerals, Freestone, Marble, Sea-coal, Turf, and other Things that are taken out of the Ground. And lastly, of the Nature and Temperature of its Air and Season, and what Diseases it is free from, or subject unto. Conducting to the Advancement of Navigation, Husbandry, and other profitable Arts and Professions. Written by Gerard Boate, late Doctor of Physick to the State in Ireland. Part II. A Collection of such Papers as were communicated to the Royal Society, referring to some Curiosities in Ireland. Part III. A Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, Forts and Towers in Ireland; never before publish'd. By Thomas Molyneux, M. D. F. R. S. in England.

JUST publish'd, and ready to be deliver'd to Subscribers, the first Vol. of the Works of Shakespear, collated and collected by the former Editions, by Mr. Pope. This first Vol. contains Mr. Pope's Preface, the Life of Shakespear, the Tempest, the Midsummer Nights Dream, the two Gentlemen of Verona, the Merry Wives of Windsor, Measure for Measure, and the Comedy of Errors. The Proposals are, that the whole shall be printed in 8 Vol. on as fine Paper and Letter, as the first Vol. with a complete Index of the Characters, Sentiments, Speeches and Descriptions, in Shakespear, by Mr. Pope. The Price to Subscribers, are 4 British Crowns, one half Crown to be paid at Subscribing: & one at the Delivery of each Vol. in half Binding. Subscriptions are taken in, and the Vol. delivered by the Undertakers, G. Grierson in Essex Street, and G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street.

PUBLICK Notice having been formerly give to the Subscribers to the Memoires of the Wars of the Cevennes, by Coll. Cavallier, This is farther to give Notice, That their Books lye ready at W. Smiths, at the Dutcheff's Head in Dames Street,

STOLEN from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of this Instant November 1725. one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scollop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sopspon for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sopspon, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyse in Checquer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 2 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd. And all Gold-Smith's and others are desired to stop the same.

THE Lands of Ballywolly, Cornelia, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq; will on the Third Day of January next, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be exposed to Sale, by way of Cant, in the whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidders in Newtown in the County of Down. Those who are minded to buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Castle Street, Dublin.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 11, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Perfarum te Vestis et Disciplina delectat; patrios Mores exosue es.

Q. CURTIUS.

SIR,



O Man that truly loves his Country can possibly be indifferent in any Thing relating to its Trade and Commerce, which, in the present Circumstances of human Affairs, are so absolutely necessary to render any Country great and flourishing, and enable its Inhabitants to live in Ease and Comfort.

Whoever looks into the State of Ireland, must consider it in two Respects; both as it is the Habitation of a numerous and free People, obliged to consult the Preservation and Happiness of themselves, and as a Colony of another great and powerful Nation, upon whom they depend for Protection, and consequently whose Interest ought to be considered, and taken due Care of in all Undertakings for its particular Benefit and Advantage. So that every publick Design in this Kingdom, before any honest Man can embark in it, must carry with it not only the Evidence of Advantage to our selves, but also that the execution of it will not be inconsistent with the Prosperity and Happiness of Great Britain, in the safety Whereof our own is so plainly and so immediately involved.

Though I have not Vanity enough to think myself capable of finding out the properest Methods to promote both these Ends; yet I cannot help imagining, that it would be one of the most effectual Ways we could take, for that Purpose, to put on a general Resolution to encourage our own Manufactures, by making them our common Wear, preferably to those that are brought at great Expence, from distant Countries, and are neither better nor sifter than our own, any further than the high Price they sell at serves to shew a luxurious and profuse course of Living; the Reputation of which is what the vain and unthinking Part of Mankind place their highest Felicity in.

If Authorities could be of any Weight in the Case; (and if they be in any, they ought surely in this, the Rules laid down by Wise experienced Men being of great Use in all Matters of Oeconomy) it were no hard Matter to prove, that all wise Nations;

both Antient, and Modern, have esteemed the Retrenchment of Luxury in Apparel, as well as in Living, one of the surest Methods for advancing the Publick good. In antient Greece, and Rome Frugality and Moderation were among the most reputable Qualities, and what principally denominated a Man a good Citizen. A sumptuous Habit was always looked upon as a Mark of criminal Effeminacy; and Nothing rendered a Man more obnoxious to publick Censure, than following the Modes of other Nations, even when the Materials of their Cloathing were of a home Growth and Manufacture. A plain Evidence, that the wise Men and Law-givers of those Nations apprehended the Encouragement of Mechanick Arts among themselves to be of the last importance to the State, when they were so Careful to impress their People with dislike and abhorrence of those Ways of Living, that had the remotest tendency to the contrary. It is true, those States did at length abate of their strictness in this Point; but it is no less true, that they no sooner did so, than they gradually sunk from that height of Glory and Empire to which the Virtue of their Ancestors had raised them, till at last they became a Prey to those barbarous Nations, whose Manufacture they wore, and whose Luxury they imitated. Before the Days of Alexander the Great, the wearing of foreign Silks was a thing unheard of in Greece; and it is recorded to his Dishonour, that he was the first Innovator himself, having always before he became debauched with the Persian Effeminacy, habited himself in Stuffs wrought with his Mother's own Hands. For in those unpolite Ages, Tea-Tables not yet having been erected, it was customary for the greatest Ladies to employ themselves in Spinning and such like Feminine Occupations; and in the Laws of our own Country the Memory of this obsolete Custom seems still to be retained, by calling every Woman under the degree of Nobility by no higher Title than Spinster; whereas in Fact there was not to be found one Woman in a hundred in these Nations, that ever once descended to so low and dishonourable an Employment.

Among all the modern Nations that have aggrandized themselves by Navigation and Commerce, it is a constant Maxim to consume as few foreign Commodities among themselves as possibly they can, and to become only Carriers of such Things, to supply the

Luxury

Luxury of other Nations. Of this our Neighbours the *Dutch* are a great and Illustrious Instance, who, by a steady pursuit of that Maxim, have made a barren Strand, scarce equal in Extent, and vastly inferior in Native Value to a fourth part of this Kingdom, the richest, the most populous, and flourishing Spot of Ground in the Universe; and this too under the Inconvenience of such a Soil and Climate, and even Constitution of Government as afford not many Invitations to People that love their Ease, or have any thing of Delicacy in their Taste of Life and its Enjoyments.

And the Reason of this great Encrease of Power and Wealth in *Holland*, is certainly their Frugality of Management, in selling to a much greater Value than what they buy, consuming no more Foreign Commodities themselves than what are absolutely necessary for their Subsistence, or else what very little exceeds that Quantity, and sending the Surplus to their Neighbours, who must either make them Returns in *Specie*, or what will turn to it in the long Run. For as the true Way for a Private Man to grow Rich is to make his Expences full short of his Income; so Nations that would thrive by Trade, must order it so that their Exports shall be greater than their Imports for their home Consumption, otherwise they never will be Gainers upon the Balance. But this Argument being set in a very good Light, by that Great Statesman Sir William Temple, in his *Observations on the United Provinces*, I shall give it in his own Words

It is no constant Rule, that Trade makes Riches; for there may be a Trade that impoverishes a Nation: As it is not going often to Market, that enriches the Countryman; but, on the contrary, if every time he comes there, he buys to a greater Value than he sells, he grows the Poorer, the oftner he goes: But the only and certain Scale of Riches, arising from Trade in a Nation, is the proportion of what is Exported for the Consumption of others, to what is Imported for their own.

If this be so then, it is evident there cannot be a surer, nor at the same time a more easy Method of making Trade advantageous to a Nation, than supporting and encouraging its own Manufactures; since hereby it not only saves the neat Expence that would arise from the Purchase of Foreign Manufactures to be made Use of in the Lieu of them, but is enabled to make Profit of its own Exports.

No People in the World have greater Reason than we in this Country to fall into this Method. Some Branches of our own Manufacture we are not enabled to carry to Foreign Markets, but yet might make them turn to good Account at home, if we could be prevailed on to save the Expence of purchasing them abroad at a much dearer Rate, and no better than our own. The Linnen Manufacture has been brought to great Perfection among us, and as we Export considerable Quantities of it yearly, it would be exceeding beneficial to the Publick, did not our Luxury in wearing Foreign Linnens bring a great Drawback on the Profits; and these Foreign Linnens, being bought chiefly with ready Money, and not Commodities, and for that Reason charged by the Wisdom of the Legislature with high Duties, are generally run into the Country by Smugglers, and so prove a *Dead Loss* to the Nation, without any Manner of Advantage to his Majesty's Revenue. The making of Silks has also of late Years been set up here with good Success; and I have seen several Pieces of them, which, to my Eye, appeared full as Rich and Glossie as *Indian Silks* of a much greater Price, and I have been informed, Wear full as well. Every Pound of Raw-Silk, thus Manufactured, will, upon an Average, employ a Labour not to be purchased under One Pound Sterling; and the Raw-Silk being bought with our own Produce and Manufacture, such as

Hides, Tann'd-Leather, and the like, as the *Indian Wrought-Silks* are with ready Money, and run in upon us too from *France* or *Holland*, it will be found by a very fair and moderate Calculation, that the Difference betwixt wearing a Suit of *Irisb* or *Indian Silk* is not less than Three times the Price, whatever that be, in the Account of the Profit or loss accruing to the Nation.

The only true Way therefore to encourage our Manufactures, will, be to wear them ourselves. By this Means we save Money in Articles of things not Exportable, and gain by those that are. All other Methods, however plausible in the Theory, are apt to fail when they come to Practice. Sumptuary Laws have seldom been found successful, the Execution of them being so extremely harsh and ungracious. Prohibitions, or high Duties, amounting to Prohibitions, we daily see have no Effect. For Pride and Vanity only become more violent by being restrained, and are best pleased when gratified with Difficulty and at great Expence, the whole Pleasure of Extravagance consisting in the Titillation of thinking that few People can come up to the like. Besides, the exorbitant Gains to be made in such Cases work too powerfully upon mean and dishonest Minds, to hinder them from supplying our Luxury, at any hazard to themselves, and to the Ruin of the Publick. Even all the Rewards our Legislators have offered to Industry, and the Discouragements given to Idleness and Extravagance have not fully answered the Ends proposed by them. And the Wisdom of the Nation has been so sensible of this, that the Additional Duties on *Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Chocolate*, have been very prudently appropriated to raise a Fund for the better Support of the *Hempen* and *Linnen Manufactures*, as a further Discouragement to Negligence and Prodigality, and to make them that will not Work themselves, contribute to the Maintenance of those that must. A Law, that has abundance of Legislative Satyr in it, and has been exceedingly useful to the Publick; since though it has not put down many *Tra-Tables*, it has set up a vast Number of Looms, which it must be our own Fault, if they are not employed with great Profit and Advantage to the Nation.

But be our Laws never so good, unless care be taken to have them obey'd, they will be to very little Purpose. A Senator may Vote for the Encouragement of our Manufactures as long as he pleases in the Parliament-House; but if he has not Authority enough in his own to make the Resolution pass there without Opposition, he has done but a small Part of his Duty. And for that Reason the peculiar Zeal of our Representatives in his Matter can never be sufficiently commended, nor too much endear them to all true and sincere Lovers of their Country.

Our Business is to pursue their Example. And if we have any Degree of Tenderneß for our Fellow-subjects and Countrymen, or Regard for the general Welfare, we must think our selves highly concerned to do so. Ill-Nature is what few Men care for being thought guilty of, or would not reckon it a Reproach, if they were charged with it; yet many People, who in the ordinary Commerce of Life discover the most kind and benevolent Disposition, for want of Consideration, are every Day doing Things that in their consequences, are equal to Cruelty and Barbarity. We should think a man a very inhumane Wretch, that should refuse to relieve some very deserving Person, at a small Expence, from great Misery, and yet without Remorse we can squander away Ten, Twenty, or Thirty Pounds for a Suit of Cloaths, the very buying of which has a Tendency to fill our Streets with miserable Objects. It is a very odd Sort of Charity, which relieves a few Beggars with Farthings, and lays out Pounds to reduce whole Multitudes of honest laborious People to the same Condition; yet that is truly

truly the Case with those that deprive their own Country of the Benefit arising from the Consumption of its Manufactures, which every one does, who without any Necessity furnishes himself from a foreign Market. In vain do we erect Charity-Schools, and give very generous Annual Contributions for the Education of poor Children, and putting them out to Trades, if after we have done so much for them, we neglect encouraging those Callings from whence we intend they should derive their Maintenance. This is to give them a *Stone instead of Bread, and a Serpent instead of a Fish*; and it were a much greater Piece of Humanity to leave them in their primitive hopeless State, than raise them up into a fruitless Expectation, and suffer them to perish in it, the bitter Reflection on which is what, I doubt not, has driven many fine but unquiet Spirits into desperate Courses, and brought them to an untimely and unfortunate End.

In short, our Love of foreign Trifles, and Triflers is a Thing very pernicious to the Commonwealth in which we live, as it needs must Starve that honest and laudable Affection People ought to have for their Native Country. Yet this never was observed to have arrived to so ridiculous and shameful a height as at present. It biases us in all our Affairs, and runs through all our Diversions, inasmuch, that while our poor Players can scarcely get Bread among us, by representing to us, in an agreeable and instructive Manner, the various Passions and Humours of Mankind, a wretched *Italian* Songster, that is no more than the Effigy of a Man, shall draw from our Folly a Revenue equal to that of a Nobleman. A Circumstance I choose to mention, and leave with the Gentlemen of Wit and Pleasure, who are but too apt to fall into the Errors I have been endeavouring to Correct, that from it they may collect the Absurdity of neglecting the Interest and Honour of their Country in Matters of much greater importance.

I am

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Oct. 12. We receive Advice every Week, which produces fresh Accounts of the Progress of the Turkish Armies in Persia. The Pasha of Babylon or Bagdat has taken the City and Province of Lorestan, which yielded to him upon Terms, after having driven away the Governour called Ali-Median, who refused to submit; and that Pasha is said to have since marched to Huveis towards Bassora, to subdue that part of the Country. It is likewise given out that Abdullah Pasha, who commands another Army, has taken the City of Erdebil by Capitulation; and that Mustapha Pasha, Seraskier of a third Army, has made himself Master of several Places, between the Province of Schirvan and Ghilan.

Vienna, Nov. 10. 'Tis reported here that some Protestants have taken Umbrage at the project of Alliance form'd between this Court and that of Russia, and endeavour to thwart it; upon which a Resolution has been taken in a Conference lately held in the Emperor's presence, to send a Minister forthwith to Petersbourg.

Rome, Nov. 3. 'Tis not yet made publick, That Cardinal Alberoni is constituted Protector of the Spanish Monarch; but the frequent nocturnal Visits which he makes at the Palace of Farnese with the Ministers of Rome put it beyond all Doubt.

Cadiz, Nov. 4. We have just now received Letters from Gibraltar, of the 26th Instant which advise, that Capt. Wittthorst was come in there, with a Frigate of Hambourg, which he had retaken from the Algerine Corsairs, and on board of which he found 24 Algerines. This Frigate is undoubtedly the Ship which the Master of the English Vessel took to be an Algerine Courfair,

L O N D O N.

His Majesty having been pleased to found two Professorships of Modern History at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. Harris, when admitted into that Professorship at Cambridge made a Speech in Latin on that Occasion, which gain'd him the Applause of the whole Audience, and we thought the Conclusion of it worth inserting.

In English thus:

MOST Gracious Prince, may God preserve you! And who that considers the happy State of Great Britain, but would wish a thousand Times for the long Continuance of your Health and Reign, and think himself obliged to offer Vows, for a Life so precious, in all Churches, and at all Altars.

You, who were promised many Years ago to the Britons, and who are now their Light, appear'd in the World as an happy Preface to this Nation, which after being long afflicted with the Troubles of a Civil War, was scarce delivered from those Times of Darkness and miserable Bondage by regaining their Liberty. While a Prince you completely fulfill'd the hopes of your illustrious Ancestors; and now you are a King you complete the Happiness which your Childhood gave them so much Reason to expect. O great King the Father of your Country, the Umpire of War and Peace over all Europe. O invincible and august Monarch, the Protector of this University; may God therefore preserve you.

You, who are descended from a long Train of Ancestors, Kings, Dukes and Emperors, make your Appearance in these happy Times, when we have the Joy to see you, to apply to you, and to honour you; And not content with the sound of your illustrious Ancestors heroick Actions in all Histories and Annals, you think it more glorious to begin in your own Person to furnish Matter for new Praise, by deserving so well of the present Age, by providing so well for the security of the Times to come, that you cause the Remembrance of your dear Person to be transmitted to the latest Posterity.

As long as the British Nation enjoys its Laws and Privileges, as long as the Liberal Arts shall flourish in these Places consecrated to the Muses, You, O Father, will be the Darling, the Ornament, and Support of your People, and will set a memorable Example to your Descendants on the Throne, by teaching them the true Method of reigning well. And the same Day will more and more augment our Felicity, and the Memory of your Name, which we hope will endure for ever.

We hear of a great deal of Damage done on the Side of Clan in Wiltshire, by Floods in that place, as well as some time before, two Men were drowned there, by the sudden rising of the Waters in the Streets.

D U B L I N, Decemb. 11.

On Wednesday last departed this Life at his House in Henry Street, Edward Smyth, Esq;

A Proclamation is publish'd by the Lord Mayor of this City, giving Licence to all Persons, as well Foreigners as Freemen, to make and sell Bread, the Bakers having for some time past neglected to furnish the City.

The

The Affize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	} Household } Loaf }	14 Oun 2 Drachm
Fourpenny		3 P. 09 Oun 0 Dr.
Six-penny		5 P. 05 Oun 4 Dr.
Twelve-penny		10 P. 11 Oun 0 Dr.

(There are Five British Pacquets due.)

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A Natural History of *IRRLAND*, in III Parts; by several Hands. *Part I.* Being a true and ample Description of its Situation, Greatness, Shape, and Nature; Of its Hills, Woods, Heaths, Pogs; Of its fruitful Parts and profitable Grounds, with the several ways of Manuring and Improving the same: With its Heads or Promontories, Harbours, Roads and Bays; Of its Springs and Fountains, Brooks, Rivers, Loughs; Of its Metals, Minerals, Freestone, Marble, Sea-coal, Turf, and other Things that are taken out of the Ground. And lastly, of the Nature and Temperature of its Air and Season, and what Diseases it is free from, or subject unto. Conducing to the Advancement of Navigation, Husbandry, and other profitable Arts and Professions. Written by *Gerard Boate*, late Doctor of Physick to the State in *Ireland*. *Part II.* A Collection of such Papers as were communicated to the Royal Society, referring to some Curiosities in *Ireland*. *Part III.* A Discourse concerning the Danish Mounts, Forts and Towers in *Ireland*; never before publish'd. By *Thomas Molyneux*, M. D. F. R. S. in *England*.

O *Wednesday* was publish'd, to be deliver'd to Subscribers, the first Vol. of the Works of *Shakespeare*, collated and collected by the former Editions, by *Mr. Pope*. This first Vol. contains *Mr. Pope's Preface*, the *Life of Shakespeare*, the *Tempest*, the *Midsummer Nights Dream*, the two *Gentlemen of Verona*, the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Measure for Measure*, and the *Comedy of Errors*. The Proposals are, that the whole shall be printed in 8 Vol. on as fine Paper and Letter, as the first Vol. with a compleat Index of the Characters, Sentiments, Speeches and Descriptions, in *Shakespeare*, by *Mr. Pope*. The Price to Subscribers, are 4 British Crowns, one half Crown to be paid at Subscribing: & one at the Delivery of each Vol. in half Binding. Subscriptions are taken in, and the Vol. delivered by the Undertakers, *G. Grierson in Essex Street*, and *G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street*.

T *H E* Lands of *Ballywoolly*, *Cornelia*, *Ballygror*, *Ballyskelly* and *Ballysalogh*, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow; lying between *Boisil* and *Bangor* in the County of *Down*, part of the Estate of *James Stevenson Esq;* will on the Third Day of *January* next, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be exposed to Sale, by way of *Auct.* in the whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at *Newtown* in the County of *Down*. Those who are minded to buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises; by *Alexander Hamilton* at the *Golden Ball* in *Caple Street, Dublin*.

W *H E R E A S* I have for some Time declined taking Boarders, This is to acquaint all my Friends and other Persons, that I do again entertain Young Gentlemen, and continue to Teach as formerly, next Door to the Coach and Horses in *Big Strand* street, *Dublin*. *JOHN SHAW. A. M.*

N. B. Besides Humahity, Young Gentlemen may be taught Writing and Cyphering, French, Musick, and Dancing, by the ablest Masters in this City.

P *R O P O S A L S* having been lately publish'd for printing by Subscription, *Dictionarie Oeconomique* or the *Family Dictionary*, containing 295 Sheets of Paper, at 1 L. 10 s. a Set, Bound in 2 Volumes, and Lettered on the Back: and several Gentlemen, Merchants, and others, having Subscribed for the said Book. This is to desire all Persons who design to become Subscribers, that they will send their Names and First Payment, which is 15 s. to the Undertaker *Mr. John Chanery*, at his House opposite the Watch-House, the North side of *College Green*, or to any Bookfeller in *Dublin*, by the 1st Day of *January* next, because the Book will then be put to the Press, if encouraged by a reasonable Number of Subscribers, otherwise the Design will be entirely laid aside, of either of which, publick Notice shall be given.

T *H E* *Mansion House* of *Ballybegg* in the County of *Cork*, wherein *Stawell Mills Esq;* formerly dwelt, and in which *Hugh Lawton* now lives, with the Out-houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of *May* next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improv'd, and pleasantly Scituated by the *River Obegg*, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from *Corke*, 3 from *Mallow*, 2 from *Doneraile*, 3 from *Churchtown*, 2 from *Ballyclaugh*, and close by the *Town of Buttevant*, Enquire of *Mr. Benj. Lawton*, Merchant in *Corke*, of the said *Hugh Lawton* at *Ballybegg* aforesaid, or of *Walter Harris Esq;* at his House in *Dublin*.

T *H A T* *John Frizell* of *Dublin*, Merchant; who liveth on *Hawkins's Quay*, and will attend daily at the *Custom House*, *Merchants Coffee House*, and the *Exchange*, the usual time; do propose, with God's Assistance, to take upon him to furnish Merchants with Shipping on Freight. Also, to help Owners and Masters of Ships to Freight, for any Voyage, Foreign, or otherwise, on reasonable Considerations. Which aforesaid Service he doubteth not, but that he will discharge both with Honour and Honesty, hoping all those his Well-wishers will Encourage him in the said Undertaking. *N. B.* The above *John Frizell* humbly submits to the Consideration of those who have Power to make Sworn Broakers, if it would not be necessary, and of extraordinary Service to the Honourable the City of *Dublin*, to have such therein (and some other) as in *London*, and other Places.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

L iving at the North End of *Essex Bridge*, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to *James Ellis* at the Sign of the Hammer in *Castle Street*) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets, Knives, Cutters, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid *James Ellis* having left off his Trade.

Robert Dykas, Felt maker.

L iving at the Corner of *Essex Bridge*, near *Caple Street*, sells all sorts of superfine *London Pea* vers, *Demi Beavers*, and *Caitors*. He also makes and sells all sorts of fine Hats, *Beavers*, *Carolinas*, Hats for keeping out Rain, with *Athlone Fells*, and all other sorts, fine and coarse, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. *Nore*, He has a pattell of Superfine Hats just Imported from *London*. As also, Fine Hats for Ladies, either English or Irish.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghlin's Court*, *Dames Street*, opposite the *Castle-Market*, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 18, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Dolenda adhuc retulimus: veniendum ad erubescenda est.

VELL. PATER.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



ITH a good deal of Pleasure I have observed the Zeal you express in one of your late Papers against the Unmanly but too prevailing Custom of detracting from Men's Merit; and branding them with vitious Characters, either on groundless Suspicions of our own, or the as groundless Suggestions of ill-na-

tured *Whisperers* and *Tattlers*, who, like Vermin, breed in all Corners, and create Filth and Corruption as fast as they feed upon it. There is no doubt to be made but that giving a lobe to so vile a Practice is very pernicious to Society, and occasions infinite Disorders among all Ranks and Degrees of People. If there could be found a proper Method of diverting so much Silliness and Perverseness, I agree with you in thinking, that it would be much for the Peace and Happiness of Mankind. But you must excuse me from being of Opinion, that the one you propose, or indeed any other, is capable of answering the End. An envious Disposition is in it self so hurtful, that nothing less than the total Extinction of it can hinder innumerable Mischiefs. The more you humour it, the more outrageous it grows. Listen to a *Tale-bearer* in one Instance, and you encourage him to impose on you in a Hundred. And where Malice has once got Root in the Heart, be the Objects of it's Ill will ever so Mean or Contemptible at first, and consequently the Mischief occasioned by it very inconsiderable, yet, unless it receives a timely Check, it will grow up to a prodigious Greatness, and gather strength in it's growing. For poisonous Weeds, being Spontaneous Productions, are observed to make very quick Progress both in Growth and Propagation; while useful Plants, that serve either for Food or Physick, being of a more tender and delicate Constitution, require great Care and Industry both for their Preservation and Encrease.

For these Reasons it seems to me a very ill Expedient to recommend the Reading of History to such as love Scandal, and ill Reports of their Neighbours. What is this but to allow Spite and Ill-Nature to prey upon the Memory of the Dead, instead of the Reputation of the Living? For that I suppose, is what you mean by telling your Readers of that Taste, that they will there find Room enough to exercise their Envy and Ill-Nature. A Saying, which I cannot help thinking very injurious to that useful and excellent Study, and proceeding rather from what some Histories are, than what History might, and ought to be. For though indeed, I believe, that were it not for the Vices and Corruptions of Mankind, our Reading on that Subject might be brought within a much narrower Compass than what it now is, yet I am persuaded, that the pleasantest and usefulest Part of History either Antient or Modern, is owing to their Virtues. It is true, that Avarice and Ambition have been the Occasion, that brave and good Men have signalized themselves by Great and Virtuous Actions; but then it is as true, that these last are what make up the Use, the Beauty, and Excellency of History, and are the sole Reason why the Knowledge of it is an Accomplishment worth the acquiring. In my Opinion those Events that the generality of Readers will not reckon the most Great and Shining, where the peaceable Virtues are the only ones exerted, such as the Institutions of wise Lawgivers, the regular and free Debates of Publick Assemblies met together to consult the Common Good, the Administrations of National Justice, and the Progress of Useful Arts and Sciences, make up the most Entertaining, as well as the most valuable Parts of History. So that it is not that Study it self, that will afford so much Matter to Minds that find a Pleasure in Viewing the Imperfections and Weaknesses of Human Nature, but the Methods taken by some Historians of blackning Men's Characters, suppressing all together, or putting ill Colour on the Virtuous Actions of those whose Opinions or Principles they disliked, and giving partial and unjust Representations both of Persons and Things, in order to serve some particular Party or turn the Authors have in their Eye at the Time they are writing.

Now this I look upon to be no less criminal than the Abuse you have endeavoured to Correct. For though

(Price Three Half-Pence)

though perhaps it may be more immediately hurtful to Society to calumniate and backbite the Living, yet I think it more shameful and unmanly to vilify and throw Dirt on the Dead, as well in Regard of our having less Provocation for so doing, as their being out of a Capacity of either resenting the Injury, or justifying themselves. To kill a Man designedly is Cruelty and Murder; but to misuse or mangle a dead Body, for the bare pleasure of doing so, is something still more Savage and Brutal, as it shews the same wicked Disposition, only restrained by a farther Principle of Baseness, the fear of Opposition, or Punishment. In the same Manner it betrays a most abject and dastardly Spirit when a great Man is gone out of the World, whose Principles, or Management in publick Affairs we happen to dislike, to trample on his Ashes, misrepresent his Conduct, throw a Veil upon his Virtues, and torture his Character so as to make his Vices the most conspicuous Part of it. If the Person thus treated was really a good Man, there is a Piece of Plain Injustice committed on our Part, however infensible the Person himself be of the Injury, and we besides impose on the World in a Matter wherein it is of some Consequence to it to have true information; and therefore wrong to give them false. And in case a Man's private Character was really Vicious, yet I think it a good deal of Presumption in a Historian to make very free with it, unless his Vices had a visible Influence on his publick Conduct, which can only be proved by clear and uncontestable Facts.

Some Writers are so overrun with Suspicion and Ill Nature, that they take a Pleasure in making the best and noblest Actions of Men proceed from vile and dishonourable Motives. They have a Lustriousness in finding out Faults and Blemishes in a great and illustrious Character. It carries with it an Air of much Penetration, and Knowledge of Mankind, to unveil Men's Pretences, and make that appear to be all Artifice and Dissimulation, which was the pure Effect of Nature and Principle. And thus out of mere Vanity, they deal with Mankind in the same Way that Horace condemns in the Conduct of a Friend.

—*Virtutes ipsas invertisimus, atque
Sincerum cupimus Vas innotescere*—

The Effect this Way of writing History, and Setting Men in the worst Light may have upon the Readers, is very Obvious. It tends to make them entertain ill Notions of Mankind; to give them a Jealousy of the Sincerity and Honesty of those they have any Dealings with; and consequently to banish simplicity and Candor from their Breasts, and make them artful, and always on the Catch in their commerce with other Men. For the surest Way to make a Man dishonest himself, is to prepossess him with the Belief, that all other Men are so. But there is another Effect, turning upon such Historians themselves, which I think, their Conduct should have upon Men of Sense and Virtue. It is an Axiom with Mr. Hobbes, that the best and truest Way to know from what Motives other Men Act in any given Circumstances, is to examine our own Breasts, and frame a Judgment by what we should Act, and think ourselves in the like Cases. Whether this be a just Canon, or no, is nothing to the present Purpose to enquire. But let those Historians, who, without any other Ground than what a fruitful Imagination affords them, ascribe all good and great Actions to Trick and Design, consider, whether they do not give their Readers a fair Handle to turn the *Melancholy Philosopher's* Rule against themselves, and charge them with being capable of all the Hypocrisy and Dissimulation they so liberally bestow upon others; especially since the Consciousness of Dishonesty and Insincerity at home is generally the Cause why Men expect to meet with nothing better in the Dealings of the World about them.

The Antient Writers have with great Justice been celebrated for their Modesty and Temperance in this particular. For though indeed some *Greek* Historians have fallen under the Criticism of a too luxurious Invention, yet their excess was of a different Kind. Their Partiality for their Country did not influence them to talk ill of its Enemies, or detract from any of their good Qualities, but on the contrary gave Occasion to make them greater than the Truth, that the Virtue of their Countrymen who subdued them might appear with the more Advantage and Lustre. Among the *Roman* Authors, amidst all the Panegyrics they bestow on their own Heroes, yet there is always the most decent and honourable Mention made of the Virtues of their Antagonists; and *Pyrrhus* and *Hannibal* make as noble a Figure in the Records of those by whom they were conquered, as the One actually does in the Writings of his own Countrymen, or the other perhaps would have done in those of the *Carthaginians*, had any of them been transmitted down to us. Even the several Leaders of Parties in their own State have impartial Justice done to their Merit by the Authors of all sides. The *Scipio's*, and the *Gracchi* were at the Head of as fierce contending Factions, and of as opposite Interests, as ever appeared in any Nation; and yet how Great, how Amiable are they all represented by those who have given us the Accounts of their Struggles in behalf of their respective Parties, wherein both sides are owned to have had the Good of the Commonwealth in view, though pursuing it by different Methods? And in the Days of *Augustus* none of the Historians were in the least shy of the highest Encomiums on the Goodness, the Magnanimity, and Generosity of *Brutus*, who had been the greatest and most inveterate Enemy to that Prince and his Family.

Suetonius, and *Tacitus*, who lived in Times of great Degeneracy and Corruption, it must be confessed, do very much abound in Vicious and prodigal Characters; and though I will not contend, that that both the one, and the other may have been too Vicious in the Representation of Men's Lewdness and Villanies, yet, considering what Monstrous Men and Monstrous Actions they had to describe, they seem to be in a great Measure excusable; at least they are much more so, than most of the Historians we meet with now a Days. *Maimbourg*, and *Varillas* among the *French*, and *Srada*, in his History of the *Belgick* Wars, are Instances how much we exceed the Antients in partial and unjust Accounts both of Persons and Things. The Business of these Authors seems to be not so much the Writing of History, as the making of it. Being most egregious Politicians, they can give you a Detail of the most secret Resolutions and Consultations, and find out Ambition, Avarice, or a Mistress at the Bottom of every Action or Enterprize which suits not their Humour, or happens to be disagreeable to the Interest they have espoused. The Struggles of a brave and virtuous People to free themselves from Tyranny and Oppression, are no more than the Effects of causeless Surmises and Jealousies, artfully sown among them by their Factional and Intriguing Leaders. And because the Church, or which is the same Thing, the Churchmen, have generally been losers wherever Liberty has been asserted, to be sure, the Patrons of Liberty must be run down as the professed Enemies of God and Religion; and if any Accidents, or Calamity befalls them, Providence is immediately called in, and several Wise Hints given us, how from thence we may judge of the Wickedness of the Men, and the Injustice of their Cause.

I could wish, for the Honour of our own Language, that none of this Spirit appeared in some Histories that have been writ in it. As the *British* Nations have frequently fallen into high Contentions and Divisions, the Effects of them appear but too much in those who have given the Memoirs of them to the World.

Writera

Writers of all Parties have been guilty of great Excesses this way. But Mr. Richard, in his History of England, has, I think, gone beyond any thing I ever read in casting the most cruel and unjust Aspersions on the Memory of those whose Party or Principles he does not approve. All his Characters are either of Saints, or Devils, and those carefully kept in their separate Parties, like the Sheep and the Goats, at the last Great Day of Accounts. It is not enough with him to shew his Dislike of a Man's Principles, or Behaviour in Publick Matters, but his Private Life is raked into for little Scandalous Stories to enflame the Reasoning. One would think that the plain Accounts we have of the Usurper *Oliver Cromwell's* Treacherous Dealings with his Prince, his Ingratitude to those that raised him, and his overturning the Laws and Constitution of his Country, told in a naked manner, were sufficient to shew him a wicked Man, without calling his Courage in Question, or making him enter into a Treaty with the Devil. A Story so very ridiculous, that it had been much for the Authors Credit, if had still remained concealed in the Boy's Common-place Book; from whence he had it. How consistent his placing the Devil in the Head of Him who is said in Scripture to be the sole Giver of Victory, may be with his Notions of Orthodoxy, is none of my Province to Determine; but this I am sure, that his everlasting interpreting the Misfortunes of Men as Instances of the Divine Displeasure against them for their Conduct in Political Matter, is utterly inconsistent both with Morality and Christianity.

But this Gentleman having been sufficiently corrected already by other Hands, I desist from enlarging on a Subject, that was only brought in, to shew how improper and injurious it is for Men to vent their Passions and Reflements in writings of such Gravity and Dignity as History; and how unjustly you have recommended that Study to the Envious and the Censorious, as a Storehouse of Sustenance for Ill-Nature, which it is not in itself, but only by Accident, and the Misconduct of Partial and Bigotted Writers.

I am

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

C R I T O.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Nov. 24. Mr. Finch, the British Minister has received Orders to be gone; and we hear is to be relieved by another, who 'tis hoped will be more successful in his Negotiations. But all Affairs are as yet in the same State of Suspension as ever. Some People who are invincibly bent against the Redress of the Religious Grievances, say, That if all the Protestants in the Kingdom had been extirpated in 1710, as the Pope advised, Things would not have been in such Perplexity as they are at present. Two Churches and two Schools being lately taken from the Lutherans in Lithuania, upon frivolous Pretexts, they complained thereof to the King, who has promised them Satisfaction, and the Great Chancellor has referred them to the ensuing Dyet.

VIENNA, Nov. 21. Some Advices from Belgrade, say, that a Powder-Mill blew up lately near Constantinople, by which unhappy Accident above 300 Persons were kill'd. — 'Tis said that one of the principal Articles of the Treaty with Russia is to secure the Succession of a certain Crown in a Family where it has been long us'd to be Hereditary. The Pope is likewise very busy, in this Alliance, and we are assur'd that if a War breaks out against the Protestants, he will furnish the Poles with great Sums of Money. 'Tis

the Pope who has made so much Interest, and taken so much Pains with the King of Sardinia, that he has resolv'd, as 'tis said, to drive the Protestants out of his Country, notwithstanding the Assurance he gave to the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia to the contrary.

BÓLOGNA, Nov. 12. We have had the bad News from Puenza, that a great Earthquake was felt there last Week, by which a Convent belonging to the Dominicans, 6 Churches, and 28 Houses, were thrown down, and the Church of Casola, and the Countess's House so ruin'd, that not the least Marks of them are to be seen.

HANOVER, Nov. 12. There is a talk of a more strict Alliance on Foot between the three contracting Powers than even that of *Herenhausen*, with another Power who solicits to come into it. According to the Scheme, the Maritime Powers shall maintain a good Fleet alternately every Year only to maintain the Neutrality, and without any Intention to act offensively, but defensively, in case that any of the Parties be attack'd. They are to engage also to furnish a certain Number of Troops, which are to be call'd, Troops of the Neutrality, to maintain the Treaty of Utrecht, without any View to new Conquests. Some Ministers thwart this Negotiation with all their Power, upon Account of their several Masters Interest to hinder a Neutrality of this Nature in case of Disturbances in the North or in Italy. Mean time, some People have great Hopes that it will be concluded before his Majesty goes away.

VIENNA, Nov. 21. The Imperial Court is mighty busy with the Northern Crowns, to hinder them from acceding to the Treaty of *Herenhausen*. 'Tis with a View to this, that the Court seems inclinable to consent to the Redress of the Religious Grievances both in the Empire and Poland. But the Kings of France, Great Britain and Prussia, who demand, especially the two latter, that the Thing may be done bona fide, have requir'd his Imperial Majesty to let them know what Resolution he has taken for the Redress of those Grievances; and to put it speedily in Execution. Thereupon a great Conference was held at Court on the 19th, after which two Couriers were sent successively, one for Hanover, and the other for Warsaw. We are assur'd that the Dispatches carried by the latter contain an Exhortation to the King of Poland to cause the Dyet to be open'd immediately, in order to remove all Matter of Complaint from the Foreign Ministers, and to shew that the Courts of Vienna and Saxony are in earnest to perform what they have promis'd.

Extract of some Letters from Poland of the 24th, of November.

The chief Part of the Grandees of this Kingdom seem more averse than ever to a Treaty of Accommodation with the Ministers of Foreign Powers about the Affair of Thorn, and other Grievances of the Non-conformist in Poland: The Bishop of Cujavia has even declar'd to one of those Ministers, That it was a Thing unbecoming them to give Foreigners an Account of their Domestick Affairs, since the Republic was able enough to terminate her Differences according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and maintain her Liberties. Prince Lubomirski, who, tho' quite blind, was the chief promoter of the Execution of Thorn, is likewise reported to have said, That he hop'd, in case of a Rupture, to have the Satisfaction before he dies, to build a Church to the Honour of the blessed Virgin, in the finest City of the Hereticks.

LONDON, Nov. 27, 30. Dec. 2, 4.

(17) They write from the Orkneys in Scotland, that Capt. Moody having received a Shot from another Gentleman, died of the Wound four Days after: He was Captain of a Man of War in the Year 1690.

They

They Write from Derby, That last Week several Persons of Distinction came to see the Machine erected there by Mr. Lomb, for working Italian Organe Silks, and indeed most Strangers do; the Description of which is as follows: It contains 26586 Wheels, and 97746 Movements, which work 73728 Yards of Silk every Time the Water Wheel goes round, which is three in a Minute, 318504960 Yards of Silk in one Day and Night. One Water Wheel communicates Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stop'd separately and independently on the rest. One Fire Engine conveys warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work. A Girl of 11 Years of Age, does the Work of 33 Persons.

(30) This Afternoon a Council sat at the Cock Pit, upon the Affairs of the Nation, and the Lords of the Admiralty sat, and ordered Sea Men to be ready to fit out a Squadron at an Hour's Warning.

Yesterday came in a French Post, advising, that the King of France is very apprehensive of a War with Spain.

Letters from the Hague advise, that the Lord Townsend was to be there this Day, to assist Mr. Finch his Majesty's Envoy, in order to persuade the States General to join in the Tripple Alliance, between England, France and Prussia.

We hear, that the Men of War with the Yachts appointed to attend his Majesty, arrived at Helvoetsluys on Monday the 22d Instant: And that a Messenger went on from thence for Hanover, where 'twas reckon'd he might arrive on Thursday the 25th, to give an Account of the Arrival of the said Convoy and Yachts: Upon which Notice it is supposed his Majesty would fix the Day of his Departure from Hanover for England.

From Italy that the Pope held three Congregations, in which he resolv'd to support the Grandees of Poland.

From Warsaw, that the King had summon'd a General Dyet of the States to meet the 15th of January, to finish the Grievances of the Protestants; and his Majesty has given a Month's Pay to the Protestant Officers and Soldiers turn'd out of the Army.

(4) Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from Dantzick, that General Flemming is preparing to set out for Russia, to confer with the Czars, as to the Demands she makes of the Crown of Poland.

Mr. Finch, the British Ambassador, as also the Ambassador of France and Prussia, are preparing to return home, there being no Likelihood of reconciling the Poles, without they are beat to Reason.

Private Letters from Holland advise, that the Imperial and Spanish Ambassadors press the States General, not to enter into the Tripple Alliance.

(7) They write from Petersbourg, Nov. 13. That there is a Report, that they are about adjusting the Differences between this Court, and the Republick of Poland; 'tis even said that Count de Flemming is shortly to come hither, to give the finishing Stroke to this important Affair.

His Majesty is expected at Helvoetsluys on Thursday next.

(9) The Court of the Chevalier de St. George is in the utmost Consternation, on his Lady's retiring into a Nunnery.

By a French Post we are told, that the King by order of Council, though fit to reduce the Value of his Money on the 1st. of January, Lewis'dores from 16 to 14 Livers, and all other Money in proportion, which he hopes will encrease Trade.

DUBLIN, Decemb. 18.

On Saturday last at Night, a Serjant stooping to wash his Hands near the Old Bridge, fell into the River, and was drowned.

And on Sunday Morning a Boat was overfet near the same place, and the two Men that were in her were lost.

The same day departed this Life Miss Downes, Eldest Daughter to the Lord Bishop of Meath.

On Thursday last John Lysaght, of the County of Limerick Esq; was Married to Miss Catharine Drane, Daughter of the late Chief Baron of that Name.

We hear that Richard Tenison Esq; has left in his Will, Two Hundred Pounds for carrying on Dr. Stephens's Hospital or Infirmary, near the Barracks.

There is 17 Pounds 7 Ounces of Bread for a Shilling

STOLEN from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of November, last past, 1725. one large Round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scollop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sospon for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sospon, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyse in Checquer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 4 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd, but if the Person who stole the said Plate be Apprehended and Convicted, the Discoverer shall have 6 Guineas. N. B. All Gold-Smith's and others are desired to Stop the same.

STolen or Stray'd from Nicholas Fullam of Templeogue, within 3 Miles of Dublin, last Sunday Night the 12th. Instant, a Black Horse, about 14 Hands high, Six Years old, coming Seven, a little White on his hind Feet near the Hoof, heavy Ear'd, two small White Spots under his Ears no bigger than a Pea, a Feather on each side of his Neck, a few Gray Hairs in the place of a Star, Trots and Walks well. Whoever secures the said Horse, and delivers him to the aforesaid Fullam, shall have a Pistole Reward.

THE Mansion House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly improv'd, and pleasantly Scituated by the River Obegg, all the Land well Enclos'd in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Burtivant. Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybeg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

THIS Day is publish'd (to be continued Mon. hly) Numb. II. of Mr. De Rapin Thoyras's History of England, the most impartial Extant, about which he has been employ'd above 17 Years, and by the means of Rymer's Collection of Publick Acts, (which no English Historian before him ever consulted) has been enabled 1. to correct the Dates of numberless Facts. 2. To discover multitudes of Mistakes, in the best English, Scotch, French, Italian, and Spanish Historians, &c. Printed for R. Gurn in Caple-street, and for J. M. at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street. Numb. III. will be publish'd next Week.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Cattle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



FRIDAY, December 24, 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Membris intus positis —

HOR.

S I R,



INGRATITUDE is a Crime we Authors are frequently, and sometimes not unjustly taxed with. We receive Assistance from several Persons, and yet make no Conscience of owning the Obligation. But did the World consider after what Manner we, for the most part, come under those Obligations, they would be a little more charitable in their Censures upon us. For the Helps we receive are very seldom given us in the way of a Gift; but we make bold to take them ourselves, which being none of the most creditable Ways of doing Business, it is somewhat hard to accuse us of being Ingrateful, for only endeavouring to cover our own Nakedness. If it can be proved upon us, that we purloine any thing from the Writings of other Men, let us suffer what the Law in that case directs; but let not the odious Imputation of Ingratitude lie upon our Memory, when we have only merited the Punishment due to Felony.

This is truly the Case of all of us, whenever we take the Liberty of appropriating to our own Use what already has been published to the World by other Authors; which abundantly clears us from the Charge of Ingratitude, as being under no Obligations but what are common to the rest of Mankind. So that it is chiefly that Class of Writers I have enlisted myself with, against whom that Charge can lie, with any tolerable Justice; since much of the Assistance they receive is of pure Grace, and conveyed to them in such a Manner as leaves it entirely in their own Power to acknowledge the Favour, or not. Their Auxiliaries, like a Man's Good Genius, act invisibly, and thereby make the not returning them Thanks the more Criminal, as they seem less concerned about what is due to their Good Offices. For we are then most guilty of Ingratitude, when acts of Kindness are done us in such a Manner as will allow our being so with the least Danger of having it discovered.

That I might avoid this Imputation as much as possible, I have endeavoured from time to time to do my Correspondents all the Justice that lay in my

Power. Though, I believe, I might with Impunity have acted otherwise, I have always chosen to communicate their Letters in the same manner they were transmitted to me. And as I intend very soon to make the Town my Acknowledgments for their favourable Acceptance of these Papers, it will be my Correspondents own Fault, if the Publick is not made acquainted to whom they owe the best part of their Entertainment.

But besides such Letters as have come to the publick View, I have received a good many useful Hints from other Persons, whose good intentions ought not to pass altogether unregarded; and therefore as I have formerly done on the like Occasion, I have set a part this Paper to clear my Accounts with them, and free them from that little Uneasiness most People are apt to be under, when they apprehend either the Miscarriage or Neglect of their Advices.

The Author of a long Letter, with a Copy of Verses annexed, subscribed A. E. gives me a very particular Account of a certain young Lady's extravagant Affection and Raving for the loss of a favourite Sparrow, and her no less ridiculous transport of Joy upon finding it again; and hereupon is mighty instant with me to write a Satyr upon those polite People that pick up their Friends and Companions from the Brute Part of the Creation. If I did not apprehend this humour to be sufficiently exposed already, I should with much Chearfulness contribute my Endeavours to the bringing down of Lap-Dogs, and all other mere Animals either of the mute, or loquacious Kind, that usurp the Favour and engross the Affections of the Fair. I am sensible, that there cannot be a more plain Proof of a corrupted Taste, and a downright falling away from Humanity, than such preposterous Likings afford us; and therefore it would be a good Office done to Mankind, to ridicule it, if there could be any hopes of a Reformation. But as that Disease is commonly incurable in the Minds that are once seized with it, and since it is better to have good Affections even for Brutes, than none at all, perhaps it were more eligible to indulge, than to strive in vain to banish it. So that while the Ladies of this Species throw aside all Care of their Children, I think it not much amiss, that rather than let them be idle, they should be allowed to employ themselves in the Education of Squirrels, and compensate their want

(Price Three Half-Pence)

of Tenderness to a Husband, by bestowing Endearments and Careless on a *Monkey*.

Another Correspondent, who calls himself *Philobezus*, expresses a very honest and becoming Zeal against the wicked and idle Practice of profane Cursing and Swearing. I would fain hope, this is rather losing, than gaining Ground among us; at least this I am positive of, that it is universally dispirited by all Men of Sense and Breeding, which is one of the likeliest Methods I know of exploding it, unless it be among those that want both Sense and Breeding, and them I can think of no other Way of reclaiming but by a vigorous execution of the Laws against a Custom most prevalent among that Size of People, who are more to be influenced by the fear of Punishment, than the force of Reason.

The Gentle *Strephon* is, it seems, very angry with me for inserting in a late Paper a Letter from one *Academicus*, and requests me, as I value my Credit with my Female Readers, and the modest Swains, their Admirers, that I will receive no more Papers from that Hand. As *Academicus* is the Person chiefly concerned in this Matter, I will not take upon me to make his Apology. But for my own Part, I had not inserted his Letter, had I apprehended any thing Immodest or indecent in it. I look upon it as a handsome Piece of Raillery on those credulous People who endeavour to support the Visions of Fools and Madmen by reasons drawn from false Philosophy, or the Authority of weak and enthusiastic Writers. And had my Correspondent duly considered upon whom the Ridicule turned, I persuade myself, he would have been less severe in his Censures.

Among others that have sent me their Remarks on the *Thirty First* Paper concerning *Witches and Apparitions*, I must not omit my Friend *Hezekiah Doubtful* one of the Brethren whom the profane World in Division commonly calls *Quakers*. He rebukes me in the Spirit of Meekness, for holding several Opinions, which, according to the Light bestowed on him, seem not agreeable to the Truth. I would have taken particular Notice of all his Objections, but that he seemeth to be a *Warrion*, and not to have the Truth in him. For after having taken abundance of Pains to prove the Existence of *Witches and Apparitions*, he giveth all up again by explaining the Former of *Young Madmens*, Fair to look upon, and the latter of *Lewd Apprentices*, with Tongues full of Smoothness and Deceit. Why else doth he defile my Ears with the Wicked Story of his Daughter *Judith*, and his Unfaithful Servant *Aminadab*? How would the Daughters of the Land take it to insert such Slanders on their Sex in my Papers? And seeing I have been already Admonished against such Things even by Profane People, who take unto themselves the Abomination of Heathen Names, verily it appeareth not likely, that one of the Remnant should be for spreading such Rumours to the Ends of the Earth, and the Isles afar off. Alas! *Hezekiah*, I shrewdly suspect thee for a *Deceiver*, and One that has more of the *serpent*, than the *Dove*; and therefore till I have some further Testimony concerning thee, I must entreat thee not to be offended, that I decline having Communication with thee.

The only Debt I have now to discharge is to the Witty and Facetious *Chiron*, who thinks I should neglect a very fair Opportunity of diverting the Town, if I overlooked the great Controversy at present agitated among the Sons of *Hercules*, and their Retainers. According to him, this Subject would afford a Fund of smart Reasoning, as well as the greatest Amusement, of any I have yet handled. I return my Gentleman hearty Thanks for his Good Advice; but am too diffident of my own Abilities, to embark in a Debate that would require so great a Profusion of Learning, and has besides been thought of so long, that it is not enough to employ the *Wisdom of the Nation*,

Nor am I sure, that I should not be thought too much a Party in the Case, to be heard without prejudice. For as the Distempers of the Body very frequently proceed from the Disorders of the Mind, and the correcting of these has been the principal Design of my *Weekly Addresses* to the Publick, I do not know, but I might have come under the Category of a *Practitioner*, and been obliged to undergo an *Excommunication*, and take out a License from that *Learned Body*. But be this as it will, I think *Chiron* might have rested satisfied with the *Narcotick*, which, he says, has been given to that Affair in Parliament, without desiring from me the further Application of a *Carminative*? a Form of Medicament, which, if I understand him aright, is only a certain Composition of Words and Syllables, vulgarly known by the Name of a *Lam-poon*.

These, as I believe, they were all intended for Favours, I very cheerfully acknowledge as such. But some other Gentlemen have thought fit to honour me with Letters of a different Sort, which from pure Charity and Compassion to the Authors, I have carefully suppressed. For it would ill become one who professes himself a Friend to the Cause of Virtue and humanity to publish the Weakness and Ill-Nature of his Fellow-Creatures, even under the fictitious Names that themselves have assumed. These Gentlemen therefore may rest assured, that no Provocations shall divert me from pursuing the honest Ends I have always had in View as a Writer, or make me forget how foreign to those Ends it would be to revenge any private Abuses done me by publishing the contemptible Scribbles of those that do them. No; if People will be overcome upon Record, it shall be done by their own Hands, not mine. That is too low an Employment for one that has the Publick good for the chief Motive of his Writing. To impress my Readers with a full Sense of Life and its Enjoyments; to make Virtue appear in its Native Beauty and Lustre; to show the Weakness and Folly of Vicious Courses; to prevent the ill Effects of superstitious Imaginations, and popular Delusions; to recommend universal Benevolence, publick Spirit, and the Love of our Country; to correct a false Taste of Writing, and banish Nonsense, Indecency and Impertinence from the publick Diversions: These have been hitherto the constant Purpose carried on in these Papers; and from this Track, I hope, neither Threatnings nor Abuses shall ever prevail on me to deviate.

I am

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

H I BERNICUS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, Nov. 24. We have the following Particulars of the Retreat of the Princess *Sobieski*, Consort to the Chevalier de St. George, into the Monastery of Benedictine Nuns of St. Cecilia. On the 14th. in the afternoon that Princess came to Town unexpectedly from Albano, and went immediately to the Palace of the Chevalier; and entering the Apartment of her two Sons, she told them in a very dejected and melancholly Humour, her embracing them at the same Time with a great deal of Tenderness, I am going to leave you, dear Children, never to see you again. This said, she took Coach again, and went to the Monastery of St. Cecilia, as related before. Her Retirement is chiefly attributed to her Concern at the Chevalier's appointing a Protestant Governor, Brother to *Madame Mary*, Titular Countess of *Verdun*, over her eldest Son. Mrs. Sheldon, who brought up that Son, is also inconsolable about it,

It, tho' she has now the Care of the Second Son. Yesterday Cardinal Guastiere, and Don Felix Cornejo, Minister of Spain, din'd at the Chevalier de St. George's, with whom they had afterwards a Conference of two Hours, which turn'd upon his Consorts Retirement; and we hear the Pope designs to nominate some Cardinals to reconcile this Difference: Mean while the Cardinal de Polignac has been at the Parlor of the said Monastery, and had a long Conversation with the Princess Sobieski, but she remain'd irreconcilable. On the 22d. the Pretender made a splendid Entertainment for Cardinal Gualtieri and Don Felix Cornejo, the Spanish Minister, after which he took them both into his Cabinet, where they had a Conference of two Hours upon the Subject of his Lady's Retreat into the Nunnery. The Pope had a Design to go in Person and see her, in order to exhort her to go home to her Husband, but he thought better of it, and only sent his Confessor to her. Mean time some will have it that her Retirement is not so much owing to any domestic Provocation, as to her Disappointment to find the Prince, her Husband, abandon'd by a certain Potentate.

Petersbourg, Nov. 28. On the 26th. of September Lieutenant General Matouschkin, by Order from the Czarina, detach'd 15000 Men under Command of the Major General Kroporoff and Scheremetoff, to give Battle to the Daghestan Tartars, to whom several Princes inhabiting the Mountains thereabouts, with a great number of their Vassals, were joined. Our Forces having brought them to a Battle, had the good Luck to gain the Victory: In this Battle many was obliged to retire to the neighbouring Mountains, with the loss of one of those Princes, four General Officers, and 674 Men kill'd. We took 10 Prisoners, 41 Horses, 3 Brass and 2 Iron Cannon, with abundance of Ammunition, with the Loss of no more than 150 Men. After the Battle our Forces plunder'd the City of Tarku, and 20 Villages containing 5640 Houses, burnt 7 Barks, and carried off a great number of Horses and Cattle.

Hanover, Dec. 11. The Governour of Gibraltar writes, that upon a Declaration made to the Bishop of Minorca, on the part of the English Government, that the Exercise of the Roman Catholick Religion in the conquer'd Places shall not be subject to any Change or Innovation, the said Prelate has declar'd in his Turn, after having had a Conference with his Clergy, that the Roman Catholicks of those places will always behave as faithful Subjects to the King of Great Britain, and that they will be very glad to live under his Majesty's Government.

Hague, Dec. 18. Letters of the 15th from Warsaw, say, that Mr. Flach is still there; but that the King cannot prevail with the refractory Grandees to listen to an Accommodation with the Protestants. This Temper of theirs is by some ascrib'd to the Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Russia, by Virtue of which, 'tis said, the Russian Fleet is to take the Sea next Summer, and that an Army of 70000 Russians is to encamp at the same Time on the Frontiers of Poland, to cover it from any Insult; and if need be, to penetrate into Germany. 'Tis said that what engag'd the Czarina to detach herself from the Protestant Powers, was her fear that after the Expedition against Poland, the said Powers might unite to retake the Provinces conquered from Sweden, and so deprive her of the Commerce of the Baltic, by setting up the Russians in their ancient Rights. 'Tis believ'd that the Alliance betwixt the Emperor and the Czarina was the Motive of the King of Prussia's sending M. de Ilgen to Hanover. The Treaties of Vienna and Herenhausen are at present the two Centuries to which the Ministers of the contracting Powers are labouring to bring the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, the Kings of Portugal, Sardinia, and other

Princes of Italy. Mean time the Protestants are still unjustly treated both in Poland and the Empire.

Hague, Dec. 14. Ever since the King's Return from the Gohre, a grand Council has been held every Forenoon for 2 Hours, at which the Lord Townsend, the Privy Counsellor Berniers, a Secretary of the English Cabinet, and a German Secretary, regularly assist; after which, the Lord Townsend generally confers with the foreign Ministers. His Majesty's baggage sets out for England on the 22d or 23d Instant and 'tis believ'd he will then follow it without Delay. The Intendant of the House of Correction at Newgate has brought a Boy hither, supposed to be about 12 Years of Age, who was found some time ago in a Wood near Hamelin, about 28 Miles from this City, walking upon his Hands and Feet, running up the Moss of a Squirrel, and feeding upon Grass and the rate he Trees: 'Tis not known by what strange Peak he came into the Wood, because he cannot ser, when his was presented to the King, while at Dinner that were Majesty made him taste of all the Disheering him by serv'd up at the Table, and in order to his given Degrees to a human Diet, his Majesty has given a special Command, that he may have such Provision as he likes best, and that he may have all the Assistance possible to fit him for human Society.

L O N D O N, December 11, and 14.

(11) Last Night a Committee of Council came from Ireland, and order'd a Messenger to carry them to Dublin, that so, that Parliament may be up before ours sits, and the Lord Carteret is to come over hither, to give an Account of the Affairs there. That Parliament has diminish'd the Pensions there to some Persons, for the good of the Publick.

The Discourse of a War makes the Stocks fall three per Cent. but 'tis thought they will rise again when the King comes over, and the Dutch come into the Triple Alliance.

Port News give an Account of several Ships lost in the stormy Weather and of a great many being arriv'd in the Ports of England.

(14) From Turkey, that their Troops continue their Success in Persia; and that Mr. Stanian the British Ambassador's House is burnt to the Ground near Constantinople.

From Poland, that the Prussian Ambassador has positively demanded a Day to be fix'd for the Dyets meeting, and that the Russian Ambassador has demanded the Arrars due to the Empire.

From Rome, that a great Earthquake has swallow'd up Divers Churches and Villages in Romagna, &c.

This Week the Board of Trade sat twice and, consulted the Merchants how to advance the Trade of England.

From Paris, an Edit for Alteration of the Current Coin mentioned before is not yet published, but People are in daily Expectation.

D U B L I N, Decemr. 24.

On Saturday last His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant went in State to the House of Representatives, and the Commons being first set, gave the Royal Assent to the Bill of Supply; upon which Occasion the Lord William Conolly, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons made a most Excellent Speech, expressing their just Sense of all his Majesty's Favours to this Kingdom, particularly his late remarkable Goodness, in putting an entire End to the Patent for Coining Halfpence and Farthings, formerly granted to William Wood; Thanking his Excellency for his great Care and Vigilance in his Administration; and renewing the Assurance of their Loyalty and Affection to his Majesty's Person and Government.

Th



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, January, 1st. 17²⁵.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Αὐτὸς ὁμολογεῖ τὸν Πῦρ. Apud Varicos.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



SI have a great Esteem for your Writings I go every Saturday early in the Afternoon to the Coffee-House, to read the *Journal*, before the Company begins to grow Numerous, that I may have leisure to peruse it, without being disturbed: But as soon as the Table where I sit begins to fill, I lay it down before my Right

Hand Man; and, if I can, I prevail on him to read it with an audible Voice, that I may feel the Pulses of all those that are within hearing.

My Curiosity in this point cost me so much uneasiness some time ago, that I cannot forbear communicating to you the Cause of my Concern.

The first Person who took up your Paper, gave me very good Hopes: He was a Dancing Master; and being one of your constant Readers, he remarked with great Judgment, that your Correspondents were Persons of more Politeness than those whom the *Spectator* dealt with; for (said he) they used him with too much familiarity, some of them calling him Dear *Spec*: Others, *Short-Knee*; others, Dear *Dumb*, &c. but the Letters Addressed to *Hibernicus*, always begin with a decent *SIR*, and end with a Well-bred *Humble Servant*.

The Words were no sooner out of his Mouth, when an Old Testy *Alderman*, who sat by him, answered in great Wrath— I wonder to see you guilty of so gross a Mistake: Be assured the Author himself writes all those Letters which he pretends to be directed to him; and he only Subscribes imaginary Names to them, that he may the more safely publish his Scandalous Libels; witness a certain Letter concerning the worthy Lord C -----, which he thought to impose on his Readers, as coming from an ignorant Tradesman: But I immediately smelt the Trick; and if I knew who that same *Hibernicus* is, he should

pay for his pretended Correspondent's Treason; or, if it doth not come up to Treason, at least I would have him Swinged for *Scandalum Magnatum*.

Upon this a *Quaker*, who sat facing me, opposed the *Alderman*, and told him, He was credibly informed, that all the Letters in the *Journal* were not your own; but that you had better have kept only to an imaginary Correspondence, than to publish some Papers that are sent to you: Can any thing (added he) be more offensive to the Ears of the Righteous, than to hear that gormandizing Chaplain, who calls himself *SCARFE*, mention it as an happiness, that he is allowed to partake of *Cheese-cake* and *Custard*? And who but a proud Priest would express a pleasure in receiving Worldly Honours from the Servants of the Family? Nay, I'd lay my Life the Man who got the Advertisement written in his own behalf by a Friend, is just such another, or he would never have been so Vainglorious as to let himself be called in it, a Person of Great Merit, Piety and Learning.

During all this time I sat silent, waiting to fall fresh on them, by the time they had tired themselves with their ingenious Observations: But on a sudden came up to us a *Schoolmaster*, for whom they all seemed to have a great Respect, which made me conclude very justly (as it appeared afterwards) that he was *Chairman* of that Club, and that they paid an implicit deference to his Judgment. An Acquaintance in those Places, you know, is soon made; and therefore after having put in my Word with him about the Weather and the News, and accomodated him out of my Box with a Pipe of good *Virginia*, I took an opportunity to let him know what had been the Subject of the Discourse before he came. And having with great exactness given him the several Opinions of his Friends, I appealed to his Superiour Understanding for the Vindication of your Honour.

This made them all look with an uneasy Surprise; for as I had sat entirely Mute among them, they thought that I had not understood, or at least not listened to what had passed: Besides, they were uneasy at the apprehensions of coming under the lash of his judicious Censure; and, by this time, I could easily discern that they had laid aside the decisive Air, which each of them in his Turn had assumed before their *President* came in.

Their

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Their Oracle having tossed back his Wig, stroaked his Forehead, knit his Brows, and performed the thoughtful and critical bite of the Lip, he pronounced a general Sentence, telling them with a Magisterial Air and Voice, That they were every one ~~Wrong~~ in their Opinions, and that none of them had hit upon the true Defect of your Paper: Next he proceeded to a particular Censure; and first he fell unmercifully upon the poor Alderman, telling him with a Smile of Contempt, that the Letter relating to the Lord C-----, was written according to the Rule of a certain Beautiful Figure of Rhetorick called *Ironi*; and that if he had been conversant with the Works of the best Orators, he would have seen the Design in a better Light, and not have mistaken an *Elogium* for a *Sarcasm*.

Next, he took the Quaker to task, and told him with an Air of Raillery, that if his Sanctified Profession had permitted him to read Profane Authors, he would have known that the *PLACENTÆ*, which many Learned Linguists have translated *Cheese-Cakes*, were formerly a part of the Priest's Income from the Sacrifices; so that *SCARFES* acknowledgment of being allowed the benefit of them by his Lord, did not shew any Gluttony in him, but probably was only introduced to let the World know that his Patron has a just regard for the *Sacerdotal Function*, and is willing to pay the Clergy *IN KIND*. The same (continued he) may be said of the regard paid him from the Servants by their Master's Order; and it gives us to understand in an oblique Manner, that his Lord is no Stranger to *Homer*, *Virgil*, and other great Writers of Antiquity, who all Assign to Priests the next Honour to Kings. — As for the other whom you find fault with, for letting himself be called in the *Advertisements*, a Man of great Merit, Piety and Learning, you need not in the least be shocked at it: *Horace*, *Ovid*, and many others have made Encomiums on themselves in their own Works; and as I prefer very much the Ancients to the Moderns, I like the Gentleman for imitating the former, and shall, for that very Reason, think the better of his Learning and Taste.

The last Person that underwent his Correction, was the Dancing Master, whom he assur'd that the different Manner of Addressing the Authors us'd by the Correspondents of the *Spektator* and those of *Hibernicus*, was no way essential in any Country but in France: And he added with a loud Laughter, that he would undertake to perform a *Pyrrhic* Dance for him on the publick Stage, if there were any such Criticism to be met with in any one Page of *Longinus*.

Having thus charged them every one in his turn, he compos'd his Looks to a profound Gravity, and told them that, in his Opinion (which he must say was not the most despicable in the World) your Paper (according to *Martial's* account of his own Works) contain'd some good, some bad, and some indifferent Things; which he did not think ought to make the *Journal* be undervalued, because that you had kept it up for a considerable Time; and that the judicious *Flaccus* himself in his Art of Poetry allow'd the Author a nap in the Course of a tedious Work; so much being premis'd in your favour, he put up his forefinger to his Nose, and acquainted us all that he was coming to the main Point: I am certain (said he) that neither *Hibernicus* nor any of his Correspondents are good *Grecians*; for as the *Greek* abounds with valuable *Apophthegms*, I dare affirm, had they understood the Language, they would have made use of it in the Mottos that are prefixed to the Paper. This let me tell you Gentlemen is the only true and important Objection against the *Journal*: But I beg you may not make it publick, for I have a great regard for industry, and should be unwilling to discourage any well-meaning Author.

I was extremely pleas'd to find ~~in your crimes~~ reduced to one by the learned Judge: It gave me so much Courage, that I was resoly'd to push the Matter farther, and bring you off entirely clear, by representing to him (very unluckily, as it happened) in the *Spektator's* Phrase, that the fault might be owing to the Printers, most of whom in this Kingdom are of the *TROJAN PARTY*, and have none other but *TROJAN INSTRUMENTS*. But, to my great surprize, he turn'd short upon me, telling me that he neither understood nor desired to know, what I meant by the *TROJAN INSTRUMENTS*, for that he had laid it down as a Maxim in Life to preserve himself ignorant of all Politics and Party-Business.

As soon as he had said this he gave a wink to the Company, to signify to them (as I imagine) that I was a dangerous Man, and rose up: All the rest followed him with great Obscquiousness, looking back at me over their Shoulders with a frown, and whispering to one another in such a Manner, as convinced me that their Leader's looks had prepossess'd them very much to my disadvantage.

It amazed me terribly at first to find that you and I were both so ill us'd; the one condemn'd and the other tacitly accus'd, after so abrupt a Manner, and without a fair hearing; but being left alone and at leisure for reflection, it came into my thoughts after some study, that the most effectual method for clearing the Character of your *Journal* would be to send you the above *Greek* Motto, which all good judges will allow to contain, tho' in the space of four Words, the substantial Part of all the Learning, in the Frontispieces of daily or weekly Papers, put together. But firm, to such of your Readers as do not understand the *Greek*, that without the help of this unparalleled Motto to *Homer* would have made no very lasting figure in the World in Poetry, *Aristotle* in Philosophy, *Demosthenes* in Oratory, or *Thucydides* in History: Nay were I not afraid of the imputation of Libertinism, I would even include the Evangelists, except *St. Matthew*. Such is the incomparable Cabbalistical virtue of this Motto for the truth of which I appeal to the learned.

If this be of any advantage to the Reputation of your Paper, I shall, if I live, send you some other of the same Sort about the Beginning of next April. In the mean Time give me leave to assure you that,

I am

S I R,

Your sincere Friend,

And humble Servant,

N. N

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, Nov. 16. The Inhabitants of Viennaro, an Estate of the Family of Bolognetti, have risen against their Lord, for attempting to reserve the Game to himself, which was formerly free for them. They were no sooner debar'd of this Privilege, but they met together in the Church; from whence after having rung the Alarm-Bell, they went in Procession to the Castle, calling upon God for Mercy in holy Songs, as if they had smarted under some publick Calamity, Cardinal Orighi, who was with the Lord of the Palace, was strangely amaz'd at the approach of that devout Army, order'd all the Castle to be barricaded, and distributed Arms and Ammunition to all the Servants, exhorting them to defend themselves to the last Drop

Drop of their Blood. Hereupon it was expected a Battle would ensue; but they were agreeably surprised, when instead of a Cannon and Small-shot, they found the Assassians come on, chanting a doleful Litany, during which they march'd three Times round the Castle. They had the Precaution, however, to keep a good Guard all Night; and Cardinal Orsini set out at Break of Day, to return hither by round about Ways. Ten of those poor Wretches have been taken up, who are not afraid to demand Justice of the Pope.

The old Bishop of Condom having offered the Pope a very rich Watch, his Holiness refus'd it, saying it was too costly for a Fryar; upon which that Prelate pull'd a very plain one out of his Pocket, which the Holy Father accepted, but immediately after load'd the said Bishop with extraordinary Presents, who, upon telling his Holiness they were too precious for such a Life, was thus answer'd; *When I receive, I receive as a Fryar, and when I give, I give like a Pope.*

Florence, Nov. 26. 'Tis said the Grand Duke will in a short time pay all the heavy Debts his Father left behind, which they say amount to 12 or 14 Millions of Scudi, and whereof his Royal Highness has already reimburs'd great Sums.

The Vintage has been exceeding plentiful, but the Wine is not so rich as that of last Year, by Reason of the great Rains which continue still, and have done inestimable Damage in the Venetian Territory, where they have wash'd away the sown Corn.

There have been such a dreadful Earthquake in Romania, and particularly in the Districts of Fenza and Berzighella, that the Country has been, as it were turn'd upside down for the Space 30 Miles in Length, and the same Calamity is not yet over; we have only felt some slight Shocks thereof. For the rest we are like to be bless'd with a bundance of Oyl, the Olive Trees being so loaded with Fruit, that they must be all propp'd.

Venice, Dec. 8. We are inform'd by Letters from Constantinople, dated the 28th of October last, that the Turks are so elevated with the Accounts which are daily brought of the large and frequent Conquests of the Ottoman Forces in Persia, that they scarce talk of any thing else. The same Letters add, tho' not so positively, as not to want Confirmation, that the Minister of Russia had taken his Audience of Leave.

Berlin, Dec. 7. The Express Count de Rothembourg, the French Minister, had sent to his Court, being return'd two Days ago, the said Count, who is highly esteem'd here, has had two long Conferences with the Chief Minister of the Court. Since which we have been inform'd, that his most Christian Majesty has taken a firm Resolution to contribute every Thing in his Power, not only to assert the Treaty of Oliva in all its Points, but likewise to have the Contraventions of the Peace of Munster fully redress'd. The King of Poland is resolv'd peremptorily to insist upon bringing the General Diet to bear in the Month of January next, in order to procure the aggrieved parties reasonable Satisfaction.

Basil, Dec. 13. Letters from Besançon say, that the Governor of that Province has receiv'd Orders from Paris, to provide Quarters for 20000 Men, who 'tis said, are to march afterwards to Alsace, a Camp being to be form'd in that Province next Spring, 'tis certain that large Quantities of Hay and Corn are laying up in those Parts.

Vienna, Dec. 1. Tuesday last arriv'd here a Courier, the Contents of whose Dispatches was kept secret but is of such importance, the Emperor who at that Time was hunting, no sooner heard of it, but he left his sport and return'd to the Place, order'd his Privy Council of War to meet immediately in his Presence, and as soon as their Deliberations were over, Orders were sent to all Colonels to transmit forthwith to the Court exact Accounts of the Condition their Regiments are in.

The Writer of the Utrecht Gazette gives the following Character of His Most Christian Majesty, in an Extract of a Letter of the 28th, of December, N. S. from Paris.

'The King treads in every Step of his Great Grandfather. Like him, since his Marriage, he applies close to Business; he will see and examine every thing with his own Eyes, and he bestows 2 Hours every Morning on Affairs of Importance. Like to Lewis XIV. he thinks a great deal, but thinks justly; speaks little, yet much to the Purpose. His is the very same Character: Great Sense, sound Judgment, a vast deal of Penetration, and a Greatness of Soul. Like Lewis XIV. he gives Ear to his Minister, is sure of his Integrity, and values his Opinion, yet without neglecting the Advice of others, which he weighs maturely, and pays a due Regard to, if it be just; but if otherwise, he turns his Back to it, and proceeds to his main View, which is always the good of the Publick; not doubting but others will come into it when their Prejudice is over. We have had an Instance of this in the Affair of the Two per Cent. *We are impos'd on said the People, the King knows nothing of the Matter;* but His Majesty, foreseeing what would be the Consequence, gave them leave to talk on; and now every one agrees, that nothing could be more advantageous for His Majesty, or less burdensome to his People. And so it will be with respect to the Bills of Confidence, the Proposal whereof being pass'd in Council, they, will, no doubt, be received in all Offices as freely as ready Cash.

Dantzick, Dec. 3. There is a new Ordinance from the Czarina in the Press, by which the Privileges granted to the Foreigners by the late Czar are not only confirm'd, but even extended so far, as to allow them the very same Privileges as the Russians, with the additional Liberty to come and return back again with all their Effects. Moreover, the Foreign Artists will be allow'd an Exemption from all Charges and Taxes for the Space of ten Years, but the Handicraftsmen are to enjoy those Immunities but for five Years; and on Condition to enter themselves into the respective Corporations, according to their Statutes.

New York, Nov. 1. 1725.

The Speech of his Excellency William Burnet, Esq; to the General Assembly of New York, Oct. 37.

Gentlemen,

I Have put an End to the last Sessions, that I might have a fresh Opportunity of recommending to you to provide as honourable and ample a Supply for the Support of the Government, and for as long a Term as was establish'd upon my Arrival.

It hath not been pretended that any Inconveniency hath arisen from the Confidence you then express'd in the Administration, and therefore I cannot in Duty to His Majesty, and in justice to my own Conduct, agree to a less sufficient Provision, or to a shorter Term.

The Administration of Justice will require the same Encouragement, and the Collection of the Revenue the same Officers: Without such necessary Precautions there will be great Deficiencies, and the Burthen must at last fall upon the Land.

If there are any Laws formerly pass'd in this Province, which you are desirous to have now confirm'd by his Majesty, the Agents only want your Instructions to solicit for them, and I shall very readily join my hearty Endeavours to obtain whatever will be to your Satisfaction.

I have express'd myself fully as to all other Matters in my last Speech; to which I refer and desire you to take it again into your Consideration, and to proceed with that Dispatch, which the Season of the Year requires.

W. BURNET.

DUBLIN, Jan. 1.

Last Week died at his House in Fleet Street, Sir Hovendon Walker, Knt. he was an Admiral in the late Queen's Reign.

On Monday last Capt. Finiston standing at the Watch House on the Batchellors Walk, fell into the River and was drowned.

On Tuesday at the Bull and Bare Bating on the Strand, they both got loose and hurt several Persons, the Bare seized one Man by the Leg and tore it to pieces.

The Assize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	} Household	} 16 Oun 2 Drachms
Fourpenny		
Six-penny		
Twelve-penny		
	} Loaf	} 4 P. 01 Oun 0 Dr

TH E Subscribers to this Journal are hereby acquainted, that the Third Quarter being now expired, Stephen Major, will on Monday and Tuesday next go about to Collect the Subscription Money for the same, and will give Receipts as formerly. And such of the Subscribers as have not yet paid in the First and Second Quarters, are desired now to do it, it being impossible to keep up the Paper, without the Regular Payment of the Subscribers.

ST O L E N from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of November, last past, 1725. one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scallop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sospon for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sospon, and brings them to the afore-said Boyse in Checquer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 4 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd, but if the Person who stole the said Plate be Apprehended and Convicted, the Discoverer shall have 6 Guineas. N. B. All Gold-Smiths and others are desired to Stop the same.

TH E Lands of Ballywoffy, Cornelia, Ballygrot, Ballyskelly and Ballysallogh, containing 772 Acres 3 Rude good Arrable and Meadow, lying between Belfast and Bangor in the County of Down, part of the Estate of James Stevenson Esq; will on the Third Day of January next, between the Hours of 11 and 12 in the Forenoon, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, be expos'd to Sale, by way of Cant, in the whole or in Parcels, to the fairest Bidder, at Newtown in the County of Down. Those who are minded to buy, may any time before the Day of Sale view the Title, Deeds, and Act of Parliament, and be fully inform'd of the Title, and every thing relating to the Premises, by Alexander Hamilton at the Golden Ball in Caple Street, Dublin.

TH E Mansion House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly improv'd, and pleasantly Scituated by the River Obegg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Buttevant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybeg afore-said, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Laurels, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name therunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the afore-said James Ellis having left off his Trade.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last Night Arrived Three Packets from Great-Britain.

Vienna, Dec. 15. 'Tis apprehended that a certain Power which has all along been attach'd to the Emperor, will side with France, which would be very prejudicial to the Designs of his Imperial Majesty especially in Italy. The Count de Freytag, our Ambassador to the Northern Crowns, writes Word, that all the Attempts he has made hitherto to bring over the King of Denmark, have had no Success, and that according to all Appearance the said Court will enter into the Treaty of Herenhausen. The Imperial Court is very uneasy at the Publication of a Paper by which they pretend to prove that the Great Duke of Tuscany is in the right to chuse a Successor. The Court is very watchful of every thing that passes in this nice Conjunction, and secret Conferences are held every Day, of which 'tis impossible to know the Result. The Forces of his Imperial Majesty actually amount to 170000 Men of which two Armies may be form'd in case of Need.

Paris Dec. 28. A Coachman was lately stop'd at the Gate of St. Dennis who had a Portmantle directed to the Prior of the Carthusians, which was full of Papers printed against the Constitution Unigenitus, and supposed to come from Holland.

Petersburgh, Dec. 1. It having been agreed by the Treaty concluded between the Emperor and the Czarina, the Roman Catholics shall be allowed the exercise of their Religion throughout all the Parts of Russia, without Distinction, her Majesty has accordingly issued Orders that those of the said Communion shall be tolerated in all the Russian Provinces.

LONDON, 23.

His Majesty was to set out from Hanover as last Saturday, and propos'd to stay one Night with the Duke of York at Osnabrug, where great Preparations were made for his Reception, and 'tis thought he will arrive at Helveetshausen to morrow.

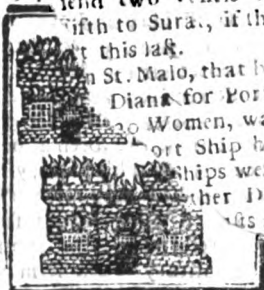
DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.

January

Was resolved in a General
Company of Commerce,
send two Vessels to
Sith to Surat, if the
at this last.
on St. Malo, that by
Diana for Port-
Women, was
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The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, January, 8th. 1725.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.



Quis tam esset ferreus, qui eam Vitam ferre posset, cuique non auferret fructum Voluptatum omnium Solitudo?
TULLI.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



EN of a Philosophical Temper are exceeding apt from having taken too near a View of human Life, to grow tired with the Prospect, and so re- present to themselves all its Enjoyments as want- ing in real Worth. to deserve that Care and Eagerness with which they are commonly pur- sued. Others again, who have been disappointed in the Chase of Wealth or Power; who have been un- successful in their Applications to the Rich, the Great, or the Fair, unhappy in their Friendships, or dis- concerted in Business, immediately commence a Quar- rel with the World, cry out at the Ridiculousness of Life, and laugh at all Mankind for Fools and Cox- combs, that trouble their Heads about any thing fur- ther in human Affairs, than what may contribute to their own Ease in a private and unactive Station.

As Nothing is more usual among the unthinking Tribe of Mortals than to overrate the Secondary Goods of Life, it is a generous and manly Part in Men of Sense and Reflection to shew wherein the true Use and Worth of them consists, and by that means prevent the numerous Disorders occasioned by an immoderate Fondness of them. With this honest and laudable Intention many grave Authors have composed Volumes filled with sage Counsels and In- structions against our being entangled in those gild- ed Snares and Suffering our Minds to be enslaved with the Charms of such empty and unsubstantial Blessings. But such is the infirmity of human Nature, that when Men exert their greatest Force to accomplish any End, there is then the greatest Danger of overshooting the Mark, and, if one may use a Simile already worn to the Stumps, of falling on Scylla, in seeking to avoid Cha- rybdis.

Thus has it fared oftentimes with Writers on Phi- losophy. Intent to shew the Folly and Vanity of

placing Happiness on things without us, they have treated those things in such a Manner, as if the Pos- session of them were of no Use or Significance in Life at all. And because the World, in the ordinary Sci- tuation of Things, is a Scene where far the greatest Part of the Representation consists in an odd hetero- geneous Mixture of trifling Business, and serious Farce; because Fools or Knaves are generally the Persons that make the Principal Figure in the Drama; and because the Noise and Show made in it have so little Connexion with Mental Pleasure, and inward Satisfac- tion: For these cogent Reasons the wise Man is pru- dently admonished to withdraw himself from so Sense- less and so tumultuous a Theatre, and wrapping him- self in his Virtue, retire to some lonely Place where he may enjoy uninterrupted Quiet and Obscurity. Thus the good Man is taught to make the most of his own Goodness, and prevent a base degenerate World from having any Share in it. Thus are we to follow Nature, by breaking off all Correspondence with our Species. And so ought we to regard our End, as to do Nothing else but contemplate it.

In this Light, I own it, I must always look on those pompous and florid Harangues in Praise of Solitude and Retirement, that adorn the Writings of many of our Moral Philosophers, For what are Solitude and Retirement, when taken up only with a View of our own Ease, and to enjoy the pleasing Languishments of Melancholy and Speculation, but a fair running away from the World, and bidding it shift for itself the best Way it can? And what is this different from a full Renunciation of Humanity, and bartering away our Social and Rational Pleasures for a Felicity not Natural to us, since we have not Capacities sufficient for the complete Enjoyment of it?

I can excuse the Raptures and Visions of the Poets on this Subject. Let them employ all the Powers of Wit and Fancy, lavish all the Graces of Description, and dip their Pencils in the richest Colours that Lan- guage can afford them, to paint the Sylvan Scenes, the Sequestered Groves, and delicious Retreats of the gentle Nymphs and Swains, whom they make Inha- bitants of those fair Abodes. Such Representations are, no doubt, extremely pleasing, and perhaps will have no very bad Influence upon the Youthful and Gay Part of Mankind, whose Heads are filled with rambling Notions, and their Minds perpetually roving from

(Price Three Half-Pence)

sure through a tedious Circle of Pertinence. To reduce such vola-

st them to some one regular Pursuit. Last Week died a pleasure, it may be necessary to soothe Hovendon Walker, a noble Land-Skip of Retirement, and late Queen's Reign the Ideas of which have in all Ages,

On Monday, now, been associated with those of Love and Watch House. This is only bending the Mind a contrary River and let it may recover its due Tension and Straight-

On T. A wild Youth softened into Love is as good as Str half reformed. And though the Purling Stream, and the Solitary Walk seem to be his chief Enjoyments, there is no great Danger of his commencing Savage, and becoming solely enamour'd of the *Lifeless Beauties* of Nature, while a *Living Form* keeps its Room in his Heart and Wishes; or that an unsocial Temper should grow out of a Passion that terminates in the propagation of the Species.

But when Philosophers talk in the same Key, and in the Ostentation of close Thinking and invincible Argument, endeavour to persuade Men, that true Virtue and Happiness are only to be found in a Shade or a Cloister, methinks, the jest is carried a little too far. As vain a thing as the World may be, however empty its Pleasures and impertinent its Business, yet am I not for having all the Men of Sense run away into the Woods, and exchange the insignificant Conversation of unthinking Mortals for a Commerce with the Skies. And whatever Deformity or Discord may appear in the present Frame and Constitution of the Moral World, I apprehend, it would at least be as virtuous to forego a little of our own Ease and Quiet, in attempting to smooth the rugged Features, and compose the jarring Notes of Mankind, as to indulge the solitary Satisfaction of contemplating Inanimate Beauty, or listening to the Intellectual Music of the Spheres.

I am very far from thinking, that upon some Occasions it may not be both the Interest and the Duty of a Wife and good Man to retire from the Hurry of Affairs, and enjoy the Pleasures of a private and insensible Life. A Man that has worn himself out in the Service of his Country or Mankind, has a right to dispose of the Remainder of his Days in whatever Pursuits tend most to Self Enjoyment. And indeed they are only such great Souls, that have Talents sufficient to support a retired Life with Comfort and Dignity. Nor can the same Privilege be denied the virtuous Man in a Time of universal Corruption and Violence, when to stem the Torrent of publick Mischief, would be an attempt not only vain, but dangerous. In such Cases,

*When Vice prevails, and impious Men bear Sway,
The Post of Honour is a private Station.*

A Noble Author, whose writings breath the most extensive Love of Mankind, and the most generous Notions of publick Virtue has ventured to say yet more in favour of Retirement. "That not only the best Authors, but the best Company require this Seasoning. Society it self cannot be rightly enjoyed without some Abstinence and separate Thought. All grows insipid, dull, and tiresome, without the help of some Intervals of Retirement. Do those Lovers understand the Interest of their Loves, who by their good will would never be parted for a Moment? Or would they be discrete Friends, who would choose to live together on such Terms? What Relish then must the World have (that common World of mix'd and undistinguish'd Company) without a little Solitude; without stepping now and then aside, out of the Road and *Seven Years* of Life, that tedious Circle of Noise and Show, which forces wearied Mankind to seek Refreshment from every poor Diversion?

By no Means however are we to understand these Concessions as Arguments for that constant and entire

Estrangement from the World which seems to be the Drift of those Gentlemen that are so profusely eloquent in the Praises of Solitude and Obscurity. We might with equal Propriety infer the usefulness of *Starving* on account of the Benefits of Temperance. Some degree of Solitude, and some intervals of Leisure are, no doubt, necessary. But why are they so? Only on this Account, that by a little Relaxation our flagging Spirits may recover their Force, and we return to the Business of Life with the more Vigour and Cheerfulness. Solitude affords us Opportunities of enlarging and improving our Minds. But why are we to improve our Minds at all? Is it ~~not~~ to render us useful in Society, and capable of enjoying it with the greater Elegance and Satisfaction; and not merely to gratify an indolence of Temper, delicacy of Fancy, or enthusiasm of Speculation?

Our being obliged to have recourse to poor Diversions for Relief from the Noise and hurry of the World, is no good Reason for an entire deserting of it, and renouncing all Correspondence with it. The same Argument will take place against Retirement it self. Our Happiness depends upon our Disposition in every Circumstance and Condition of Life. A Mind overrun with Discontent and Sullenness will be the same in Solitude as in Society. Nor is there any great likelihood, that a Man insensible to the Charms of rational Conversation should ever make an agreeable, or even a satisfactory Companion to himself. Will the Fair Face of Nature afford a perpetual Enjoyment to One that has taken a Disgust at the *Human Countenance Divine*? Have the Fields and Flowers a greater Variety of Beautiful Appearances than are to be met with in a Course of Honest and Virtuous Actions? Is the *Bass Hum of Men* a less agreeable Sound than that of a murmuring Brook? Or can we promise ourselves a purer or a more lasting Delight from the Contemplation of Azure Skies, a gilded Horizon, or an enamell'd Mead, than in the Prospect of that Infinite Variety of Intellectual Forms arising out of the several Relations, Duties, Friendships, Alliances, and Communities of Mankind?

Solitude then bids no fairer for procuring us lasting Ease and Content, than Company and Business. They are mutually Reliefs to each Other; and the most Self-seeking Person in the World will find in his Interest to cultivate Society for his own sake. So that the Question comes at last to this; Whether the Good of Society will be most effectually promoted by a virtuous Man, when he contents himself with acting in a private Sphere, or when he presses forward into the Crowd and Business of the World. And this every Man must decide for himself, according to the Abilities and Opportunities that have been given him by Providence.

Certain it is, that without some Degree of Social Enjoyment, some kind of Friendship, and Communication of Sentiments, Pleasures, and Affections, the Moral World must fall to Pieces, and Human Life become a very comfortable and undesirable State. For this Reason we find, that however various and inconsistent the Humours of Mankind may be, yet the Social Principle still remains in some Degree in the most depraved and corrupted part of the Species; and a perfect *Misanthropist* is as much a Chimera as any we meet with in the Fictions of the Poets. Every Man has his Knot of Friends and Acquaintances; his little *Commonwealth*, whose Affairs sit near his Heart, and to whose Interest he can sometimes with great Cheerfulness sacrifice his own. People of this Stamp are much oftner found in Pairs in the Field, or a Garden, than at the Crowded *Levee*, or in the debating *Salute*. And perhaps it were happy for Mankind, if they were all of the same quiet and unassuming Disposition; and that the World carried a Face of less Intrigue and Policy, than what it wears at present. But since so it is, that Ambition and Lust of Power, under

under the Disguise of Generous Publick Spirit, and extensive Beneficence to Mankind, have and do thrust themselves into the Business and Management of the greater and more numerous Communities; it is the Duty of the peaceable and well-inclined Few, that make not a mere Pretence of Love to their Fellow-Creatures, to rouse themselves up in behalf of Virtue, and prevent the little, the interested, and designing Meddlers in Affairs from usurping the sole Direction of them, and employing their Power in the Destruction of what it was intended to preserve. And they who are so enamoured of Retirement, as to decline a Service of this Nature, have no Claim to the Encomiums attending the Retreat of the Wise and Good, who having acted their part on the Theatre of the World, are desirous to descend from their publick Character, and enjoy in Privacy the Pleasure of reflecting on their past Labours, when they are no longer in capacity to continue them.

If these Thoughts should happen to prove agreeable to you, as from some things I have met with in one or two of your Papers, I am apt to presume they may, your sending them into the World will be esteemed a Favour to their Author, who is with much Gratitude,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

PUBLICOLA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, Decem. 8. The Duke de Ripperda, Ambassador of Spain, set out the 29th past, on board a Catalonian Pink, after having been treated by the Marquess de St. Philip, and by several Lords of the Regency. They say the Reason why this Duke has left Vienna is, because the Emperor would not back his Pretensions against the French Ambassador as to the Precedency; whereupon the said Minister protested that he would retire, as he did. 'Tis assured he is much discontented with the Dispositions he found in most of the Italian Courts; and that the Pope, tho' seemingly angry at the Alliance of France with the Protestant Powers, rejoiced thereat in his Heart, for Reasons which may be easily guessed at.

Petersburg, Nov. 29. In the last Council of War, held in the Czarina's Presence, it was resolv'd to send a Reinforcement of 20, or 22,000 Men to the New Conquests in Persia, for which Purpose, Recruits are raising in all haste both here and in Livonia, and the adjacent Provinces. The Count de Cederhielm, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Sweden, who was preparing to return to Stockholm, has received an Express, with Orders to tarry here till he hears farther. Our last Advices from Constantinople mention that in an Audience which the Prime Vizier had granted to M. Romanzof, Envoy Extraordinary of the Czarina, he gave him to understand, that the Grand Signior could not appoint Commissaries to go and settle with him the Limits of the Provinces conquered from Persia, so long as the Troubles in that Kingdom last.

Vienna, Decem. 12. The Treaty of Commerce, between the Emperor and the King of Portugal, was signed one Day last Week, but we know not yet what it contains. Prince Emanuel of Portugal is getting ready for his Departure for Madrid, where he intends to continue some Months. During the Time of his Absence that Prince is to keep his Regiment of Imperial Cavalry, and the Emperor will pay him in Spain the Pension he has had of him for some years past.

Brussels, Dec. 21. It was resolved in a General Court of the Proprietors of the Company of Commerce, established in this Country, to send two Vessels to Bengale, two to China, and a Fifth to Surin, if the Directors think it proper to fit out this last.

Paris, Dec. 29. They write from St. Malo, that by the last Storms a Ship bound from Diana for Port-Louis, having on Board 40 Men and 20 Women, was cast away, as was likewise the Transport Ship belonging to the India Company. Several Ships were shattered in the Port of Roan, and many other Damages done by the same Storm all along the Coasts of Normandy and Bretagne.

Paris, Jan. 2. Mr. Lacey the English Merchant remains in this City, having received Advice from London of 30 Days being a second time allowed him to surrender.

Several of the Foreign Ministers are expected from the Hague to embark at Calas for England, on Account of the contrary Wind, which, we hear, detains them from embarking at Helwoetsluis. Letters from Rome import, that the Affair of the Difference between the Chevalier de St. George and his Spouse, seems to be as far as ever from being brought to an Accommodation.

Edinburgh, Dec. 21. Yesterday the Lords of the Justiciary had under Consideration the late Tumult at Linlithgow, and Informations were directed to be brought in on Monday come Se'nnight.

LONDON, Dec. 28

Yesterday about Noon two Parties of the Horse Guards marched thro' the City; the one to lye on the Essex Road, and the other on the Kentish Road, to wait his Majesty's Arrival from Holland.

At the same time several of the Nobility, and Quality, set out for Essex and Kent to meet his Majesty.

His Excellency the Morocco Ambassador also went yesterday to Essex, to wait his Majesty's Arrival.

On Sunday Morning about Eight a Clock, the Rt. Honourable Catherine Viscountess Grandison of the Kingdom of Ireland, departed this Life, she was the Daughter and sole Heiress of John Fitz Gerald of Dejeies in the County of Waterford. Esq; a Descendant of the most Honourable and Antient Earl of Desmond, she was first married to the Hon. Brigadier Villers, eldest Son to the Rt. Honourable George Lord Viscount Grandison, afterwards to the Rt. Hon. General William Stewart, she was a Lady admir'd for her singular Piety, Virtue and Beauty, for her Tenderness and Affection to her Children, and her remarkable Humanity to all in every Circumstance of Life, either as Wife, Mother or Friend, few have equal'd her, by her Death a very considerable Estate descends to her Son the present Earl Grandison.

We hear that the taking up and punishing about an hundred Persons in the Tower Division, for profane Swearing and Cursing, in pursuance of a Warrant, lately issued by the Justices of the Peace of that Division, hath had so good an Effect, that there is a very remarkable Abatement of that wicked Practice in those parts; so that good Men may pass thro' the Streets and Markets in the said Division, without being so shocked, as lately they were us'd to be with the hearing of horrid Oaths, and Curses.

This Day her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire departed this Life, Universally regretted by all that had the Honour of knowing her. She was Daughter to the Famous William Lord Russell, who lost his Head in the Reign of K. Charles II. on Account of his Zeal for the Bill of Exclusion, and his steady Adherence to the Protestant Interest, and the then near expiring Liberties of England.

This Morning came a Messenger from Holland advising that the King Arrived safe there and waits a fair Wind.

DUBLIN

DUBLIN, January 8.

On Friday and Saturday last there fell so prodigious a Quantity of Rain in this City, and the parts adjacent, that the Loss cannot be computed; the Streets that received most Damage, were all the Keys, Patrick's-Street, (where the Water rose several Yards in most of the Houses) the Castle Yard, Ship-Street, &c. Several Horses that grazed near the River, were carried from the Fields and drown'd, as were others in Stables in the City. By the Hurricane at Sea, we hear many Ships were lost, and the dead Bodies of several were taken up at Ringsend. Melancholy Accounts are expected from abroad as also from the Country, from whence we hear that the Post-Boy and Mails from Cork are lost.

Several Ships laden with Corn from England, arrived in this Harbour last Week.

On the 24th of December last, was publish'd By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. A Proclamation, For apprehending of Robert Morgan, William Welsh, Katherine Webb, Katherine Hiard alias Barah and ———— Murphy, for forcibly carrying away Susanna Johnson Daughter of Robert Johnson of Geraagh in the County of Limerick, Gent. Wherein is offered a Reward of 200 l. for William Welsh, the principal Offender. For Murphy a popish Priest (who married Susannah Johnson to the said Welsh) or for any of the above mentioned persons, 100 l. and for each of those concerned as Accessaries, so as they be legally convicted of the Felony, 50 l.

We hear from Portran, that the Sarah of Belfast on board bound for Bourdeaux, loaded with Butter, Tallow and Hides, was driven ashore there in the great Storm on Saturday last, and all the Crew lost.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Samuel Recaudou, having lately Advertised that he would sell the Lease of his Dwelling House, Situate at the Corner of Crane Lane in Essex-Street, opposite the Custom House; Richard Carter hath taken a Lease thereof, and the Shop being very large, will let the half of it, and the Rooms Unfurnished, the Rooms are very convenient, having large Closets with Fire Places in them, and the Rooms up one pair of Stairs well Wainscoted. The said R. Carter doth sell all sorts of fine Japan Work, done after the Indian way, and brought to much greater perfection then ever before in this Kingdom, and sold very reasonable.

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N. B. This being a Work of great Curiosity, as well as Use, hath been Zealously recommended by many Great Men in England, and Encouraged by the Subscription of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with some of the First Rank, both in Church and State, in this Kingdom, and those who please to become Subscribers, are desired to send in their Names to one of the Undertakers before the 25th. of March, and take Receipts for their first Subscription Money.

STOLEN from Samuel Boyse, Esq; on Thursday the 11th. of November, last past, 1725: one large round Silver Tea Pot, holding about a Quart, with his Arms engraved thereon, which is 3 Scollop Shells and Bars underneath them, and on the Lid is also engrav'd his Crest, which is two Snakes twisted together; one Silver Sopsan for Cream, and the above-mentioned Crest thereon. Whoever secures the said Pot and Sopsan, and brings them to the aforesaid Boyse in Checquer-Lane, next Door to Col. Titchburn's Dublin, shall have 4 Guineas Reward and no Questions ask'd, but if the Per on who stole the said Plate be Apprehended and Convicted, the Discoverer shall have 6 Guineas. N. B. All Gold Smith's and others are desired to Stop the same.

THE Manson House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be let for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improv'd, and pleasantly Situated by the River Obogg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh: and close by the Town of Buttevant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybeg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

JUST Publish'd, by R. Norris, at the Indian Queen in Dames Street, the Second Part of that celebrated Novel, The PRUDE.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, January, 15th, 1728.

To the Author of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Incerta Lex & tu postules
Ratione certum jure, nibilo plus agas;
Quæ si des operam, ut cum ratione infans;*

TEN.



Though Reason, be what distinguishes Mankind; in such a Manner as to stand in the Definition of the Species for the very Peculiar, which gives it a Superiority over all the other Ranks of Animals; yet I am sometimes very apt to be of Opinion, that either the Definition is not altogether so Universal as we flatter our

elves; or else, that this same boasted Faculty, through some strange Misfortune or other, is in many Cases rather a Loss and Detriment to us, than an Advantage and Privilege.

Intelligence and Reason are very frequently taken in one and the same Sense. But without pretending to a very Logical Exactness. I apprehend, it may be easily shewn, that there is a wide Difference between them. The One supposes actual Knowledge, the other only a Faculty of attaining it. Every Intelligent Person may justly be said to have Reason; but it will not follow, that every One that has Reason is a Person of Knowledge and Intelligence. It requires no very large Acquaintance among Mankind to discover great Numbers of People who know a great Deal, without ever having reasoned much; and others again, who have reasoned all their Life long, and yet never acquired the smallest Pittance of useful or valuable Knowledge.

Likewise, the Panegyrics that Men have bestowed on themselves on Account of this admired Faculty, have been one great Cause why the Generality of them have made so little good Use of it. We have as much Reason as will serve to make us Proud and Positive; but not enough to shew us the Limits of our own Understanding, or direct us to employ it in such Enquiries as tend to make us wiser and better, and enable us to pass through Life profitably to others, and agreeably to ourselves.

If this were not so, a great Part of what the World nowadays calls Learning would abate much of the Pride it bears either in the Closet or Conversation of those Gentlemen that set up for mighty Adepts in refined Literature, and abstruse Erudition. It is

imagined, that our greater Worth and Excellency consists in the shrewdness of our Notions, and the Ease with which we are able to solve Points of great Darkness and Difficulty. And consequently we rate our selves, or other Men, not according to the Measure of useful Knowledge we have acquired, but according to the Abilities and Labour requisite to the attaining our Knowledge, whether it be useful, or otherwise.

Thus let a Man have ever so good a Portion of strong Natural Sense; let him be well versed in the Characters and Tempers of all those he has any kind of Business with, perfectly acquainted with the Common Affairs of Life, and even no Stranger to the most Important and General Concerns of the Society in which he lives. Yet with all these necessary and valuable Qualifications, he shall never acquire, I will not say the Title of a Man of Learning, but among the Gentlemen so called, the Reputation of a Man worth conversing with. Knowledge, it must be owned, he has, and that sort of Knowledge too that renders a Man most capable of doing Service to his Country, or Mankind. But because this Knowledge has cost him little Study, and given him few Avocations from the Business and Offices of Life, both he and it have the Misfortune to be reckoned contemptible. While the only valuable Men, the Lights of the World, and the Ornaments of their Age, are those worthy Vegetables, that have spent their whole Lives in amassing together

The Learned Lumber of an idle Brain.

How deserving such Persons are of the splendid and honourable Titles they so liberally bestow on each other may be best collected from the Worth of the Discoveries their Labours have produced, and the Emolument Mankind has received from them. What a mighty curious and valuable Work would it be esteemed if some profound Antiquary should give the World a perfect Account of the Extent and several Stages and Turnings of the Antient *Appian* Causeway? And yet he that knows the Road from *Dublin* to *Limerick*, knows a particular of the same kind, and of much more Importance in the present Circumstances of things. Is a Man to be esteemed for a Person of Great Wisdom and Knowledge, who in his Closet can with great Exactness compute the Value of *Attick* Talents, and

(Price Three Half-Pence)

and Roman Sceptres, and yet is not able to cast up his Club in a Tavern-Reckoning? Or where is the great Difference between knowing the Size, Figure, and Height of an Antient Greek or Roman Obelisk, and that of the Old Tower of Swords, which at present makes so grand an Appearance in the lately published *Natural History of Ireland*? And what Pre-eminence has the *Giant's Causeway* beyond all others in the Nation, that the Knowledge of it should be accounted a Matter of Science and Literature, while we esteem it a Trifle to be able to travel through the whole Country, without a Guide?

All these Instances, and a great many more that might be given, serve abundantly to shew, that Human Reason is capable of being very grossly misapplied which it could not be; were it not for the Weakness of the Principle it self. For as it is this by which Mankind ought to be conducted in their Actions, it is evident, that whenever it leads us into wrong or trifling Pursuits, it must be from some Defect or Error in the Judgment it misleads; it being equally a Mistake, and indeed of worse Consequence, because not so easily recalled, to choose a wrong Road at first, as it is afterwards to go out of the Right one. And therefore our Reason fails us as much, when it is employed in insignificant or useless Enquiries, however successful, as when it leads us to espouse the wrong side of a Question of real Use and Importance. On any other Scheme the Reason of Children will stand as high as that of Persons grown up to full Maturity of Judgment and Experience; since in their idle Amusements and Diversions we shall frequently find them carrying on what they think their Business, by as proper Methods and Ways as any one else could contrive for that Purpose. The only Error lies in the End they propose to themselves, which having nothing valuable in it, justly comes under the Denomination of Childish and Irrational.

In the same Manner, though perhaps it may require as much diligent Care of the Faculty, to become a considerable Proficient in the Game of Chess, as to arrive at a good Degree of Skill in useful Mathematics or Learning; yet I think, it will be very readily granted, that for a Man to employ his whole Time and Pains in making himself Master of that Speculative Amusement, would be highly unreasonable and unmanly. So that it is not the Exercise of Reason, considered merely as such, that renders Men useful or valuable, but exercising it in such a Way, and in such Pursuits as will most effectually enable us to promote our own true Happiness, and the Interest of Mankind.

These Considerations may be of Use, if carried along with us in our View of some other Ways of employing Human Reason, that have a more plausible Appearance, and are generally reckoned among the highest and most refined Occupations of the Understanding. Such are the Curious and nice Enquiries into Abstract Truths, and General Theorems, which are so enchanting to fine and Speculative Geniuses, and have in all Ages been pursued with such Eagerness and Industry, partly on Account of the exquisite Pleasure they afford the studious Mind, and partly on a Supposition of their opening a way to Noble and important Discoveries.

But whoever has been acquainted with the History of Learning, and the Nature of abstract Knowledge, cannot be ignorant, that this last End, which is indeed the only true End of Reason, and ought to be the chief Design of all learned Enquiries, has seldom been much advanced, nor bids very fair for being so, by the more subtle and Metaphysical kind of Studies. All the objects of our Knowledge, as Mr. Locke, one of the best and most rational of the whole Train of Philosophers, has largely demonstrated, are particular Beings; from the Properties and Relations of which

all our abstract Ideas, and general Maxims are drawn by the Mind reflecting on itself, and what passes within it. From whence it is evident, that our Knowledge is less or greater, the fewer, or more particular Things we are acquainted with, and that the Use of general Principles is only to supply the Defects of our Knowledge in Particulars; and therefore they who make an Elopement from the World, that great Storehouse of Materials of true and useful Knowledge, and to shun the Conversation of Mankind, hide themselves in their Closets, to hunt after *Essences* and *Ideas*, *Substances* and *Accidents*, *Concretes* and *Abstracts*, and such like, seem to me to begin at the wrong End, and to act as absurdly as they who should attempt to teach one the four and twenty Letters, by giving a Grammatical Definition of the Alphabet. At least it is much like learning to Read, and then making no other Use of it but to study Orthography and Syntax.

The uncertainty of these Studies is another convincing Proof of the misapplication of Reason in pursuing them. All Men have never yet, and probably never will come to an Agreement what Signs shall constantly and precisely stand for the Ideas in their Minds. And this must necessarily occasion infinite Wrangling and Confusion in speaking about them. The real Essences, and a great many Qualities of all Beings are, by the Confession of the whole Philosophical World, utterly unknown, and ever will be so to all Finite Understandings. To what purpose therefore do Men enquire into the Nature of Beings, wherein all they can gain by their Enquiries is the Knowledge of their being incomprehensible? What have I got, when I have learned the whole System of Logic, relating to Ideas, and the various ways we come by them, the different Comprehension and Extent of each, how they are distinguished and compared in the Mind, and the Necessity of having them clear and determinate in order to the discovery of the Truth? Where, I say, is the Advantage I have gained by all this? Will this help me to understand my self, or Human Nature the better? Will it improve my Affections, or make me more prudent in the Management of my Affairs? Does it enlarge my Knowledge to be told, that my Ideas are the immediate Objects of it? Or with my being made sensible, that I cannot discover Truth without having clear Ideas, free me from my present Darkness and Confusion? I fancy, whoever shall seriously ask these Questions of his own Heart, will see very little Reason for valuing himself upon such Accomplishments. What then must it be to devote a whole Life to such empty and barren Speculations? Is not this living to Study, instead of Studying to live? Is it not exercising Reason, merely for the sake of exercising it, and a perpetual Airing of the Understanding, instead of employing it in Business? And what does this come to at last, but *cum Ratione insanire*?

How many Men have made themselves useless to this Planet they lived upon, by computing the Distances and Magnitudes of those that roll about it? And yet we are at no greater certainty about the true System of the Universe than ever; And though we could arrive at it, I would fain know, what Mankind would be the better for it; since it is impossible to confute any Means of Communication between them and us. I know, it has been said, that this kind of Knowledge tends to give us more august and exalted Notions of the Divine Power and Wisdom. This however is an Effect confined to a very few Persons, who by applying their Genius some other Way, might have glorified God much more effectually, by promoting the Happiness of his Creatures. Besides he must be a stupid Wretch indeed, that does not with his naked Eye find room enough to admire infinite Power and Wisdom in the Formation of the Universe without the Assistance of Telescopes, or the Knowledge of the *Newtonian* Philosophy. For my part, I cannot conceive, how the Knowledge of the tremendous Distance and Greatness

of the Sun, should more influence our Love and Admiration, than that Gentle Warmth, and chearful Light, which he communicates to the whole human Race. For I am sure to own myself one of those dull Souls, that think the Stars, as they appear in the vast Canopy of Heaven in a serene Evening full as beautiful a Picture, as which I conceive them to many Suns, surrounded with their attendant Planets, and shining in the firmament.

I do not, so, be understood, as if by what I have said in this and a former Paper on the same Subject, I entirely disapprove of the more curious Pages of Learning. No, I think them very proper Amusements for the leisure Hours of a Wife and Good Man. But there is a great Difference betwixt making a Recreation and a Business of them; which last depends what a Condition, wherein though I should happen to win a little money, I persuade myself, the Government will not judge my Mistake very unreasonable.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

ALBERTUS C.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

H Above, Dec. 23. The particulars mentioned some time ago concerning a young Man who was found in the Wood of Hamelen, are true in some Measure, what may be added to the former Account is, That he afterwards got away from his Keepers, and was again found and retaken in the same Wood locked in a Tree.

A Amsterdam, Jan. 3. Letters from Constantinople say, that the Turks encouraged by their continual Victories in Persia, demand holding a great Divan, for carrying on the War, they intend to declare against a neighbouring Power, perhaps Russia; for the Turks express a World of Jealousy on Account of the Conquests made by the Russian Troops beyond Debent, this has obliged the Empress of Russia to send Instructions to Prince Dolgorouki her Ambassador at Warsaw, to propose to the King and Republic of Poland an Alliance, or at least to engage them to remain Neutral, if a Rupture should happen between her Majesty and the Persians. They write from Warsaw that Copies are handed about there, containing the several Points the King of Poland designs to lay before the *Senatus Consultus*, importing in Substance,

I. That Money may be provided for perfecting with all speed the Fortifications of Caminick, the Forts of the Holy Trinity and Bailackiew, and for supplying the Magazines for one Year or two.

II. That the Revenues of the Crown be put upon a better Foot, and the Money designed for the subsistence of the Troops in their Quarters more regularly paid than hitherto.

III. That the Empress of Russia may be prevailed upon to desist from her Pretensions on Poland and Courland.

IV. That as the Princes Guaranties of the Treaty of Oliva do still strenuously insist on the Redress of all that has been done contrary to that Treaty, it is absolutely necessary to satisfy them, that the Kingdom may not be exposed to dreadful Mischiefs.

Letters from Berlin say, the King of Prussia is resolved to augment his Forces to 80,000 Men, besides necessary Garrisons.

Rome Dec. 25. The Cardinal de Rohan and Bissy, and the last Bishop of Segus, have writ to the Pope against the Project of Accommodation, and the XII Articles and in particular against Cardinal de Noailles. The Holy Father seem'd angry at it, and said very publicly, "That he would not be the Hangman of a Cardinal whom he had known so long," and for whose Merits he had such a Respect. On

the other Hand it seems, that the Duke de Bourbon is not against the Project of Accommodation.

Petersburg, Dec. 8. Two Coaches arriv'd here a few Days ago from Warsaw, who the Count assured have brought a Declaration from the King of Poland, who thereby desires to be admitted into the Treaty that is now on Foot betwixt the Court and that of Vienna.

Frankfort, Dec. 26. It is reported, that the King of Spain has declar'd, That if England does not restore Gibraltar and Roussillon forthwith, he should be oblig'd to make himself Master of them, by Violence. Whereupon it is said, that Mr. Stanhope, the Minister of Great Britain, reply'd, That if Spain did once break off her Treaty of Commerce with the Emperor, England would look upon it as an Act of Hostility.

Naples, Dec. 10. Five Hundred national Soldiers are raising here by Beat of Drum, to recruit Marquis's Neapolitan Regiment of Foot now in Hungary, which this hop'd will be soon compleated.

Warsaw, Dec. 22. The Imperial Ambassador Count Wratislaw has made new Representations to the Senators, to induce them to restore the Religious Affairs of Thion to their former State, and maintain that City in its ancient Immunities and Privileges.

Vienna, Dec. 15. The latest Letters we have from Constantinople confirm the great Extent and Rapidity of the Conquests of the Turks, with the Probability there is still the subduing all Asia from the Caspian Sea to Isfahan.

Amsterdam, Jan. 7. They write from Berlin, that upon the Arrival of an Express the King held a Privy Council, at Conclusion of which his Prussian Majesty order'd his Troops to be ready for marching at an hour's warning.

Amsterdam, Jan. 10. They write from Alsace, that the Governor of Landau, and the Commandants of the Fortresses in that Province have been sent for to Court, to assist at Conferences, in which Measures will be concerted for maintaining the Peace of Westphalia in the Empire. Meanwhile the Troops in Alsace are to be compleated, and reinforced with veteran Regiments, that an Army of 30000 Men may be drawn together next Spring, without weakening the Garrisons. 'Tis said the Emperor will also have three several Armies, &c. one of 36000 on the Rhine; one of 30000 in the Austria Netherlands, and one of 40000 in the Milanese. The Elector Palatin has sent for his Generals and Governors, to assist at a Great Council, his Electoral Highness designs to send a Minister to London.

Vienna, Dec. 29. The Progress of the Turks in Persia begins to make some Princes look about them; not Christians only, but the Great Mogul himself, who is next Neighbour upon the East; so that it may perhaps be thought proper to lower the Top-Sails of the Crested Ottomons. The Drum is beat in all the Hereditary Countries, for raising seven thousand Recruits; but we here of no Augmentation of the Imperial Forces.

Lisbon, Dec. 12. It is believed that this Court will hardly come to a Resolution concerning the Treaties of Peace and Commerce between the Emperor and Spain, till after the Count de Tarcuca's Arrival at Vienna.

Madrid, Dec. 24. The Count de Charrie, Governor of Ceuta, makes Instances for a fresh Reinforcement, the Moors threatening him with a fresh Attack. We are in Expectation of great Changes in the Affairs of Europe, with regard to the Interests of our Court, which will infallibly end in a War; and we are confirm'd in this Opinion by the great preparations that are making throughout this Monarchy.

Petersburgh, Dec. 15. The King of Poland has assured our Emperors that he is willing to come into the Treaty on Foot with Vienna which is very acceptable News to her Imperial Majesty. We are told also,

that another Alliance is very far advanced betwixt this Court and Spain.

L O N D O N, Dec. 30. Jan. 1, 4, 6.

Last Tuesday Night the Prince & Princess of Wales, together with the three Princesses, Ann, Carolina, and Amelia, were at the Opera in the Haymarket.

We hear that the Greyhound Man of War, Captain Solgard lately arriv'd in the Downs, will be fitted out at Sheerness for the Channel Service.

(1) On Wednesday Night was discover'd, that Prince William's late illness proceeded from his Breeding of Teeth, whereof three or four then appearing: to be newly come out, his Physicians judg'd him to be out of Danger, and his Highness is now in a fair way of Recovery.

Preparations are making for the Reception of M. le Cocq, Envoy from the King of Poland, at his House in Clarges Street; his excellency being hourly expected from beyond Sea.

(6) On Monday, several Porpoises appear'd in the Thames, near the Tower; one whereof was shot and taken up.

As soon as his Majesty's happy Landing at Rye, was proclaim'd by the firing of the Guns at the Tower and St. James's Park the Bells rang, and in the Evening there was Bonfires and Illuminations, particularly at the Royal Exchange; and we hear the Loyal Society intend to repeat the same, with fine Fireworks the Night that his Majesty arrives at St. James's.

His Majesty's Retinue, that came with him from Holland, are all landed, tho' at different Ports, and most of them come to Town; as is also his heavy Baggage.

Yesterday the King's Coaches and Servants come to Town from Harwich.

On Saturday last died Mr. Nutterville, Brother to the Lord Viscount Nutterville of the Kingdom of Ireland.

The Assize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	} Household	15 Oun 1 Drachms
Fourpenny		3 P. 12 Oun 4 Dr
Sixpenny		5 P. 10 Oun 6 Dr
Twelve penny		11 P. 05 Oun 4 Dr.

William Constable, Iron-Monger, who lately liv'd at the Corner of St. Nicholas-Street, opposite the Tholiel, is now removed to the Horse-Shoe and Key, in High Street, opposite St. Michaels Church, Dublin: Continues as formerly to sell all sorts of Bar Iron, Irish Rod Iron, Pots, Skellers, Brass Locks, Greets, Tough Nails, and all other sorts of Iron Ware, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. There are Large Quantities of Brittle Nails now in this City, made of Dutch Rod Iron.

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N. B. This being a Work of great Curiosity, as well as Use, hath been Zealously recommended by many Great Men in England, and Encouraged by the Subscription of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with some of the First Rank, both in Church and State, in this Kingdom, and those who please to become Subscribers, are desired to send in their Names to one of the Undertakers before the 25 th. of March; and take Receipts for their first Subscription Money.

THE Manson House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Strawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be let for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improv'd, and pleasantly Situated by the River Obegg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Buttevant. Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton as Ballybeg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, January, 22 d. 17²⁵/₂₆.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Non ita sunt dissimili Argumento, sed tamen
Dissimili Oratione sunt jacta ac Stylo.*

T E R.

To HIBERNICUS.

S I R,



THE kind Reception given to a Paraphrase of a Divine Poem, which I formerly sent you, cannot but be extremely agreeable to me on a Double Account, both as it seems an Approbation of a performance I was under some Concern about, and a Proof of an Assertion I then advanced, that the General Taste is nothing

so Corrupt and Vicious; as some Authors have endeavoured to persuade the World it is, in order to excuse the indecent Liberties taken by themselves.

The Spaniards have a Proverb among them, That he is a Fool that cannot write two Verses; but none but a Madman will write four. This diminutive Idea of Poetry was certainly taken up from the ill or impertinent Uses to which that Art has, in all Ages, been too much applied. But as it is the Height of Injustice to condemn any Art or Science on Account of the Folly or Blunders of its Professors; so it is a great Pity, that Poetry should be reckoned only a trifling Amusement, a mere *Jeu d'Esprit*, because some People have made Nothing else of it but a Vehicle for extravagant Conceits, or the more pernicious Conceptions of a polluted Imagination. Those who have been conversant in the Writings of Antiquity must be sensible, that a just and regular Poem is one of the greatest and most difficult Schemes the Wit of Man is capable of forming.

It is not the pointing out an Epigram, or the delicate turning of a Sentence, which consists the Dignity and Excellency of Poetry. The Knowledge of Nature and Mankind, is requisite in Compositions which derive all their Power of pleasing from the just and beautiful Representation of Things, objects, Persons, as they either are, or may be. Agreeable hereto we find

Horace establishing this as the fundamental Rule for all kinds of Writing.

Scribendi recte SAPIERE est Principium et Fons.

And the same Author, than whom none perhaps had ever a more thorough Insight into Human Nature, when he describes the Qualifications of one fit to entertain and instruct the Publick by Poetical Performances, gives him all the Accomplishments requisite for discharging the highest and most important Duties of Life.

*Qui didicit patrie quid debeat, et quid amicis.
Quos sit amore parens, quo frater amandus, et hospes,
Quod sit Conscripti, quod Judicis officium, quæ
Partes in bellum missi ducis; ille profecto
Reddere persone Scit convenientia cuique.*

If such then ought to be the Qualities of a Poet, it is evident, that a Poem must have something else to make it truly such, besides beauty of Phrase and Harmony of Numbers; and consequently that all the Censures that lie against Poetry, are not owing to the Art it self but to those who have put off Trifling, or Profaneness under that Name, and thereby made the Art suffer in the same Manner that some others have done through the Unskillfulness of impudent Pretenders.

What I now send you is on a Subject the fittest for Poetry of all others, and which, if more frequently pursued by those that excel in the Art, would very quickly remove the Objections that many Wise and Learned Men have raised against it. Like what you already have done me the favour to publish, it is an Hymn to the Creator and Governor of the World, but celebrates his Praises from different Topics, and in a different Manner. The one describes the Divine Power and Majesty in the wonderful Structure and Contrivance of the great Universe; while the other is confined to his Omniscience, and his Wisdom and Goodness in the Formation of Man. This therefore is writ with more Simplicity, though not less Beauty, and does not consist so much of exalted Descriptions, and bold Metaphors; as of a certain Delicacy of Thought and concealed *Amphiboly*, that runs through it from one End to the other; to preserve which, without losing the Sobriety of the Poem, and giving it too much of the *Epigrammatick Turn*, has been

(Price Three Half-Pence)

the chief Care and Difficulty of the Author of the following Translation. But considering how hard it is to hit the true Meaning and Genius of the Eastern Writers, he has all the Reason in the World to be diffident of his Performance.

It has been thought convenient to put this Piece into a different Measure, and Turn of Language from the Former, and even to throw it into the Restraint of Rhime and Stanza, in compliance with a Custom to which all the Modern Languages have so long Submitted. However as every one knows that Rhime was the Invention of a barbarous Age, so the Translator is humbly of Opinion, that instead of being an Advantage, it is a Blemish and a Fault in our Versification, and has Nothing truly graceful, but rather offensive to a well tuned Ear. It were therefore much to be wished, that in all the Noblest Kinds of Poetry at least, it could be entirely laid aside. Our Tragic Writers have seen the Advantage of banishing it from their Compositions. And surely it must be only Timorousness that hinders them from asserting their Liberty in all others. But this would be too bold an Attempt for any but some great Genius, Inheritor of Milton's Spirit, as well as Choice, whose high Command in the Realms of Parnassus might give him sufficient Authority to justify an Innovation, that has been already more than once attempted in vain.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

MUSOPHILUS.

PSALM CXXXIX. Paraphrased.

MY Heart, and all my Ways, O God,
By thee are search'd, and known;
My every thought, thy piercing eyes
As quickly as my own.

Attendant on my Steps all Day,
thy Providence I see,
And in the solitude of Night
Am present still with thee.

My Words, thou know'st, e'er from my Lips
The Vocal Ascents part,
Or yet my breathing Thoughts have form'd
Their passage is my Heart.

Smilest thou ere all thy attempts I make
To hide from thee my Face;
Thy mighty Pow'r surrounds me still,
And still thy Arms embrace.

Oft thro' my Thought within me last,
When it this Depth explores,
Where all that Thought in self can do
Is Thine, and Adore I

The boundless Realm of space no Room
Where thou art absent know;
In Heav'n thou reign'st a glorious King,
An awful Judge above.

The Morn's swift Wings couldst thou restrain,
And stand with the Sun,
Thy swifter Hand would check my Course,
E'er half my Course were run.

O should I meet the Midnight Gloom
To shroud me from thy sight,
The Midnight Gloom at thy Approach
Would kindle into Light.

Darkness it self affords no Veil,
Nor Screen can interpose
Against that Pow'r at whose Command
The Morning first arose.

Goodness, and Majesty, and Pow'r
Through all thy Works are shown;
Brightly display'd in Nature's Frame,
Nor faintly in my own.

When in the Dark and silent Womb
A doubtful Form I lay,
Yet then thine Eye did find me out,
And carefully Survey.

By thee their various Place and Use
Were all my Parts assign'd,
Ere yet those Parts a Being had
But in thy forming Mind.

Thy Pow'r unseen with curious Art
Th' unsightly Speck did frame,
Till from thy Hand a finish'd Piece
The Wondrous Fabrick came.

Ten thousand thousand Times my Life
I to thy Goodness owe;
Thy daily Care preserves the Gift
Thy Bounty did bestow.

Thy Mercies to my ravish'd Soul
Appear in Number more,
A Heap more difficult to sum
Than all the sanded Shore.

With constant Joy my waking Thoughts
To thee, my God, shall flow,
Who with impartial Justice lay'st
The proud oppressor low.

Far from me keep th' unbelov'd Crowd,
That impiously profane
God's righteous Law, and take his Name,
His awful Name in Vain.

No more regard I to late Wrongs,
When Men dishonour thee;
Thy foes, whoever are thy foes,
I count the same to me.

Yet if within my treacherous Heart
There ought amidst should grow,
O! search the lurking Mischief out,
And by thy Grace remove.

And if my Ways have been perverse,
Or foolish in thy sight,
Recal them, Lord, and in thy own
Conduct, and let me right.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VIENNA, Dec. 29. The Count de Wrtzslau, Imperial Majesty's Ambassador at Warsaw, writes Word, That since the Conclusion of the Treaty between the Imperial Court and the Czarina, the Pope will not hearken to any Accommodation upon the Affairs of Religion, and that they have declared to the Protestant Ministers, that if they do not immediately quit the Kingdom, they shall be damned the Way out of it.

Paris, Dec. 7. The Court has receiv'd such Advice from Constantinople as are of great Importance to the present

present juncture, viz. That M. d'Andrezel the King's Ambassador at the Port, having communicated the Treaty concluded lately at Hanover to the Grand Vizier, the said Prime Minister was exceedingly pleas'd with it. As he has a vast Esteem for M. d'Andrezel; he has return'd him the same Compliment of Confidence, and has given him an Account of the Turkish Conquest in Persia, which the said Ambassador immediately sent away to Court. According to the said Account, the Ottoman Army makes great Marches towards Ispahan, and proposes to besiege it with near 120,000 Men, before the Great Mogul comes up to its Relief. They have the greater Hopes of making themselves Master of the said Capital, which has hitherto held out for the Usurper, because several Provinces that had declared for him, have abandoned him, and espoused the Interest of the young Sophy. These Letters add, That Extraordinary Preparations of War are making over the Ottoman Empire, and we are in Hopes here of seeing some happy Diversion given to a certain Power, whom the Hanover Treaty might have induced to take Measures prejudicial to the Interest of the Allies.

Madrid, Dec. 25. Since the return of the Duke of Ripperda from Vienna, several Projects have been considered in Council. Great Armaments are still making by Land and Sea in this Monarchy, and they say it has been already resolv'd to augment his Majesty's Troops to 100,000 Men, and his Men of War in Proportion; of which we shall know more in Time. Mean while some Turn of Affairs is apprehended, which will probably kindle a War in Europe.

Paris, Jan. 16. The King and Queen continues in Health at their Palace at Marli. On Tuesday the Count de Broglie, our late Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain, arrived here from Hanover and waited on his Majesty, to give him an Account of his Negotiations at that Court, after which he had a Conference with the Duke of Bourbon. We hear he is to set out for London as soon as Advice arrives of the King's coming home. A Courier which some Days ago came from our Ambassador at Constantinople, is sent back again with some necessary Instructions to M. de Andrezel, for cultivating the good Understanding between this Court and the Ottoman Grand Seignior.

Paris, Jan. 7. Great Wagers are daily laid here about the Resolution the King of Sardinia will take concerning the Treaty of Hanover.

Dantzick, Jan. 5. Letters from Warsaw say, The Adherents of King Stanislaus in Poland are like to be treated as he was, that is, oblig'd to go out of the Kingdom, and have their Estates forfeited.

Hague, Jan. 15. Some Advices from Rome insinuate, that Cardinal Imperiali has obtained of the Pretender, that the Education of his Son be taken from the Lord Hay, and committed to a certain Archbishop of Italy; That he has Actually settled on his Wife half of his Annual Pension out of the Apostolick Chamber, which amounts to 600,000 Crowns, and that on the 13th. of December last there was a Tumult in St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, attended with the following Circumstances.

The Fraternities of St. Roche, St. Andrew, and St. John, happening to meet altogether just before the Holy Gate of the Cathedral, disputed first with high Words, and then with heavy Blows, which should go in first. The Swiss Guard and the common Guard immediately posting thither, shut the Gates, and dealt about Blows both on the Right and Left with Halberds and Muskets. The Nuns and the Clergy who follow'd the Fraternities, had the Honour to pass through the Holy Gate.

There are Advices, that the Crim-Tartars, to the Number of 100,000, are actually marching towards Utrania, which had oblig'd not only General Weissbach, who commands in those parts, to draw together

all the Russian Forces therabouts, but also the Crown General of Poland to detach all the Polish Regiments who were quartered in Volhinia and Podolia, to file off towards the Polish Ukraina. Our Advices from Dantzick import, that many Prussian Colonels went through that City in their way to their Regiments in Prussia, the King their Master having order'd 17 Regiments to march and post themselves near Marienwerder, tis talk'd also, that his Prussian Majesty will have a flying Camp, for which purpose the Agents of his said Majesty are buying up 10000 Horses.

Rome, Jan. 4. 'Tis said that the Pope has actually writ five times to the Emperor with his own Hand, admonish him not to suffer any manner of Concession to be made to the Protestants which may be prejudicial to the Roman Catholick Religion. He has permitted the Dutchess of Gravina to remain a certain Number of Days and Nights out of the Nunery of St. Rufina, but on condition that she does not appear in Publick.

Vienna, Jan. 2. The Protestants in Hungary have laid new Grievances before the Court, humbly beseeching they might be redress'd.

L O N D O N, Jan. 11, 13.

Having receiv'd the following more particular Account of His Majesty's Landing, Reception, &c. at Rye, we shall insert it here.

Rye, Jan. 7. 1725.

ON Monday about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, the Ships with his Majesty on Board, appeared off of this Place, where they came to an Anchor, and his Majesty landed safe, about Two Miles off at 10 o'Clock where he was met with Horses and Boats, by Mr. Jeake the Collector of Rye, and Captain Pigram, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop. His Majesty arrived safe about 11, attended by the Grand Marshal Baron Hattorf, Monsieur Fabrijsche, Admiral Norris, Mr. Bristow, and the Officers of Green-cloth.— Soon after landed her Grace the Dutchess of Kendal, and the Rt. Honourable the Countess of Walsingham; the Lord and Lady Townshend, and their Son and Daughter, Lord Waldgrave, Lord Finch, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Tilson, Dr. Steigerrahl his Majesty's Physician, and the rest of his Majesty's Household.— His Majesty was met by the Mayor and Corporation in their Formalities, with the Militia of the Town under Arms, and received with the utmost Joy.— He was conducted to the Mayor's House, where he continued till this Day, when the Mayor's Jurats, and the rest of the Corporation, had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, and attend him in their Formalities to the Water-Side.— During his Stay, his Majesty was pleas'd, by his Proxy the Rt. Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, one of his Principal Secretaries of State, to stand Godfather to a Son of James Lamb, present Mayor, who was christened George, and the Lady Townshend stood Godmother, Admiral Norris being the other Godfather. At his Majesty's Departure he set all the Prisoners at Liberty, paid their Debts; gave to the Poor one hundred Pounds; to the Watch Ringers, and Strowers, forty Pounds. His Majesty and all his Attendants, went away in good Health, leaving only Mr. Ulrich indispos'd with a Swelling of his Face occasioned by a violent Cold he caught at Sea: Mr. Stores, one of his Majesty's Messengers of State, was order'd to stay here, and attend him to London, so soon as recover'd: He is since much better.

(11) Sunday Night, between 11 and 12 a Clock the King came thro' the City to St. James's there being only 2 Coaches so that there was no Mob in the Streets, only the Tower Guns and those in the Park were discharged, which caus'd the Bells to Ring in several Churches: That Night the King slept well, and Yesterday the Archbishops and the Prince and Princess went

went to Welcome him home, and there was so full a Court as has not been known for many Years of Nobility Gentry and Forreign Ambassadors; but Count Broglio was not there.

This Day the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attended the King, and Sr. William Thompson the Recorder congratulated him in an Eloquent Speech.

This Day came in a French Post with Letters for Mr. Horatio Walpole and there is a very good understanding between the 2 Courts.

This Day the Lords of Treasury sat upon the Affairs of the Government.

(13) All the News at St. James's Yesterday was that the King will no more go out of Britain during his Reign, having taken leave of his German Dominions.

Yesterday came in a French Post advising, That his most Christian Majesty had sent Orders to all the Half pay Officers to repair to the Army in the several Provinces, in order to Act against Spain and Germany if there should be a War.

The Affize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	} Household	14 Oun 5 Drachms
Fourpenny		3 P. 10 Oun 4 Dr
Six-penny		5 P. 07 Oun 6 Dr
Twelve-penny		10 P. 15 Oun 4 Dr.

Ambrose Crofton,

JUST Set up, at the Three Golden Balls in Castle Street, sells Choice of all sorts of Gold and Silver Lace, Buttons and Trimmings. By Wholesale or Retail, at Reasonable Rates. N. B. He buys all sorts of Old Gold and Silver Lace.

Next Week will be publish'd, The Second Edition of

THE Case of Toleration consider'd, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on Sunday the 23 d. of October, 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner-Row.

William Constable, Iron-Monger, who lately liv'd at the Corner of St. Nicholas-street, opposite the Tholose, is now removed to the Horse Shoe and Key, in High-street, opposite St. Michaels Church, Dublin: Continues as formerly to sell all sorts of Bar Iron, Irish Rod Iron, Pots, Skellers, Brass Locks, Greets, Tough Nails, and all other sorts of Iron Ware, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. There are Large Quantities of Brittle Nails now in this City, made of Dutch Rod Iron.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.

Dictionnaire Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruit, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liquours for every Season; by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary

Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomel.

Samuel Recaudou, having lately Advertised that he would sell the Lease of his Dwelling House, Situate at the Corner of Crane Lane in Essex-street, opposite the Custom House; Richard Carter hath taken a Lease thereof, and the Shop being very large, will set the half of it, and Rooms Unfurnished, the Rooms are very convenient, having large Closets with Fire Places in them, and the Rooms up one pair of Stairs well Wainscoted. The said R. Carter doth sell all sorts of fine Japan Work, done after the Indian way, and brought to much greater perfection then ever before in this Kingdom, and sold very reasonable.

Just Publish'd, Dublin, Jan. 8th. 1725 6.

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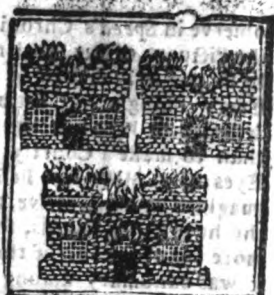
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D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Damer-street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, January, 29th. 1728.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Nos et mutamur in illis. OVID.

S I R,



AMONG the many Entertainments to be met with in our Observations on Mankind, there is none, in my Opinion, more amusing, than what arises from their different Habits, and the surprizing Revolutions so frequently brought about by inventive Fancies in the Business of Dress.

Time was, when the People of every Nation were as well known by their Habit as their Language. To put on a foreign Dress was reckoned a renouncing of ones Native Country; and a Man was almost as ill looked upon for turning his Coat as his Religion. Innovations in Dress were always reckoned as Prognostications of ill Designs on the State. And for that Reason it is not much to be wondered at, that a Fashion has in some Countries been known to last almost as long as a Form of Government.

The ancient Romans are recorded to have been remarkably tenacious in this Point. They held the Violation of their Customs to be the next Step to an Attempt on their Liberty. And among the glorious Titles they assumed to themselves there is none they seemed more passionately fond of than the Nation of *Gown men*; an Appellation given them by *Virgil* in the same breath wherein he complements them as the Rulers of Mankind, and Lords of the Universe.

By Means of this their inviolable Attachment to their Cloathing the Learned World has received unspeakable Satisfaction and Improvement. The Antiquaries and Criticks have been enabled to carry on their Discoveries with great Clearness and Certainty, and to settle the most difficult Points of *Re Vestiana* with demonstrative and Scientific Exactness, suitable to the great Dignity and Importance of the Subject. Whereas had the Fashion been in as fluctuating a Condition with them as it is among us, it would have been impossible, humanly speaking, to have ever reduced Matters to a just and regular System. Authors would have caught Cold in Vain in adjusting the Figure and Dimensions of a Roman Night Cap. Many a sore Throat would have been contracted to no manner of

Purpose in disputing the Question, whether or no *Caesar Marius* ever wore a Cravat. And the learned *Grevius* would have found his Head ach much more after an enquiry into the Form of the Hat worn by the Dictator *Sylla*, when he saluted *Pompey* by the Title of the Great, than ever it did after a Debauch of Old-Hock with the King of Poland. Not to mention the innumerable Inconveniencies that might have followed from many profound Scholars being obliged to Sit up all Night, and leave their Wives to lie alone, before ever we should have had a just, or even any tolerable Account of the Cut, Number and Magnitude of *Sempronia's* Petticoats; or after what Manner the adventurous *Clelia*, and the bold companions of her Flight were tucked up, when they forded the *Tyber* in the Presence of *Porcenna*, and his Army.

Our British Ancestors are also no less celebrated for their Steady Adherence to one kind of decent and Soldierly Garb. In those times it was esteemed no light Matter to shake a bold Briton out of his Doublet. An Englishman would have thought it an eternal Disgrace to have parted with his Coat for all that any three of the best Men ever France produced could do to him; though now one Taylor from that Country, has the vanity to think himself able to make the whole Nation cast their Cloaths, and to put the Conquerors of his Grand Monarque at *Hochstedt*, and *Ramelles* into whatever Shape he pleases.

It must be owned however, that our Ancestors were but a very rude and unpolished kind of People, that understood extremely little of any thing genteel or elegant in Life. Nothing was more usual, than for Persons of the highest Quality and Distinction to feed upon Beef and Bag pudding, and that too at constant and regular Hours. Being extremely vain and insolent on Account of their Liberty and Property, they imagined it below them to imitate the Manners or Customs of any of their Neighbours, as a Mark if not of Servitude, at least of Inferiority. Jealous to the last degree of the Honour of their Country, they held it for a Maxim, never to recede from the least Title of their Privileges, an essential part of which, they thought, consisted in the Right of wearing their Cloaths in the precise Cut and Fashion transmitted down to them by their Ancestors.

This unaccountable Humour continued for many Ages. And it is no less pleasant, than surprizing to observe

(Price Three Half-Pence)

observe in *Speed's Chronicle*, and other old Histories the Pictures of our Antient Monarchs. They cannot be so properly said to be dressed, as to be clothed. Every Thing about them seems rather to have been designed to keep out the Cold, or keep off an Enemy, than to make a Courty Appearance, or Attract the Eyes of a Mistress. Besides, there can be Nothing imagined more offensive, to the Ladies especially, than the huge grizzly Beards, that generally overshadowed more than one half of their Faces. Whether or no it was customary among them to pare their Nails, History does not inform us. But this is certain, that should one of our Antient Heroes make his entrance into a modern Assembly in his own proper Garb and Accoutrements, he would go near to frighten all the Ladies out of the Room, that were not experienced Widows, and turned of Five and Forty.

At length, but at a mighty Distance of Time, we abated of our Fierceness, and submitted ourselves, tho' unwillingly, and by slow Degrees, to receive some Information and Refinements. We agreed to let our Bodies get a little more of the fresh Air, than had been formerly admitted. And the Ladies, notwithstanding their more tender and delicate Constitution, came with so much readiness into the Design of civilizing us, that it was observable, they made a much quicker progress in stripping than the Men. *Trowsers* and *Trunk Breeches* were new modelled after such a Manner as to give the Fair a better View of their Gallant Limbs; and this was soon after rewarded with the Abrogation of the *Ruff*, and the publick appearance of Snowy Bosoms through the Nation. It is true, sometime before the Civil War, a Spindle-Shanked Generation of Wild young Sparks found Means to bring *Boots* into the Mode, and served all the Well-Limb'd Fellows the same Trick endeavoured to have been put upon the *Foxes* by him that in the Fable is said to have lost his Tail. But the Design of this Fashion was so very evident, that it could only keep its Ground during the Times of the Publick Confusion, and was laid aside as soon as the Affairs of the Nation were brought to a right Settlement: After which both Sexes united their Endeavours, and kept such good Intelligence with each other, that in a very few Years there succeeded a great Reformation; and the Resolution of disencumbering themselves of that Load of Garment under which their Ancestor had groaned was prosecuted with all imaginable Success.

Of all the Parts of the antient Rusticity the *Beard* was what made the longest resistance, and required the greatest Labour to extirpate. It disputed its Ground Inch by Inch, and sustained innumerable Attacks before it could be retrenched into a *Whisker*, under which Denomination it continued to support its Character and Figure for several Years. *Oliver Cromwell* is the first upon Record, who had the boldness entirely to supplant it. And so prejudiced were People, even then in favour of their antient Customs, that it was reckoned a *Bare faced* Innovation, and as grievously resented, as the Acts of Parliament discharging the old *tythe* from Plowing with Horse Tails. But whether this might not be partly owing to the hated People bore to that Usurper, may remain a considerable Doubt; especially since upon the Restoration we do not hear of any attempts made to give the *Beard* the least Satisfaction for any former Defalcations.

People's Eyes were beginning now to be opened; and all Arts and Sciences receiving daily Improvement, the *Beau Monde*, not to be behind Hand with the rest of Mankind set themselves with the utmost application to Study the important Business of Dress in all its Branches. And as new Discoveries are the natural Result of industrious Researches, it is incredible in how short a Time new Theories of Apparel were invented among us, and how much the Outfides of all Ranks of Men through these Nations were altered for the better. Neither the *Royal Academy*, nor their

Brethern of *Gresham College* can boast a greater Number of Inventions than our Leaders of the Fashion. Their bold Strokes would justly entitle them to Immortality, could we but recover the Names of the Inventors. For to mention no more, what greater Regardance can mortal Dull receive, than from a full bottomed wig? Or is there any invention, either antient, or modern, more likely to perpetuate a Man's Memory, than that of a Hoop-Peticoat?

Some Persons have been of Opinion, that of late Years there has been a great Stagnation of Fancy in the Matter of Dress, and that we have not been so prolific of new Modes as our immediate Predecessors. They say, we have made no considerable Alterations or Improvements in the most important parts of our Habit, but have contented our selves with a few trifling and minute Amendments in the Appurtenances, the Cut of the *Sleeve*, the Number and Size of the *Buttons*, and such like. The Fact, as I take it, is not fairly represented. But allowing it to be so, I must humbly beg Pardon of these Gentlemen for saying that their Argument appears to me very inconclusive. For though indeed *Buttons* are no integrating part of the Coat, yet they must be granted to be of the highest Moment and Utility as to the Dress. And for the *Sleeve*, I apprehend, it would be impertinent to offer at a Proof of its being Essential to the Coat. Our ancestors were so firmly persuaded of this Truth, that they sounded a Maxim upon it, *to stretch our Arm no further than the Sleeve will reach* which certainly could never have come into their Thoughts, had they not been fully convinced of its close and inseparable Connection with the Garment it self. It is therefore evident from the surprising Mutations we every Day behold in these particulars of Dress; that the Genius of the present Age is not in the least upon the Decline; but that we may still expect greater and more wonderful Metamorphoses than ever. Would it not be an extraordinary Sight to see our *Buttons*, which last Season dwindled away so remarkably, recripit again of the Sudden, and grow up into the Magnitude of Turnips? And yet several Wise Men have looked on such a Revolution as no very remote Prospect. For my own part, when I consider the fruitful Imaginations and great Industry of the present Directors of the human Superficies, I should not be amazed at it though we should carry on our Reformation so far as to turn the Fore Part of our Coats backward. And I the rather think this Project practicable, because it has been tried already by several very pretty Fellows on their Shirts, and never failed being attended with very good Success.

The chief Inconvenience I can foresee from the quick Successions of our Fashions is what I have already hinted at, the Difficulty Future Antiquaries will be under in instructing Posterity how their Forefathers were Cloathed. If a kind of Archaic were erected, and one Suit of Cloaths of every Fashion, composed of Brass, or any other durable Matter, hung up in it, it would certainly be of prodigious Emolument to the Commonwealth of Learning. But as this is a very great Undertaking, and would probably require a National Expence, I shall be very tender of advancing any Proposal of that Nature at present, and leave it as a Thought proper to be considered by Posterity, when Affairs shall be in a more favourable Posture for the Execution of so useful a Design.

I know some of my more serious Readers will be ready to ask what I mean by all this, and what can be the Use of a Dissertation on such a Subject? The only Answer I shall make them is what Mr. *Bryden* said in a parallel Case; *Let them Read it over, and Think again.* Hard were the Lot of us Mortal Authors, if upon every Occasion our Readers thought fit we were obliged to come to an Explanation. At this Rate, there would be no End of our Labour. Besides where is the Consequence, that we have no Meaning, when they

they do not see it? They should rather conclude, that we have a Meaning in endeavouring to conceal it. I hope therefore, they will not take it amiss, if they do not fully understand every thing in this Discourse, but patiently wait for some more convenient Season, wherein I may perhaps give them a Master Key to all the Obscure passages in it, and explain to them the several important Points of Morality and Speculation contained in them.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, Jan. 19. The Regulation the King of Spain has sent to the young Queen Dowager, to be observed in her Household, imports among other Things, that her Maids of Honour are not to speak to any Stranger, except in a Parlor made for that purpose, and in Company of a Lady, nor see any Officer of her Court, but to signify to him the Queen's Order, neither is any Man allow'd to lodge in their Gallery, as has been hitherto practis'd.

Madrid, Dec. 31. This Court has given Orders for repairing the Fortifications of Cadiz, and for adding such other New Works, as may put that important Place out of Danger; the Revenues of the Province of Andalusia being appropriated to that Purpose. We are told, that all the Provinces of the Kingdom will be oblig'd to furnish a certain Number of Men to augment our Troops, and make them up 100,000 for the Field. A Train of Artillery of 60 Pieces of Brass Cannon are got ready at Valaga, to be carried where the Court thinks fit to order. Some Days ago, the late Duke of Ormond deliver'd to the King and Queen, Letters from the Chevalier de St. George, and the Princess his Consort.

Venice, Dec. 25. An Express who came by Land from Constantinople, has brought Advice, that it had been resolv'd in the Divan to fit out a Fleet of 30 or 40 Men of War and some Gallies, early in the Spring; but this News does not at all affect us, the Republick being able to put to Sea, in a very short Time, a Fleet of 52 Men of War, and 28 Gallies, and 12 Gallots.

Hague, Jan. 10. We are assur'd that the King of Poland had resolv'd to return to Dresden during the Holydays, but that the Primate of the Kingdom represented to him by Letters, That if his Majesty thought of taking such a Journey, all the Projects which had been formed for the Welfare of the Kingdom, would vanish into Smoak; that the Faction would revive, and lay hold of that Opportunity to thwart the Measures of the Well affected; that it was already but too plain, how prejudicial his Majesty's Absence was to the State; because the Foreign Ministers took that Opportunity to cabal against the Government, and to improve the Interests of their Courts. However it be, and what ever be the great Views which the King forms upon the Dyet, it seems as if the Court propos'd to gain over the Grandees by the Allurements of Pleasure, there having never been known such Preparations for the Holydays, as there are for the ensuing.

Berlin, Jan. 10. The Advices from Warsaw relate that it has been propos'd to the King of Poland by the Minister of a Protestant Prince, that either Commissioners may be appointed on both sides, for examining the Affair of Thorn, and other Grievances of the Protestants in Poland, and restoring Things as they were, conformable to the Treaty of Oliva, or refer

to the Mediation of some important Powers, who shall be pitch'd upon by consent of both Parties. Upon which his Polish Majesty answer'd, He would lay those Proposals before the Senate: *Consilium*, which is to begin sitting on the 15th. Instant.

Brussels, Jan. 16. The Garrisons of Osend and Fort Slick have been augmented.

Petersburg, Dec. 12. 'Tis assur'd, that the Empress has resolv'd to make this Winter an extraordinary Levy of 40,000 Men, to be able to oppose the Turks, in case they pretend to extend their Conquests in Russia on the side of the Provinces which were yielded to the late Czar. The last Letters we receiv'd from Constantinople import, that a Courier arriv'd there with News of the Bashaw of Babylon's arrival before Alaphan; with an Army of 70000 Men, and they expected every moment the News of the taking that Capital.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday, January 20th 1725 &c.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have had such frequent Experience of the Wisdom and Zeal of this Parliament, on many important Occasions, that it is with Pleasure I now meet you again, and I make no doubt but that your Endeavours for the Good and Service of your Country will be as Successful as they have hitherto been.

The distressed Condition of some of our Protestant Brethren abroad, and the Negotiations and Engagements enter'd into by some Foreign Powers, which seem to have laid the Foundation of New Troubles and Disturbances in Europe, and to threaten My Subjects with the loss of several of the most Advantageous Branches of their Trade, oblig'd Me, without any loss of Time, to concert with other Powers such Measures, as might give a Check to the Ambitious Views of those, who are endeavouring to render themselves Formidable, and put a stop to the farther Progress of such Dangerous Designs. For these Ends I have enter'd into a Defensive Alliance with the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, to which several other Powers, and particularly the States General have been invit'd to accede, and I have not the least Reason to doubt of their Concurrence. This Treaty shall in a short Time be laid before you.

By these Means, and by your Support and Assistance, I trust in God I shall be able not only to secure to my own Subjects the Enjoyment of many valuable Rights and Privileges long since acquired for them by the most Solemn Treaties, but effectually to preserve the Peace and Ballance of Europe, the only View and End of all My Endeavours.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the Service of this Year to be prepared and laid before you, which from an Unwillingness I always have to put my Subjects to an extraordinary Expence by any unnecessary Precautions are formed upon the Foot of employing no greater Number of Forces, than was thought necessary the last Year, for which if the Supplies you give shall be fully and effectually rais'd, I shall be enabled to have a strong Fleet at Sea early in the Spring: If the Posture of Affairs shall at any Time make it necessary to augment Our Maritime Force, I Confide to entirely in the Zeal and Affection of My Parliament, that I assure My Self you will enable Me to make such an Addition to the Number of Seamen, as shall be found Requisite.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is not to be doubted but the Enemies to my Government will conceive hopes, that some Favourable Opportunity for Renewing their Attempts, may offer from the Prospect of new Troubles and Commotions: They are already very busy by their Instruments and emissaries in those Courts, whose Measures most seem to

their Purposes, in soliciting and promoting the Cause of the Pretender; but I persuade my self notwithstanding the Countenance and Encouragement they may have received, to flatter themselves with the Provision you shall make for the Safety and Defence of the Kingdom, will effectually secure Us from any Attempts from Abroad, and render all such Projects Vain and Abortive.

When the World shall see that you will not suffer the British Crown and Nation to be Menaced and Insulted; those, who most Envy the present Happiness and Tranquillity of the Kingdom, and are endeavouring to make us Subservient to their Ambition, will consider their own Interest and Circumstances, before they make any Attempt upon so Brave a People, strengthened and supported by Prudent and Powerful Alliances, and, though desirous to preserve the Peace, Able and Ready to defend themselves against the Efforts of All Aggressors. Such Resolutions and such Measures timely taken, I am satisfy'd, are the most Effectual Means of preventing a War, and continuing to Us the Blessings of Peace and Prosperity.

All the Discourse here is of a War, and that 30 Sail of English and Dutch Men of War are equipping forthwith, to Cruise on the Coast of Spain, and in the Mediterranean, to awe the Princes of Italy as well as the King of Spain.

Our Court daily expects Letters from Sweden and Denmark to bring the Concurrence of his Majesty's Alliances.

DUBLIN, January 29.

On Saturday last one Ann Pepper was Executed near St. Stephens Green.

On Tuesday last was publish'd a Proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, for the Regulation of the New Portugal Gold Coin. (viz)

	dwt. gr.	l. s. d.
The piece that weighs 13 09, to pass for		4 00 00
The piece that weighs 07 05, to pass for		2 00 00
The piece that weighs 04 15, to pass for		1 00 00
The piece that weighs 02 08, to pass for		0 10 00
The piece that weighs 01 03, to pass for		0 05 00

On Thursday the 27th. Instant the Parliament met, pursuant to last Adjournment; and both Houses drew up Congratulatory Addresses to his Majesty on his safe Arrival in Great Britain, after which they adjourned till Thursday the 17th. of next Month, by reason of the Bills transmitted into England not being yet returned.

The Affize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	Household Loaf	16 Oun 0 Drachms
Fourpenny		4 P. 00 Oun 0 Dr
Six-penny		6 P. 00 Oun 0 Dr
Twelve-penny		12 P. 00 Oun 0 Dr.

Just publish'd, and Dedicated to His Excellency the Lord CARTERET.

THE Second Vol. of the *Master-Key to Popery*; containing II Parts. I. The Lives and Transactions of several Popes, their Doctrine and Authority. II. The Lives and abominable Intrigues of the Spanish Priests and Fryers. By the Rev. Mr. Gwin. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse Guard, in Dames Street. Price bound in Calfs, 3 s. 6 d.

N. B. The First Vol. is Re-printed in the same Size as the Second and Third. The Price of the First Vol. bound in Calfs, is a British half Crown. The First and Second together 6 s. The III. Vol. will be ready to publish the latter End of next Month.

Ambrose Crofton,

JUST Set up, at the Three Golden Balls in Castle Street, sells Choice of all sorts of Gold and Silver Lace, Buttons and Trimmings. By Wholesale or Retail, at Reasonable Rates. N. B. He buys all sorts of Old Gold and Silver Lace.

Just publish'd, The Second Edition of

THE Case of Toleration consider'd, with respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on *Saturday* the 23 d. of October, 1725: being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner-Row.

Just Publish'd;

A Letter to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's occasioned by a late Sermon preached in St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable House of Commons, October 23 d. 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Stephen Radcliffe, A. M. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde Bookseller in Dames Street.

Just publish'd,

THE Religion of Nature Delineated. By Mr. Wollaston. Printed by and for G. Grafton in Essex Street, and G. Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street.

* * This Day is publish'd the Universal Passion. Satire the last. Inscrib'd to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpol. Printed for G. Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street.

* * PROPOSALS for Printing, by Subscription the Complete English Tradesman, in Familiar Letters, Directing him in all the several Parts and Progression of Trade, &c. The Proposals are, That the Book shall be printed on the same Letter and Paper as the Specimen, at a British Half Crown, neatly Bound and Letter'd, Thirteen Pence at Subscribing, the remainder at the Delivery, which will be about the 28th. of March, 1726. Subscriptions are taken by the Undertaker George Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street, and by most of the Bookellers in Town.

N. B. The English Edition is 5 s. 6 d.

William Constable, Iron-Monger, who lately liv'd at the Corner of St. Nicholas-Street, opposite the Tholsel, is now removed to the Horse Shoe and Key, in High-street, opposite St. Michaels Church, Dublin: Continues as formerly to sell all sorts of Bar Iron, Irish Rod Iron, Pois, Shovelers, Brass Locks, Greata, Tough Nails, and all other sorts of Iron Ware, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. There are Large Quantities of Brittle Nails now in this City, made of Dutch Rod Iron.

THE Manson House of Ballybegg in the County of Cork, wherein Stawell Mills Esq; formerly dwelt, and in which Hugh Lawton now lives, with the Out-Houses, Orchards, Pleasure Garden, and other Gardens, and about 200 Acres of Land, good English Measure, to be set for any term of Years, not exceeding 1000, from the first of May next. It is a Seat fit for any Gentleman, being highly Improv'd, and pleasantly Scituated by the River Obegg, all the Land well Enclosed in small Parks, either with Walls or Quickset Ditches, and as good Land as most in the Kingdom. About 15 Miles from Corke, 3 from Mallow, 2 from Doneraile, 3 from Churchtown, 2 from Ballyclaugh, and close by the Town of Buttrvant, Enquire of Mr. Benj. Lawton Merchant in Corke, of the said Hugh Lawton at Ballybeg aforesaid, or of Walter Harris, Esq; at his House in Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February, 4th. 17²³/₂₆.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Nunquam aliud Natura Aliud Sapientia dicit.

Juv.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Great part of your Readers must have heard of a Book Entitled, *Private Vices publick Benefits*. I do not intend any Answer to that Book; but rather hereafter to shew it to be unanswerable, notwithstanding the Zealous Attempts of some of the Clergy. Yet it is to be hoped that that Author's performance will not supersede the Labours of Others on the same Subject, without design of Answering what he has wrote.

It is not the Interest of every Writer to free his Words from Ambiguity. *Private Vices publick Benefits*, may signify any one of these five distinct Propositions: viz. *Private Vices are themselves publick Benefits*; Or, *Private Vices naturally tend, as the direct Means, to produce publick Happiness*; Or, *Private Vices by dextrous Management of Governours may be made to tend to publick Happiness*; Or, *Private Vices naturally and necessarily flow from publick Happiness*; Or, lastly, that *Private Vices will probably flow from publick Prosperity through the present Corruption of Men*. Were it proper to crowd your Margin with Citations, you should have several Passages of that Book for each one of these five Sentences, as if it were the Meaning of the Title. Far be it therefore from any Candid Writer to charge upon him any one of these Opinions more than another; for if we treat him fairly, and compare the several Parts of his Work together, we shall find no Ground for such a Charge.

What his own private Happiness is, any one may know by reflecting upon the several sorts of pleasant Perceptions he is capable of. We imagine our Fellows capable of the same, and can in like manner conceive publick Happiness. They are happy who have what they desire, and are free from what occasions Pain. He is in a true State of Happiness who has a sure Prospect that in all parts of his Existence he shall have all things which he desires, or at least those things

which he most earnestly desires, without any considerable Pains. He is miserable who is under Grievous Pain, or who wants what he most violently desires.

There is one old Distinction of our Desires according as some of them are preceded naturally by a Sense of Pain, previously to any Opinion of Good to be found in the Object, which is desired chiefly in order to remove the Pain; whereas other Desires arise only upon a previous Opinion of Good in the Object, either to ourselves, or to those we Love. These Desires, though they do not presuppose any sense of Pain previous to the Opinion, yet may be attended with Pain when the Object imagined to be Good is uncertain. The former sort of Desires are called *Appetites*; the latter *Affections*, or, *Passions*. The Pains of the Appetites when they are not gratified are unavoidable. But the Pains of many disappointed Passions might have been prevented by correcting the false Opinions, or by breaking foolish Associations of Ideas, by which we imagine the most momentuous Good or Evil to be the Objects which really are of little or no Consequence to themselves.

No Reason or Instruction will prevent sensible Pain, or stop a craving Appetite. Men must first be free from violent Bodily Pain, and have what will remove Hunger and Thirst before they can be made Happy. This much is absolutely necessary. If there be but small Pleasure attending the Enjoyment of the bare Necessaries of Life, yet there is violent Pain in their Absence. Whatever further Pleasures Men enjoy, we may count so much positive Happiness above Necessity.

The World is so well provided for the support of Mankind that scarce any Person in good Health need be straitned in bare Necessaries. But since Men are capable of a great diversity of Pleasures, they must be supposed to have a great variety of Desires, even beyond the Necessaries of Life. The commonest Gratification of the Appetites do not satisfy them fully: They desire these Objects which give some more grateful Sensations as well as allay their Pain; they have Preceptions of Beauty in External Objects, and desire something more in Dress, Houses, Furniture, than mere Warmth or necessary Use. There is no Moral without some Love towards Others, and desire of the Happiness of some other Persons as well as his own. Men naturally Perceive something Amiable in observing

(Price Three Half-Pence)

ving the Characters, Affections and Tempers of Others; and are struck with a Harmony in Manners, some Species of Morality, as well as with a Harmony of Notes. They are fond of the Approbation of each other, and desirous of whatever either directly procures Approbation and Esteem, or, by a confused Association of Ideas, is made an Evidence of any valuable Ability or kind Disposition. Wealth and Power are in like manner desired as soon as we observe their Usefulness to procure any kind of Pleasures.

Since then our Desires are so various, and all Desire of an Object, while it is uncertain, is accompanied with some Uneasiness, to make a Society Happy it must be necessary either to gratify all Desires, or to suppress, or at least to regulate them. The universal Gratification is plainly impossible, and the universal suppressing or rooting them out as vain an attempt. What then remains, in order to Publick Happiness after the necessary supply of all Appetites, must be to Study, as much as possible, to regulate our Desires of every kind by forming just Opinions of the real Value of their several Objects, so as to have the strength of our Desires proportioned to the real Value of them, and their real Moment to our Happiness. Now all men of Reflection, from the Age of *Socrates* to that of *Addison*, have sufficiently proved that the truest, most constant, and lively Pleasure, the happiest enjoyment of Life consists in kind Affections to our Fellowcreatures, Gratitude and Love to the Deity, Submission to his Will, and Trust in his Providence, and a Course of suitable Actions towards both. This is the true Good in our Power which we can never too strongly desire. The Pleasures of this kind are so Great and durable, and so much above the power of Fortune, so much strengthened by the probable Hope of every other valuable Pleasure of Life, especially the Esteem and Love of our Fellows, or at least of the better part of them, that other Pleasures seem almost to vanish when separated from them; and even the greatest Pains seem supportable if they do not exclude them. By this means we may be sure, if not of all the Pleasures we can desire, yet of those which we most Desire, and which may make our Existence agreeable to ourselves in the Absence of others.

This thorough Correction of our Opinions will not indeed extinguish our Appetites, or prevent all Pain, but it will keep our Appetites Unmixed with foreign Ideas, so as to be satisfied with the plainest Nourishing Food, without being disturbed by imaginations of Worth, Dignity, and Merit, in a manner of Living which is not in our Power. We may in like manner break the foolish Conjunction of Moral Ideas with the finer sort of Habitation, Dress, Equipage, Furniture, so as not to be dejected upon the unavoidable want of such things; we may learn to look upon them as they really are, without imagining them necessary to a Happy and Honourable Life, however there may be some additional Advantage to it.

Then we may observe, that though this correcting our Opinions and Imaginations will make the Absence of the Pleasures above Necessity very tolerable to us, and cut off many vain Anxieties, yet no Person is thereby rendered insensible of any real Pleasure which these Objects do give. Though we shall not look upon them as the Chief Good in Life, or preferable to the Publick Interest, to our Virtue or our Honour, yet, when they can be enjoyed consistently with Superior Pleasures, our Sense of them may be as Acute as that of others. An Affectionate Temper never satisfied the Palate; Love of a Country, a Family, or Friends never spoiled a Taste for Architecture, Painting; the Knowledge of the true Measures and Harmony of Life never Vitiates an Ear or Genius for the Harmony of Musick or Poetry. This certainly is the only way in our Power of preserving the full Relish for all the Pleasures of Life, and yet securing ourselves against its Pains.

But if the fullest present Enjoyment cannot make the Human Mind easy and fully satisfied; if we be disturbed by the Uncertainty either of external Objects, or of our own Existence in this World; if any are subjected to such acute Pains that nothing can make them amends for these in this Life; if no Man can be sure but this may be his Condition in the future part of his Existence in this Life; if the present seeming Disorders and Calamities, sometimes befalling the best of Men, and the Insolent Prosperity of the Worst, disturb an Honest Compassionate Heart; The Hope of a Future State is the only Universal Support to all conditions of Good Men which can make them fully satisfied with their Existence at all Adventures: Especially if the Means of Obtaining this future Happiness are no way opposite to their greatest present Happiness.

'Tis too improbable, I own, that all Men will ever thus Correct their vain Opinions and Imaginations: But whoever do so in any Measure, are so much the Happier: And if all did so, all would be as near Happiness as our present State will allow. No Trade, no Manufacture, or Ingenious Art would be sunk by it, which produces any new Pleasures to the Senses, Imagination, or Understanding, without bringing along with it prepotent Evil.

It is obvious to all, that in a Nation of any tolerable Extent of Ground, three fourths employed in Agriculture will furnish Food to the whole. Were this Land divided to all, except a few Artificers to prepare Instruments of Husbandry, the whole Nation must want all the Pleasure arising from other Arts, such as fine convenient Habitations, beautiful Dress, Furniture, and handy Utensils. There would be no Knowledge of Arts, no agreeable Amusements or Diversions, and they must all be idle one half of their Time, since much of the Husbandman's Time is now spent in providing Materials for more curious Arts. Would it be advisable to any impartial Mind, who regarded the good of the whole, to keep them in this State, and to prohibit all Arts but Husbandry, with what was absolutely necessary to it, consigning them to their Huts, and Caves, and Beasts Skins to fence them from Cold; allowing them no further Compensation for the Conveniences they might procure by Industry, than the pleasure of Idleness for half their Lives? What other Answer do we need to this Question than what every one will give for himself?

What Man, who had only the absolute Necessaries of Meat and Drink, and a Cave to cover him, or a Beast's Skin, would not, when he had Leisure, Labour for further Conveniences, or more grateful Food? Would not every Mortal do so except some few pretended Gentlemen inured to Sloth from their Infancy; of weak Bodies and weaker Minds, who imagine the lower employments below their Dignity? Does not the universal choice of Mankind, in preferring to bear Labour for the Conveniences and Elegancies of Life, shew that their Pleasures are greater than those of Sloth, and that Industry, notwithstanding its Tolls, does really increase the Happiness of Mankind. Hence it is that in every Nation great Numbers support themselves by Mechanick Arts not absolutely Necessary, since the Husbandman is always ready to purchase their Manufactures by the fruits of his Labour, without any constraint; which they would not do if the Pleasures or Happiness of Idleness were greater. This may shew us how little Justice there is in imagining an *Arcadia* or *unactive Golden Age* would ever suit with the present state of the World, or produce more Happiness to Men than vigorous improvement of Arts.

The comparative Wealth of any Country is plainly proportioned to the Quantity of the whole produce of Husbandry, and other Mechanick Arts which it can export. Upon the Wealth of any Country, when other circumstances are equal, does its Strength depend;

pend, for its Power in comparison with others. Now if any alledge that the improvement of Arts by Foreign Trade is at least pernicious to the Publick Good by its occasioning many Calamities to Families, and Deaths in Shipwrecks; that therefore the whole would have been happier without it; let us only consider, that in computing the Good or Evil Consequences of any Actions, we are not only to consider the bare Quantities of Good or Evil but the Probabilities on both sides. Now had a Country once as many Inhabitants as would consume its natural wild Product in their Caves or Thickets, 'tis plain that according to the usual increase of Mankind in Peace, the next Generation could not subsist without Labour, and vigorous Agriculture. 'Tis certain also that many Distractions and Deaths are occasioned by the Labours of Husbandry: Is it therefore for the Publick Good that a thousand should barely subsist as *Hottentots* without Labour, rather than the double Number by Agriculture, tho' a small Number should die by that Means. When our Minds are dejected with old Age, or sudden apprehensions of Death or its consequences, we may prefer a few Days or Hours to all things else: But what Man of good Understanding, in sound Health would not prefer a Life of Sixty or Seventy Years with good Accommodation, and numerous Offspring, to Eighty or Ninety Years as a *Hottentot* or worse. What Man of common Sense would refuse to cross the Channel for a considerable Advantage to his Family, tho' they had the bare Necessaries? And yet even this Voyage hazards Life more than staying at home. If the Agriculture of three fourths can support the whole, the other fourth, by applying themselves wholly to Mechanick Arts, will produce more Conveniences or Pleasures than could be hoped from a fourth of the Labours of each Man; since by confining their Thoughts to a particular Subject the Artificers acquire greater Knowledge and Dexterity in their Work. Again, if Navigation and Foreign Trade will support more Men than Domestic Industry and Barter, it may really tend to the good of the whole, tho' it endangers many Lives. Five Millions Subsisting in any Country by help of Foreign Trade, is a greater Advantage in the whole than four Millions without Trade, tho' in each Age twenty thousand should perish by Shipwrecks. The Rates of Insurance would teach us that the bottom of Sea are not even in this respectious to the Numbers supported by Trade, many of whom are not abroad at all, and others escape when the Goodness fails. Either then the Propagation of Mankind must be diminished, or Men must endure even the hazardous Labours of the Sea. But how few are there in the World who would not, even without any constraint, hazard a Voyage rather than die childless; nor rather than want any conveniences and pleasures of Life above Necessity for themselves or Families. The insatiable thirst of Trade does plainly tend to the good of the whole notwithstanding all its hazards, which we see Men voluntarily submit to every Day.

Now if any own that the increase of Trade promotes the present Happiness of human Life in the whole, and yet maintain that it is vicious, the Debauch will turn upon the Idea of Vice. It is certain that almost all the Heathen Morallists agreed with him that spoke of *never-Morose*, that Virtue consisted in Love, Gratitude, and Submission to the Deity, and in kind Affections towards our Relations, and study of their greatest Good. All Sages, except the Epicureans, owned that kind Affections were Natural to Man, and that consulting the greatest Publick Good of the whole, as it was the surest Way for each individual to be happy, is to use *Utraque* *Naturam*, or *Seruiturum* *Humanum* *Beneficium*. The Epicureans of the better Sort, however they denied any Affection distinct from self Love, yet taught the same Way to private Happiness, by Reasons like to those used by *Eufor-*

dorf, only without consideration of the Providence of the Deity, or a future State. If Vice be the Opposite to Virtue, viz. These Affections or Actions which tend to the Publick Detriment, or evidence Ingratitude or Contumacy toward the Deity, we may easily conclude that the utmost improvement of Arts, Manufactures, or Trade, is so far from being necessarily vicious, that it must rather Argue Good and Virtuous Dispositions; since 'tis certain that Men of the best and most Generous Tempers would desire it for the Publick Good. But this Subject will require further Consideration.

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

P. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, January, 16. Yesterday the Venetian Ambassador had Audience of his Catholic Majesty. The Genoese Minister has notified to this Court the Advancement of the Signior Saluzzo to the Dogship of that Republick, and delivered his Credentials accordingly. 'Tis said, that an Addition will be made this Spring to the Spanish Troops.

Constantinople, Nov. 24. We have Advice that the Cities of Laurelsan, Ardebil and Sultanin, in Persia, have submitted to our Generals on their making them a present of some Furres, and declaring that the Port intends nothing more by such their Conquest, than to restore them to some Persian Prince. In the two latter our Generals have left only a Persian Garrison. The Basha of Babylon, who took the first, having brought over the late Sophi's Nephew to him by large promises, has sent him to this City, where he wears the Turkish Habit, and receives all possible Marks of Esteem and Distinction.

Hamburg, Jan. 20. They write from Petersburg, that the Czars, being jealous of the Designs of the Turks upon the Conquests of the late Czar on the Caspian Sea Coast, had ordered a Detachment of 5000 Cossacks to join the Forces in that Country. 'Tis also said, that the Alliance between her Czarian Majesty and the Emperor, was very near a Conclusion.

Hague, Jan. 29. N. S. Every one here looks upon the Resolution of Aceding to the Treaty of Hanover as taken; and those who have always wish'd well to the Affair, are at present perfectly easy, and seem not to doubt but by Thursday next those Towns, which have for some time made Difficulties, will send their Approbation what their Deputies have done in it.

Berlin, Jan. 20. The French are buying up a great Number of Horses here, for their Cavalry and Artillery which are Equipping with all Expedition, in order to defend our Frontiers from the Invasion of the Spaniards, who on the other side are making as great Preparations for War as possible, and 'tis rumour'd the Duke of Ormond, who lately came thither from Italy is to have a great Post, mean while he is allow'd a Pension, from the Crown.

'Tis assur'd the Marquis d' Avary, the French Ambassador, will shortly have Orders to renew the Alliance with the Protestant Cantons, who will be most servicable in the ensuing Troubles.

Warsaw, Jan. 12. Some of the moderate Senators continue their utmost Efforts to accommodate the Affair of Religion; but the Pope's Nuncio makes a Difficulty of consenting to the Restitution of the Church of St. Mary at Thorn.

'Tis given out here, that the Starost Spieky, having made a Present to the King of some Barrels of Wine; it was poison'd on the Road by the Person who took Care of it, and that he is to be executed pursuant to a Sentence given by the Marshal of the Crown.

L O N D O N

LONDON, Jan. 22, 25, 27, 29.

On Thursday last 300 Warrants were issued for impressing Men for his Majesty's Service, and the Officers have begun to put the same in Execution, they having Companies for 48 Ships to Complement.

Tother Day a Bloody Fray happen'd in the Minories between some dissaffected Mob who oppos'd the Press Gang, in which Lieutenant Russel was dangerously wounded.

One Squadron will be sent to the Mediterranean, another to the Baltick, and a third is order'd for the Canal Service.

We hear, that the Squadrons will be Commanded by the following Admirals, viz. Sir John Norris, Knt. Francis Hosier, Esq; and Edward Hopson, Esq;

All necessary Precautions are using to secure Gibraltar and Port-Mahone, from the Spaniards who intend to take it if they can.

They Write from Petersbourg of Jan. 21. That one Day last Week her Imperial Majesty gave a private Audience to the Minister of the King of Poland, who assured that Princess, that the King his Master will very shortly send one of the Chief Lords of this Court, with the requisite full Powers to Treat of divers Affairs of Importance.

We hear that a Manufactory will shortly be established in Great Britain. for the making of Lace, in Imitation of that of Brussels and Mechlin, and that very great Priviledges will be granted to the Persons who shall undertake a Project so advantageous to Great-Britain.

Yesterday the Rt. Hon. the House of Lords, preceded by the Lord High Chancellor, went in a Body to St. James's with their Dutiful and Loyal Address to His Majesty. To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

My Lord,

I Heartily thank you for this very affectionate and loyal Address; the World may be convinced by it, how fixed and immovable all your Purposes and Resolutions are to maintain my Honour, and promote the true Interest of your Country: You may be assured of my constant Endeavours to support the Protestant Religion: to preserve the Peace and Balance of Europe. to prevent any Encroachment on the Trade of my Subjects, and on all Occasions to increase their Happiness.

When the House of Commons attended His Majesty with their Address, His Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. I make no doubt but you will soon be sensible of the good Effects of this reasonable Vigour and Resolution. You may be assured that I will make no Use of the Confidence you repose in Me, but for preserving to Us the Blessings of Peace, and for Promoting the Honour and Interest of this Nation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4.

On Wednesday last departed this Life at his House in St. Peter-street, Daniel Reading, Esq; Member of Parliament for Newcastle, in the County of Dublin.

Since the 26th of last Month, Six Ships arrived here from England laden with Wheat.

The Assize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Fourpenny	} Household	15 Oun 3 Drachms.
Penny		3 P. 03 Oun 4 Dr.
Six penny		5 P. 12 Oun 2 Dr.
Twelve-penny		11 P. 08 Oun 4 Dr.

Last Week was publish'd,

THE Religion of Nature Delineated. By Mr. Wollaston. Printed by and for G. Grierson in Essex-street, and G. Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street.

Last Week was publish'd the Universal Passion. Satire the last. Inscribed to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpol. Printed for G. Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street.

PROPOSALS for Printing by Subscription the Complete English Tradesman, in Familiar Letters, Directing him in all the several Parts and Progression, of Trade, &c. The Proposals are, That the Book shall be printed on the same Letter and Paper as the Specimen, at a British Half Crown, neatly Bound and Letter'd, Thirteen Pence at Subscribing, the remainder at the Delivery, which will be about the 28th. of March, 1726. Subscriptions are taken by the Undertaker George Ewing at the Angle and Bible in Dames Street, and by most of the Bookellers in Town.

N. B. The English Edition is 5 s. 6 d.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd from Corker Hill to Castle-street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accomodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

William Constable, Iron-Monger, who lately liv'd at the Corner of St. Nicholas-street, opposite the Tholrel, is now removed to the Horse Shoe and Key, in High-street, opposite St. Michaels Church, Dublin: Continues as formerly to sell all sorts of Bar Iron, Irish Rod Iron, Pots, Skellers, Brass Locks, Greets, Tough Nails, and all other sorts of Iron Ware, at reasonable Rates, by Wholesale or Retail.

N. B. There are Large Quantities of Brittle Nails now in this City, made of Dutch Rod Iron.

Just publish'd, The Second Edition of

THE Case of Toleration consider'd, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrews, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on Saturday the 23 d. of October, 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner-Row.

Just Publish'd,

A Letter to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's occasioned by a late Sermon preached in St. Andrews, Dublin, before the Honourable House of Commons, October 23 d. 1725 being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Stephen Radcliffe, A. M. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde Bookseller in Dames Street.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.

Dictionarie Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruit, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liqueurs for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Cullinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomet.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February, 12th. 17²⁵.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Cui non conveniet sua Res, ut calceus olim.
Si pede major erit subvertet, si minor, Uret.*

HORACE.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



THE only Arguments adduced to prove that Vice tends to the publick Happiness of Society in this World are these, "That the Power and Grandeur of any Nation depends much upon the Numbers of People and their Industry, which cannot be procured without there be Consumption of Manufac-

tures; Now the Intemperance, Luxury, and Pride of Men Consume Manufactures and promote Industry: In like Manner it is Asserted that in Fast all Wealthy and Powerful States abound with these Vices, and that their Industry is owing to them."

But if it can be made appear that there may be an equal Consumption of Manufactures without these Vices, and the Evils which flow from them, that Wealth and Power do not naturally tend to Vice, or necessarily produce it, then, tho' we allow that these Vices do now consume Manufactures and encourage Industry in the present Corruption of Manners, and that these Vices often attend Wealth and Power, yet it will be unjust to conclude either that Vices naturally tend to Publick Prosperity, or are necessary to it; or that Publick Happiness does necessarily occasion them.

Intemperance is that Use of Meat and Drink which is pernicious to the Health and Vigour of any Person in the discharge of the Offices of Life. Luxury is the using more Curious and Expensive Habitation, Dress, Table, Equipage, than the Persons Wealth will bear so as to discharge his Duty to his Family, his Friends, his Country, or the Indigent. Pride is having an Opinion of our own Virtues, Abilities, or Perfection of any kind in comparison of others, as greater than what they really are, arrogating to our selves either Obedience, Service, or external Marks of Honour to which we have no Right, and with this View desiring to equal those of Higher Stations in our whole manner of Living. There is no sort of Food, Architecture, Dress, Furniture, the Use of which can be called Evil of it self. Intemperance and Luxury are plainly

Terms Relative to the Bodily Constitution, and Wealth of the Person. Pride, as it affects our Expences, is also Relative to the Station and Fortune of the Person, so that it is impossible to fix one invariable Quantity of Food, one fixed Sum in Expences, the surpassing of which should be called Intemperance, Luxury, or Pride. Every ones own Knowledge, and Experience of his Constitution and Fortune, will suggest to him what is suitable to his own Circumstances. It is ridiculous to say, "That using any thing above the bare Necessaries of Life is Intemperance, Pride, or Luxury, and that no other universal Boundaries can be fixed; because what in one Station or Fortune is bare Study of Decency or Convenience, would be Extravagance in another." As if Temperance, Frugality, or Moderation, denoted fixed Weights or Measures or Sums which all were to observe, and not a Proportion to Mens Circumstances. Great and Little are Relative to a Species or Kind; These Demensions are Great in a Deer which are small in a Horse; Great in a House would be small in a Mountain. Will any one thence Argue that there can be no Adapting of one Form to another, so that it shall neither be too big nor little? Cannot a Coat suit a Middle Stature because the same Dimensons would be too great for a Dwarf, and too little for a Giant? If then in each Constitution, Station, or Degree of Wealth, a Man of Good Sense may know how far he may go in Eating and Drinking or any other Expences, without impairing his Health or Fortune, or hindering any Offices of Religion or Humanity, he has found the Bounds of Temperance, Frugality, and Moderation for himself; and any other who keeps the same Proportion, is equally Temperate, tho' he Eats and Drinks or Spends more than the Other.

That these are the Ideas of Temperance and Frugality and Moderation given by all Moralists Antient and Modern, except a few Cynicks of old, and some Popish Hermits, is plain to all who read them. All Sects, as well as Socrates, recommended the Correction of our Opinions and Imaginations about the Pleasures above Necessary; and yet the Use of them they all allow when it is not inconsistent with the Offices of Life: In such Circumstances they were alwise looked upon as preferable to their contraries. The Christian Law suggests nothing contrary to this: It has set before us, beside the present Pleasures of Virtue, which it represents as superiour to all others, the Hopes of Eternal Happiness;

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Happiness; yet it frequently recommends Diligence and Industry in providing for our selves and Families, and for a Fund of Good Offices toward others: It no where condemns the Rich or Powerful for being so, or the Desiring the Higher Stations, unless when these Desires are so violent as to counteract our Duty. The requiring some to part with their Possessions was only a candid forewarning of the first Disciples, what their Profession of Christianity would probably cost them in those Days of Persecution. A Community of Goods is no where commanded; though Men who knew the approaching Persecution did wisely sell their Possessions, to turn them to the only valuable Purpose then in their Power.

Since then Intemperance, or Pride were scarce ever understood to denote all Use of any thing above bare Necessaries, all conveniency of Life above *Hortentors*; why any one should affect to change their Meaning, is not easily guessed, unless it be with this View; Luxury, Intemperance, and Pride, in their common meaning, are Vices; but in this new Meaning are often innocent, nay Virtuous, and without them, in this new Sense, there can be no Consumption of Manufactures; common Readers however will still imagine that these Sounds denote Vices; and finding that what they confusedly imagine as Vicious is necessary to publick good, they will loose their aversion to moral Evil in General, and imagine it well compensated by some of its Advantages.

But let us retain the common Meaning of these Words. 'Tis certain Luxury, Intemperance, and Pride tend to consume Manufactures; but the Luxurious, Intemperate, or Proud are not a whit the less Odious, or free from Inhumanity and Barbarity in neglect of Families, Friends, the Indigent, or their Country, since their whole Intention is a poor selfish Pleasure. The good arising to the Publick is no Way owing to them, but to the Industrious who must supply all Customers, and cannot examine whether their Expences are proportioned to their Fortunes or not. To illustrate this by an Instance in the manner of that notable Writer: "Suppose his Decio, or Alexander, or Jack furnished with Beef, falls into some light Dissembler, and in hopes of attendance at low Rates sends for a Neighbouring Quack. The Quack imagines no Danger, but makes the Patient believe it; he talks much in the usual Cant of *Bilious Temperaments* and *Sanguin Complexions*, of the *Sinking of Spirits*, and the *Hearts feeling Cold and condensed*, and *heavy as Lead*, of *Mists and Confusion about his Eyes*; He promises after some previous Preparations, which the Quack finds necessary to prolong the Disorder, by some powerful Medicines, to *swell his Spirits*, restore them to their *Strength, Elasticity, and due Contexture*, that they may *sanctify the Arterial Blood again*, and make him *so light that he may tread upon Air*. The Patient grows worse, fears Death, thinks on his past Life, and sends for an honest Parson, who instructs him in true principles of Virtue and shews him wherein he has been deficient: The strength of Constitution overcomes both the Drugs and the Disease, the Patient recovers, becomes a Man of Integrity and Religion, and ever after honours the honest Clergy as the most useful Men in any State. Now are these Effects to be ascribed to the Quacks? Are such Pretenders the less Odious? Is Quackery the Cause of Religion or Virtue, or necessary to it? Does the Honour of the Clergy depend upon the Practice of Quacks? 'Tis best in such Affairs to go no further than confused Apothegms: *Private Quackery Publick Virtue: Medicinal Nonsense Patients Repentance: Quacks Prescriptions Honours to the Clergy.*

But let us in the next Place examine if an equal consumption of Manufactures and encouragement to Trade may be without these Vices. Any given Number in a small Time, will certainly consume more Wine by being Drunkards than sober Men; will con-

sume more Manufactures by being Luxurious or Proud (if their Pride turn upon Expences) than by being Frugal and Moderate. But it may be justly Questioned whether that same Number would not have consumed more in their whole Lives, by being Temperate and Frugal. Since all allow that they would probably live longer, and with better Health and Digestion; and Temperance makes a Country Populous were it only by prolonging Life.

Again, would there not be the same Consumption of the same Products, did the inferior People stop in their Drinking and Dress within the bounds of Temperance and Frugality, and allow to poor Wives and Children what might be necessary to exhilarate and strengthen them for Labour, and to defend them from the Cold, or make their Lives easier? Would there be a less Consumption if those of greater Wealth kept themselves within Temperance, and reserved the Money saved to supply the Interest of Money lent gratis to a Friend, who may be thereby enabled consistently with Temperance to Drink as much Wine, as, had it been added to the Quantity drunk by the Lender, would have taken away his Senses. Or, if all Men Drink too much, and Families too; what if they retrenched? The Money saved might improve their Dress, Habitation, or Studies; or might enable a poorer Friend to consume the same, or other Manufactures, with equal Advantage to the Publick; or might preserve the same Persons longer in Life, and Health and good Circumstances so as in their whole Lives to consume more.

In general if the single Luxury of the Master of a Family consumes Manufactures, might not an equal Quantity be consumed by his retrenching his Expences upon himself, and allowing conveniences to his Family. If a whole Family be Luxurious in Dress, Furniture, Equipage; Suppose this retrenched, the increase of Wealth to the Family may soon enable younger Children in their Families to consume among them Frugally as much as would have been consumed Luxuriously by the Ancestor; or the Frugal consumption of 50 Years, in the condition of a wife Gentleman, may be as great, as the Luxurious consumption of twenty Years, succeeded by thirty Years of Pinching, Remorse or Beggary. If a Man of Wealth has no Children, his own moderate enjoyment, with what he may enable worthy Friends to consume in their own Houses, or what he may spend temperately in a Hospitable Table, and genteel Equipage, may amount to as much as the squandering of a Luxurious Epicure, or vain Fool, upon his own Person in the short time his Life or Fortune will last.

Unless therefore all Mankind are fully provided not only with all necessaries, but all innocent conveniences and Pleasures of Life it is still possible without any Vice, by honest care of Families, Relations, or any worthy Persons in Distress to make the greatest Consumption. Two or three plain Suits becoming Gentlemen, worn by younger Brothers or Friends, will employ as many Hands as a Foppish one worn by a vain Heir. The same may be said of Furniture of Houses, Equipage, or Table. If there be sufficient Wealth to furnish the most sumptuous Dress, Habitation, Equipage, and Table to the Proprietour, and discharge all Offices of Humanity, in a proportionable rate, why should this be called Vice? It plainly tends to publick Good and injures no Man. 'Tis indeed the business of a wise Man to look before him, and to be armed against those Hazards or Accidents which may reduce the highest Fortunes: All Men should correct their Imaginations, and avoid any habit of Body or Mind which might be pernicious upon a Change of Fortune, or unfit them for any Duty of Life; But this may be done without reducing Men to a Cynical Tub, or Frize Coats. Wherein then the Virtue of this retrenchment should consist, or the Vice of a more pleasant Chearful Way of Life, is not easy

to tell; unless it lies in the confused use of Ambiguous Words, Temperance, and Frugality, and Humility.

Who needs be surprized that Luxury or Pride are made necessary to Publick Good, when even Theft and Robbery are supposed by the same Author to tend to it by employing Locksmiths. Not to repeat again that all the Good Effect is plainly owing to the Industrious, and not to the Robber; were there no Occasion for Locks, had all Children and Servants discretion enough never to go into Chambers unreasonably this would make no Diminution of Manufactures; the Money saved to the House-keeper would afford either better Dress, or other conveniencies to a Family, which would equally support Artificers: Even Smiths themselves might have equal employment. Unless all Men be already so well provided with all Sorts of Convenient Utensils, or Furniture, that nothing can be added, a necessity or ever usefulness of Robbers can never be pretended, any more than the Publick Advantages of Shipwrecks and Fires; which are not a little admired by the Author of the *Fable*.

'Tis probable indeed we shall never see a Wealthy State without Vice. But what then? 'Tis not impossible: And the less any Nation has of it so much the Happier it is. Wise Governours will force some Publick Good out of Vices if they cannot prevent them: And yet much greater Publick Good would have flowed from opposite Virtues. The Excise is now increased by Drunkenness of some poor Masters of Families: But sharing their Drink with their poor Families might make equal Consumption of the same kind, or of other kinds of Goods paying equal Duty to the Publick. The Persons themselves would avoid many Diseases, be more capable of Labour, live longer, in all probability, in Contentment and good Temper, without the foolish Contention, Quarrels, and Dissatisfaction both in their Families and among their Neighbours. The like would be the Effect of a Sober and Temperate Deportment in better Stations.

As to the Question of Fact in this Matter, Perhaps whoever looks into all Ranks of Men will find that it is but a small part of our Consumptions which is owing to our Vices. If we find too splendid Dress at Court or at Lucas's, or at Publick Meetings; for Diversion, we shall find plain Dresses at the Exchange at the Custom House, at Churches. The Expensive Gayety continues but a few Years of most Peoples Lives, during their Amours, or expectation of Preferment: Nor would a good Natured Man call this Gayety always Vicious. Our Gentlemen in the Country seldom suffer in their Fortunes by their Dress. The Consumption in Tables would not be much diminished tho' Men would never run into Surfeiting and Drunkenness: 'Tis not one in a Hundred who is guilty of these Vices frequently, and yet all are every Day Consuming: The extraordinary Consumption of Revels occasion generally Attendance for some Time following, so that in a Sober Week as much may be Consumed as in the Week one has had a Debauch. Did we examine our own Manufactures, either Linnen or Woollen, we should find that Coat and Cloaths and Stuff, the wearing of which none could be extravagant, employ ten times as many Hands as the Fine. And of the fine Cloaths which are bought, not one of the Buyers in ten can be called Extravagant: Were even this Extravagance removed, the Consumption of the same Persons during their Lives might be as great as by the Vanity of a few Years with the Poverty of the Remainder.

Thus we may see with how little Reason Vices are either counted Necessary or actually Injurious to the Publick Happiness, even in our present Corruption.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

P. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, Jan. 18. The King Yesterday met the Senators, the Primate the Bishops, and the great Officers of the Crown at the Castle; when his Majesty, standing, communicated his Sentiments to the Great Chancellor of the Crown, who told them, how glad his Majesty was to see them assembled, that they should soon be informed of the Transactions since the last Dyet, and that he hoped they would concert the necessary Measures for the Good of the Republick, and for resuming the Dyet. 'Tis said, the Senate have unanimously resolved not to give their Consent to the holding of the Dyet at any other Place but at Grodno, after the Easter Holidays, and that no Proposal be offered there either as to the Affair of Thero, or another which the Court proposes then to bring upon the Stage. And as the King on his Part seems to be for the Dyet's not meeting at Grodno, but here, and that as soon as possible, many People are afraid that it will be put off still further.

Romé, Jan. 5. The Reconciliation of the Chevalier de St. George with his Princess seems more distant than ever, since the Annuity which is order'd for her maintenance in St. Cecilia's Monastery, where she is to have for her Attendants, two Ladies of Honour, four Gentlewomen, three Cooks, two Valets de Chambre, and a Livery Servant to go out on her Errands. The Cardinals Gaultieri, Imperiali, and Alberoni, have refused a Visit from the Earl of Dunbar, the Governour of the Chevalier de St. Georges eldest Son. There were 12 Cardinals who paid a Visit to the Princess Sobieski on account of the Holy Days; all the rest sent their Gentlemen to compliment her, except the Cardinals Scotti and Cienfuegos, who, for Reasons of State, neither went nor sent to her.

Romé, Jan. 12. Cardinal Alberoni has sent a Purse of 1000 Crowns of Gold to the Princess Sobieski. The Princess Piombino din'd lately with her in St. Cecilia's Nunnery, and towards the Evening she went to pay a Visit to the Chevalier, to persuade him to a Reconciliation, but without Success. The Pope sent a Message to other Day by one of his Prelates to the Royal Nun; but what it was, is as great a Secret as her Answer. The chief Ladies of the City go every Day to pay her a Visit. Mean time the Lord Hay and his Lady continue at the Pretender's Palace, who seems resolved not to abandon the said Minister, because of the great Services which he has done him, and the inviolable Attachment he seems to have for his Person and Interests: it has been agreed to give his Princess 6000 Crowns a Year, of which the Chevalier would gain be the Paymaster, but the Pope has Ordered that he shall not have the fingering of one Penny of the Money, and that it be paid directly to the Princess at every Term as it becomes due.

Hague, Jan. 31. Count de Konigsbeck, the Emperor's Minister, had on Saturday last a Conference with some of the Regency to whom he delivered a New Memorial, that Minister conferr'd likewise on the 28th with Baron de Haisboite, President for the Week, and delivered him a Letter from his Imperial Majesty to the States General. Mr. Finch the King of Great Britain's Envoy Extraordinary was also in Conference the 19th. Instant with some Lords of the Regency.

Hague, Feb. 5. A piece of News is whisper'd here that causes great Speculation, tho' we can't warrant, yet we wish it to be true: It is, That Mynheer Ilop, lately our Ambassador at the Court of France, is upon the point of going to the Imperial Court, to endeavour to bring a general Reconciliation between the Allies of Vienna and those of Hanover.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

We hear that the following Alterations are made in respect to the Men of War that are to be fitted out, viz. The Advice is appointed in the Room of the Newcastle; and the Monmouth in the Room of the Ipswich; but with the same Officers and Men. And that

that Captain Kendal is appointed Commander of the Weymouth, in the Room of Capt. Chaimberlain.

The South Sea Company Sloop, that arrived lately at Jamaica from La Vera Cruz, brought Advice that a Dutch Ship having contigued Trading on that Coast, the Spaniards fitted out a Man of War and two Sloops to take her; but the Dutch Trader after a warm Dispute, in which the Spanish Captain's Leg was shot off on the first Broad side, got clear with little Damage, and the Spaniard return'd to La Vera Cruz. The Spanish Cap. is since Dead of his Wounds.

From Spain, that the King continues his New Levys and has order'd a Train of Artillery to be got ready at Malaga, consisting of 60 Brass Canon.

The Commons Voted two Shillings in the Pound upon Land, and no more.

From Bommel in Guilderland, That on the 19th. the Dyke of Waal, between Thiel and Suynewynen, was broke by the Torrent of Water and the Shoals of Ice, so that the District of Thiel was drown'd, a great many Houses, Stables, and Granaries washed away, and the Ice lies in such Heaps about Gorcum, that the Water is above 12 Foot high in a Territory of 5 Leagues in Length between that Town and Thiel, so that the Desolation there is very great.

Edward Moleworth, Esq; is appointed Captain of the Company lately commanded by John Gumly, Esq; in Col. Handaside's Regiment of Foot.

Men enter themselves voluntarily in such Numbers, to serve his Majesty by Sea, that several of the Press-Warrants given out were called in again on Saturday last; and 'tis thought the Fleet will be ready to put to Sea in a Fortnight, or 3 Weeks at farthest.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.

They still continue to Press Men in this City for the Sea Service.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Coll. Burton, Son to Alderman Benjamin Burton, Receiv'd his Company of Battleaxes in the Castle.

There is 11 pounds 8 Ou. 4 Dr. of Household Bread for a Shilling.

AT Carpenter's Hall in Corn-Market, the Corner of Keizar's Lane, on Wednesday the 23^d. of this Infant February, will begin to be Demonstrated, a Course of Human, and Comparative Anatomy: In which the Animal Oeconomy, or that Exercise of Nature in the Animal Body, which supports and preserves Life, will be Mechanically and Intelligibly Explained. Proposals to be had, and Subscriptions taken in at George Grierson's, Bookseller in Essex-street, and at Lucas's Coffee House.

DRop'd or Lost about the 28th of January last, Robert Colwell Esq's Bill on Mr. William Colwell to John Davis, Dated about the 3^d. of January, 1725 at 21 Days Sight, for 41 l. accepted by the said Will. Colwell the 5th of the said Month. All Persons are desired to take Notice of the said Bill, it being of no Use, Payment being stop'd.

Ambrose Crofton,

JUST Set up, at the Three Golden Balls in Castle Street, sells Choice of all sorts of Gold and Silver Lace, Buttons, Trimmings, Tea's and Hadkerchiefs. By Wholesale or Retail, at Reasonable Rates. N. B. He buys all sorts of Old Gold and Silver Lace.

Just publish'd, and Dedicated to His Excellency the Lord CARTERET.

THE Second Vol. of the *Master-Key to Popery*; containing II Parts: I. The Lives and Trans-actions of several Popes, their Doctrine and Authority. II. The Lives and abominable Intrigues of the Spanish Priests and Fryers. By the Rev. Mr. Gavin. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse Guard, in Dames Street. Price bound in Calfs, 3 s. 6 d.

N. B. The First Vol. is Re-printed in the same Size as the Second and Third. The Price of the First Vol. bound in Calfs, is a British half Crown. The First and Second together 6 s. The III. Vol. will be ready to publish the latter End of next Month.

Just Publish'd,

THE Protestant Instructor, or an Antidote against Popery, in a Dialogue between a Protestant and a Romanist, to be continued Weekly; furnishing meaner Capacities with such familiar Arguments as will give them a true light into the most controverted Points, guard their Reason from being imposed on, and enable them to battle all the Attempts of Jesuitical, or Popish Deceivers. Dialogue 1st and 2^d are already publish'd and sold by John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd from Corke-Hill to Castle Street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

Just publish'd, The Second Edition of

THE Case of Toleration consider'd, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on Saturday the 23^d. of October, 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner-Row.

Just Publish'd, the Second Edition of a

A Letter to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's occasioned by a late Sermon preached in St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable House of Commons, October 23^d. 1725 being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Stephen Radcliffe, A. M. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde Bookseller in Dames Street.

In the Press, and will speedily be publish'd.

AVindication of a SERMON preach'd before the Hon. House of Commons of Ireland Oct. 23^d 1725. In which the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is farther consider'd, and the Mistakes and weak Reasonings about it are laid open In Answer to the Revd. Mr. Radcliffe's Letter. By Edward Synge, A. M. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner Row.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.

Dictionarie Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruits, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liqueurs for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomel.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. - 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February, 19th. 1776

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— Cujus velut Egri somnia, vana
Finguntur Species ut nec pes nec Caput uni
Reddatur Forma —

HOR.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



R. Addison in his fourth Whig Examiner has given an excellent Description of a certain way of Writing which is absolutely Unanswerable, and has pointed out the secret Strength by which it is made so. That the Fable of the Bees is a Performance of this kind, may be easily shewn, not by general Encomiums, but by particular Excellencies.

There is one Outwork of these Authors, which, though it be not their main Strength, yet is often of great Consequence to terrify the timorous Reader, or Adversary: I mean *Open Vanity*, and *Preterences* to the deepest Knowledge. — *Hic Murus Æbeneus esto*.

How formidable must that Writer be who tells us he has observed so much above the short sighted Vulgar; and has given himself Leisure to gaze upon the Prospect of Concatenated Events, and seen Good spring and Pullulate from Evil as naturally (so condescending is he to the meanest of his Readers) as Chicken do from Eggs? How does he raise Admiration in the first Paragraph of his Preface, letting us know that he has seen the Chief Organs and next Springs of our Machine, which are yet but trifling Films and little Pipes, not such gross strong things as Nerves, Bone, or Skin; Nay he has, no doubt, seen the very Strength, Elasticity, and due Contexture of Spirits which constitute the Fear of Shame, and Anger, or Courage; and also all the other Qualities of Spirits which constitute the other Passions; which along with Skin, Flesh, and Bone, make the Compound Man. But this is not all his Knowledge; he has Anatomised the invisible part, has seen the Gentle Strokes, and slight Touches of Passions.

This Author can swagger about Fortitude and Poverty as well as Seneca, and shew the way to Summum Bonum as easily as his way Home. He has searched through every Degree of Life; and foresees Opposition on by from those who have lost Publick Spirit, and are narrow souled, incapable of thinking of things of uncommon Extent which are Noble and Sublime: He cries *Apud Vultus* to every Opposer, and writes only for the few

who think Abstractly, and are Elevated above the Vulgar. He tells us he has pleased Men of Unquestionable Sense, will always live, and be esteemed while such read him.

Who won't stand in Awe of that Author who describes the Nature and Symptoms of Human Passions; Defects their Force and Disguises; and traces Self Love in its darkest Recess beyond any other System of Ethics? Who, after all this, and much more, and Egotisms, and Affectations in every Page, needs be told by the Author that his Vanity he could never Conquer?

Another useful Secret of Invincible Authors is to Interperse contempt of Pedantry and the Clergy. These damned Pedants have got a trick of Reading many Authors, observing the Sentiments of the Greatest Men in all Ages, and acquire an impertinent Facility of discerning Nonsense in the Writings of your Easy Genteel Authors, who are above perplexing themselves with the Sourness and Intricacies of Thought. Without some Desiances and Contempt of Pedants and Clergy, Readers would never have so much as dreamed that some of our Authors were Witty and Easy Writers. When this Point is obtained then we may fall upon our Readers like Thunder, with all the little Learning we are Masters of, in Season and out of Season: About Greek and Roman Religions, Egyptian Worship of Onions (though long ago laughed at by a Pedantick Clergyman in a Brother-Easy-Writer on Freethinking) Trophys, Monuments, Arches, Military Crowns, Alexander, Lorenzo Glatian, Hydaspes, Ostacisms; The Lucomick Spirit of our Nation appearing in the Word Gin; That fiery Lake the Lethe; the Sygrian and Arcæan Cup from whence pullulate Leucophlegmacies; We may talk of Stoick, Epicureans; Senecas Estate; Nay, even cite Ovid, and transprose a Passage in Juvenal: *Si licet Exemplis*, make double Entendres upon the Word Enervate; *Trahat sua quemque Voluptas*; a Latin Joke from Erasmus: Nay may make most Philosophico-Philological Digressions about the Effences of Hope, Inferns; Ice, and Oak; talk of Pythagoras's abstinence from Flesh; *Æsops* making Beasts to speak; *Ira furor Brevis est*; *Lucreria* killed her self for fear of Shame. We may use that most Grammatical Epithet Superlative; talk of *Vannini*, *Bruno* and *Effendi* as Martyrs (though some of the Facts have been disproved long ago) That Homers Heros talk as Porters; *Lycurgus's* Laws; *Epaminondas*, *Leorychidas*, *Agis*, the *Polemarchi*; *Saturnine* Tempers, Adoration of the Manes of the British *Æsculapius*; *Cicero's* Vanity, he wrote *O Fortunaram*, &c. My Friend Horace: With

(Price Three Half-Pence)

With many other most pert Evidences of immense critical Erudition; which no Mortal could have known without having spent several Years at a Latin School, and reading Plutarch's Lives Englisht by several Hands.

When thus the Character of Erudition is secured, next comes Knowledge of the World, another essential Quality of an easy Writer. This may be displayed by a word or two of French, though we have English words exactly of the same Meaning: By talking in the strain of Porters and Bauds, about their Affairs. Then the Polite Gentleman of fine Genius will soon appear by a great deal of Poetical Language, mixed with Prose. What pity it had not all been in Rhime like the *Fable* itself? The Authors *Slaughter House* and *Gin Shop* would have been as renowned as the Cave of the Cyclops, or the *Pyramid*.

These are but Additional Helps. The Main Strength of the *Impregnable Writer* consists in intricate Contradictions, and Inconsistencies; with some manifest Absurdities boldly asserted, against which no Man can produce an Argument, any more than to prove that twice Three are not Ten. Thus his first Sentence is, that "All untaught Animals desire only to please themselves and follow the bent of their Inclination, without regard to the good or harm of Others: But a few Pages after we shall find that Gratitude is Natural; or that Men "must wish well to Benefactors; That "Pity or Aversion to the Misery of others is a Natural Passion, that Affection to Offspring and desire of their "Happiness is Natural." That "Men may wish well to any other in what they themselves cannot obtain."

His very Definition of Vice is "Gratifying Appetite without regard to the Publick: By [without regard] we may charitably understand him to have intended Pernicious to the Publick; unless he can show that all Men have agreed to call Eating when one is Hungry or going to Sleep when one is Weary, Vicious, whenever he does not think of a Community. Vice then here "is being detrimental to the Publick by gratifying Appetite." But go on and you will find the whole strain of the Book to be that "Vices are useful to the Publick and necessary to its Happiness; The solid Comforts and Happiness of Life are the Gratifications of Appetite."

His Definition of Virtue is "Endeavouring the Benefit of Others contrary to the Impulse of Nature." Yet, through the whole Book *Universal Virtue* would be detrimental to Society; that is, all Mens endeavouring to Benefit others would be detrimental to all: The Moral Virtues are the Offspring of Flattery begot upon Pride; yet in the very same Page and many other places, "No Passion more Natural or Universal than Pride: Virtue then which was before contrary to the impulse of Nature now is become following the strongest Impulse of Nature."

Again, Virtue is the Conquest of Passion out of the rational Ambition of being Good; but a few pages after this, Doing Worthy Actions from Love of Goodness has certain Signs of Pride; which is the strongest Passion: And yet, says the Author, This is a sublimer Notion of Virtue than hitherto.

Heathen Religion could not influence Men to Virtue, says he: The direct contrary is asserted by all the Heathen Philosophers, Historians, Orator, Tragedians and Comedians. The Wise Men saw the Folly of their Theological Fables, but never denied a Governing Mind: The Vulgar might believe the Fables of Jupiter and his Brothers, but imagining in the Gods a Right superior to that of Men, they might fear the Judgment of the Gods for like Fables to those done by Jupiter, and expect Rewards for Obedience to Laws given to Men, which yet did not Bind Superior Natures. This Notion may make it probable that even very corrupt Religions may have in the whole much more Good Effects than Evil. But who will regard the Testimonies of poor Heathens, against this *unfetter of Concatenated Events*.

Presently we find The Seeds of all Virtue in the two Passions of Pride and Shame, which are most Natural. Yet a while ago Virtue was contrary to the impulse of Nature, and conquest of Passions, and soon after it will become what it was again, No Virtue in what is designed to gratify Pride; the only recompence of Virtue is the pleasure of doing good; but even this pleasure of doing good, or Acting from Love of Goodness, was Pride.

P. 198b. He begins his *Anatomizing of Passions*; The Passions concealed from Modesty or good Manners are Pride, Lust, and Selfishness: either then Pride and Lust is not Selfish, but Disinterested; or this division amounts to these three Members, to wit, one sort of Selfishness, another sort of Selfishness, and Selfishness in General.

He asserts, that Ambassadors Debates about Precedency flow from Pride concealed under shew of Virtue that is of conquering Passions from Ambition of being Good. It seems they all naturally desire to be hindmost.

Gratitude is a Natural Motive of Inclination and not Virtue: Returns of good Offices are not from Gratitude but from Virtue, that is, opposition to impulse of Nature; or Manners, that is, concealment of Pride, Lust, and Selfishness in order to gratify them.

Luxury is the use of any thing above Necessary; nor can any other bounds be fixed; and yet a few Pages after, All Men ought to Dress suitably to Condition.

Envy is a Mixture of Sorrow and Anger. Sorrow arises from our Want of what we Desire, and Anger is raised by us for our Ease. A pleasing Passion surely! Anger is the Passion arising when our Desire is Crossed. Thus Envy amounts to Sorrow for want of what we Desire, compounded with the Passion arising when Desire is Crossed. This Composition is as artful as that of a Merry Fellow's Punch; who liked to have it made of two Quarts of Brandy and one Quart of Brandy, *Si licet Exemplis*.

Self Love bids us look on every satisfied Being as a Rival: And yet nothing can excite any Being to oppose another but his being unsatisfied.

Laughing at another's Fall is either from Envy or Malice.

Love signifies Affection, that is liking or wishing well. The Object's interest becomes our own in this wonderful Manner. Self Love makes us believe that the sufferings we feel must lessen those of our Friend; and then a severer Pleasure arises from our grieving, because we imagine we are relieving him. How strangely does our Self Love govern us! It first forms an Opinion so prodigiously secret that never any Mortal believed it; and then makes us feel Pleasure, not in relieving ourselves, but another. Nay what is it that Self Love cannot perform? When a Man stands on the Street, and strikes at another's Fall, he believes that he himself is flying through the Air: When a Man blushes, upon seeing another do a base Action, he believes he is doing it himself.

I have hitherto only advanced to the 150th Page, but with many Omissions. You may have when you please twice as many, rather greater Beauties of the same Nature: But these may suffice at present. Only I cannot pass over two passages more; the one is a wonderful Composition, so dearly does he love making a very Dispensatory of Passions, that rather than want Composition, he will take two pieces of the same thing for want of different Materials: Laziness is an Aversion to Business generally attended with a Desire of being Unalive. The other passage is a most important Maxim; That Man never exerts himself but when he is roused by Desire: Or never exerts himself but when he desires something or other.

Before any one pretends to Answer this Book he must know what the Author means by Good Opinion, High Honour, Wealth, Unworthiness, Merit, Noble Actions, Overvaluing, Thinking Well, Ought, or having a Right to do

do anything: But upon these Terms, all Morals may despair of it.

We may make one general Observation on the Degeneracy of this Author in consulting opposite Schemes. Suppose the Scheme of almost all Moralists, except Epicureans, to be true; "That we have in our Nature kind Affections in different Degrees, that we have a Moral sense determining us to approve them whenever they are observed, and all actions which flow from them; that we are Naturalists bound together by desire of Esteem from each other, and by Compassion; and that withal we have self Love or desire of private Good." What would be the Consequence of this Constitution, or the Appearances in human Nature? All Men would call these Actions virtuous which they imagine do tend to the Publick Good: Where Men differ in Opinions of the Natural Tendencies of Actions they must differ in Approbation or Condemnation: They will find Pleasure in contemplating or reflecting on their own kind Affections and Actions: They will delight in the Society of the Kind, Good Natured and Beneficent: They will be uneasy upon seeing or even hearing of the Misery of others, and be delighted with the Happiness of any Persons beloved: Men will have regard to private Good as well as Publick; and when other Circumstances are equal will prefer what tends most to private Advantage. Now these are the direct and necessary Consequences of this supposition: And yet this penetrating *Snuggler who surpasses all writers of Fictions* makes those very Appearances proofs against the Hypothesis. No proofs will please him but the contrary Appearances: If he saw "Men approving what is pernicious to the Publick, or Men agreeing to approve the same Action, tho' one thought it useful to the Publick and another thought it pernicious; or if Men had no manner of Pleasure in good Actions, or in reflecting upon them, nor would value themselves more for Heroism than Villany; then indeed he would acknowledge a moral Sense independent of Interest and true Virtue.

So also, "Men must delight in the Company of the Proud, Morose, Revengeful and Quarrelsome; they must be indifferent in beholding the most cruel Tortures, or the greatest Joy and Happiness of our Fellows or even of our Offspring: Men must do Mischief to themselves, or neglect their most innocent Pleasures and Interests by a thorough Rascality, without any inclination to the good of others; and must have no more Pleasure in Gratitude, Generosity, or Humanity than in Malice and Revenge, otherwise this Author will never believe any other Affection than self Love: At present he sees all to be but Disguises of it.

He has probably been struck with some old *Evangelical* Sermon upon *Self Denial* in his Youth; and can never get it out of his Head since. The absolutely impossible upon his Scheme that God himself can make a Being naturally disposed to Virtue: For Virtue is self Denial; and acting against the impulse of Nature. What else than can we imagine concerning all the works of God in their best State but

—That they were intended,
For Nothing else but to be mended. Hud.

Might we poor Vulgar make conjectures concerning the Spirits of Nations, we would be apt to conclude, through incapacity for Abstract Thinking, that the *barbaric* Spirit of the *British* is much better discovered by a fourth Edition of this Book, than the *Lacanian* by the word *Gin*.

Thus may thine Enemies triumph O Virtue, And Christianity.

A Am. S. J. R.

Your humble Servant,

P. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
Warsaw, Feb. 2. The Congress of the Senate and Ministers which was put off from the 18th. to the 22d. was held this Day in the Castle; and the Primate, after having enlarged on the King's Edictum, desired the High Chancellor to communicate to the Assembly, according to his Majesty's Directions, what had been transacted with the Foreign Courts since the last Diet: Whereupon, the Chancellor, after having highly commended his Majesty's paternal Care for averting the Evil wherewith the Kingdom seem'd to be threaten'd on Account of the Affairs of Thorn, said, "That all the Acts and Papers concerning the necessary Informations upon the present Posture of the publick Affairs have been brought hither, to enable the Senators to give afterwards their Opinion upon the Measures to be taken." Whereupon they began the reading of the said Papers by those that contain what has pass'd relating to the Pope's Nuncio, and then the Assembly adjourn'd to this Day, when the Conferences were held in the King's Presence, and the Proposals of the Pope's Nuncio, and those of the Imperial Ambassador and the Russian Minister have been order'd to be Registr'd; and on Monday next the like will be done with those of the British, Prussian, and Dutch Ministers.

Vienna, Jan. 28. So much Snow is fallen lately in this City and Neighbourhood, that it is 3 Foot deep, which makes it excessive Cold, and several Passengers have therewith perish'd. The Deer in the Park having no Nourishment, two of the biggest of them are to tame by Necessity, that they eat Bread out of the Peoples Hands. We have Advice, that a Dragoon coming from Buda to Presburgh, having been attack'd upon the Road by ten Wolves, he kill'd five of them, but the others rush'd upon him with such Fury, that they devour'd both him and his Horse.

Madrid, Jan. 19. The King has rais'd the Price of Pistoles, from 4 Pistoles, to 4 1 half, which being 9 Pence above their intrinsic Value, 'tis hop'd, our Gold Species which were very scarce, being almost all exported, will be brought back again.

Brussels, Feb. 11. The Council of Finances offers in advance, a considerable Sum to any Person or Persons, who will undertake, to furnish the Government with 300 Carriages for the like Number of Canon, which they have order'd to be cast for some Garrison Towns where it is wanted.

Vienna Feb. 2. A Courier who arriv'd lately from Madrid, was dispatch'd back thither Yesterday, with the Resolution of his Imperial Majesty concerning the Navigation of Ostend.

Warsaw, Jan. 4. Nothing positive can be said yet, relating to the present Situation of Affairs. 'Tis only observ'd, that some of the Protestant Ministers, after having been several Times in Conference with Prince Elgorucki, the Russian Minister, keep very close within Doors, but for what reason is not known.

Vienna, Feb. 2. The Negotiations between this Court and that of Petersburg still go on, but 'tis not known how long 'twill be before they are brought to a Conclusion.

Vienna Feb. 2. Prince Eugene having lately sent for the King of Prussia's Envoy, propos'd to him a Means of accommodating the Affairs of Religion as well in the Empire as in Poland, and desir'd him to send his new Project of Accommodation to his Court, and to desire their Approbation of it. We are told that Minister has already dispatch'd an Express to Berlin on that same Subject.

LONDON, Feb. 3, 4, 5, 10.

By a Holland Mail we learn that the Congress of the Senate of Poland had under consideration the 25th post the Memorial of the Imperial Ambassador, concerning the Differences about the *Frengism* and the 26. the Pretensions of the *Casina*, as also her Requests of being recognised as Empress, and having secured all

all that has been taken from the Clergy, and likewise the pretensions and complaints of Poland against Prussia, and of Prussia against Poland were read.

The 29th the Session continued on the same affair, and the 30th were read, first the Letters of the King of Sweden to the Emperor in favour of the Protestants of Poland and Lithuania and Especially those relating to the Thorn Affair, and the Emperors Answer to it.

II. The Emperor's Letter to the King of Poland.

III. The Reasons of Mr. Finch the British Minister and the Letters to the King of England.

IV. The Informations touching the Affair of Thorn.

The instances of the King of Denmark in favour of the Protestants, and the King's Answer thereto, and then the Congress adjourn'd till the next Day.

By a Mail from France, we learn that a Motion had been made in Council at Madrid to declare War against certain Powers, but the King who was present opposed, it and gave such reasons that all the rest of the Council were of his Chatholick Majesty's Opinion.

D U B L I N, Feb. 19.

We hear from Lisburne that on Friday the 11th. Instant Major Smith of Bowles's Dragoons shot himself with a Pistol, after having mis'd himself twice. He was Son to John Smith Esq: Speaker of the first Parliament of Great Britain, and sometime Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Reign, and made one of the Tellers of the Exchequer upon his present Majesty's Accession. The occasion of this unhappy Accident cannot be learned, the Gentleman being in very easy Circumstance, and of a fair Character.

On Thursday last the Parliament met pursuant to their late Adjournment, and the Bills transmitted to England not being returned, further Adjourned to Thursday next. The Commons order'd the call of their House, and that the Members, who do not then attend, be taken into Custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

LEA ASSIZES, 1726.

Leinster Circuit.

Kings County at Philip's Town	14th March,
Queen's County at Maryborough,	17th March,
County of Kildare at Athy,	22d March,
County of Catherlough, at Catherlough,	26th March,
County of Kilkenny at Grace's old Castle,	30th March,
County of the City of Kilkenny at the Thol.	same Day
County of Wexford at Wextord,	6th April,
County of Wicklow at Wicklow,	12th April,
Lord Chief Justice Whitshed,	} Justices.
Mr. Baron St. Leger.	
Munster Circuit.	

County of Waterford,	16th March,
County of the City Waterford,	16th March,
County of Tipperary,	19th March,
County of Cork,	26th March,
County of the City of Cork,	26th March,
County of Kerry,	6th April,
County of Limerick,	12th April,
County of the City of Limerick,	12th April,
Lord Chief Justice Wyndham.	} Justices.
Mr. Justice Parnell	
North West Circuit.	

County of Westmeath,	30th March,
County of Longford,	2d April,
County of Cavan,	6th April,
County of Fermanagh,	9th April,
County of Tyrone,	14th April,
County of Donnegal,	16th April,
County of the City of Londonderry,	19th April,
Mr. Justice Caulfield	} Justices.
Mr. Attorney General	
North East Circuit of Ulster.	

County of the Town of Drogheda,	14th March,
County of Louth,	the 15th
County of Down,	the 19th
County of Antrim,	the 23d
County of the Town of Antrim,	the same Day

County of Ardmagh, the 28th
County of Monaghan, the 31st.
County of Meath at Trim, 8th April
Lord Chief Baron Dalton } Justices.
Mr. Baron Pocklington }
Connaught Circuit.

County of Leitrim,	17th March
County of Sligo	21st March,
County of Mayo,	28d March,
County of Galway,	1st April,
County of the Town of Galway	the same Day
County of Clare,	7th April,
County of Roscommon,	13th April,
Mr Justice Gore	} Justices
Prime Serjeant Bernard	

THE House and Lands of Ronanstown, in the Lordship of Clondalkin, Barony of Upper Cross and County of Dublin, containing upwards of seventy Acres; now in possession of Widow Hoyle, and her Brother in Law Thomas Hoyle; are to be set for a Term of Years from the 25th of March 1726. Any Person that desires to treat for the same, may bring or send his Proposals to Mr. Henry Bulkely at his House in Castle Street D U B L I N.

AT Carpenter's Hall in Corn-Market, the Corner of Ketzar's Lane, on Wednesday the 23d. of this Instant February, will begin to be Demonstrated, a Course of Human, and Computative Anatomy: In which the *Anima Oeconomica*, or that Exercise of Nature in the *Animal Body*, which supports and preserves Life, will be Mechanically and Intelligibly Explained. Proposals to be had, and Subscriptions taken in at George Grierison's, Bookseller in Essex Street, and at Lucas's Coffee House.

Just Publish'd,

THE Protestant Instructor, or an Antidote against Popery, in a Dialogue between a Protestant and a Romanist, to be continued Weekly; furnishing meaner Capacities with such familiar Arguments as will give them a true light into the most controverted Points, guard their Reason from being imposed on, and enable them to baffle all the Attempts of Jesuitical or Popish Deceivers. Dialogue 1st and 2d are already publish'd and sold by John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street.

Just publish'd, The Second Edition of

THE Case of Toleration consider'd, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on Saturday the 23d. of October, 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner-Row. price 6d.

Just Publish'd, the Second Edition of a

Letter to the Revd Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's occasioned by a late Sermon preached in St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable House of Commons, October 23d. 1725 being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Stephen Radcliffe, A. M. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde Bookseller in Dames Street.

On Tuesday next will be publish'd.

A Vindication of a SERMON preach'd before the Hon. House of Commons of Ireland Oct. 23d 1725. in which the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is farther consider'd, and the Mistakes and weak Reasonings about it are laid open. In Answer to the Revd Mr. Radcliffe's Letter. By Edward Synge, A. M. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner Row.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February, 26th. 17²⁵.

To the A U T H O R of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Proprium hoc Statuo esse Virtutis, conciliare animos hominum.

TULL.

S I R,



HOEVER has been conversant in the World, and taken the smallest degree of Notice of what every Day passes in it, cannot but have observed all sorts of Men extremely prejudiced in Favour of every Community where of they are Members, and even equally Jealous of its Honour as of their own.

And this Principle is seen to prevail not only where Men have made Choice of their own Society or Profession, and consequently have their Pride engaged to support their own Election, but exerts it self where the Agreement of Circumstances with any Part of Mankind, is altogether casual and involuntary.

For this Reason all general Reflections and Aspersions thrown upon any Body of Men have always been esteemed by People of Sense as both Unmannerly and Imprudent. A great part of the little Misunderstandings and Contentions among the Bulk of Mankind are owing to Indiscretions of this Sort. All your dry Snarlers, and great Jokers are mighty Proficients in this Species of Wit, and are never so Smart, as when they have got a Multitude under the Lash; like great Conquerors, estimating their Glory by the Numbers of Persons they have injured.

Nor has this petulant Humour been less productive of very pernicious Effects in the more important Concerns of Life. Scandalous Jest, and ill Opinions of whole Societies, and great Bodies of Men, industriously propagated, have been frequently the Occasion of involving a State in very great Difficulties and Confusion. And therefore Wise Men, however fond they may be of having their Antagonists and Competitors run down, seldom care for appearing in such dirty Business themselves, but leave it in the Hands of their Sycophants and Underlings; well knowing that such Abuses not only provoke the Resentments of those immediately offended, but at the long run must be ill looked upon by all good and moderate Men of every Party.

The true End of Satyr and Raillery is, or ought to be, the Amendment of those made the Objects of it. But this End can never be answered when we employ this Weapon in the Attack of a Community. A single Man may be very easily laughed out of a Folly in his own Person, which he would fortify him-

self in, as soon as it were made the Characteristick of his Party. For Nothing is so apt to harden Men in a criminal, or a foolish Practice as the Notion of its being favoured by that Set of Men whose Interest they have espoused. And it happens not infrequently, that when a whole Party are arraigned of bad Principles, or mischievous Designs, they who are attached to it, make good the Accusation, in pure Revenge to their Adversaries, and in the very Instant they would have it believed to be all Calumny and Malice.

A Man of an honest and sincere Disposition is very apt to think the best of all those he converses with. And if this Disposition of his be any way remarkable, the Persons with whom he has the greatest and most intimate Correspondence must be very weak and impolitic indeed, if they do not shew themselves in the most advantageous Light they can in all their Dealings with him. So that every Man presuming himself best acquainted with the Temper and Designs of his own Party, we may hence very easily account for that Warmth with which Men espouse the Cause of any particular Sect, Community, or Profession, without ascribing it, as some do, entirely to a Principle of Interest, because sometimes it is found to flow from that Source.

Be this as it will, every Day, and almost every Occurrence of Life, furnishes us with fresh Instances of the tender regard Men have for the Character and Reputation of whatever Bodies they happen to be incorporated with. Sects of Religion, Different Professions of Learning, and Communities of Trade are all equally Zealous for the Honour of what they call their *Common Cause*. Injuries offered to the Society affect every Man in it, and ostentations are more grievously resented than the Highest Personal Indignity. Clergy, and Laity; Lawyers, and Physicians; Men of Letters, and Mechanicks; the Citizen, and the Farmer; these, and every One of these, are equally firm in maintaining the Dignity, the Usefulness, and the Honesty of their respective Functions, Professions, and Employments.

Is there a Clergyman in this, or any other Nation, that could bear to hear the whole Set of Gentlemen in Holy Orders accused, as has been done sometimes by a few bold and impious Writers, of Spiritual Pride, Lust of Dominion, and Lording it over God's Inheritance; even though himself were complemented in the same Breath as a Man of the most Apostolick Simplicity, Selfdenial, and Mortification? And on the other Hand, does it not move the just Indignation of every honest Laymen, when the Laity are run down as the Beasts

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Beasts of the People, the Profane Vulgar, and such like, by the biggotted and violent Asserters of Ecclesiastical Power and Authority? Would he be a Wise Client, that should declaim to his Lawyer against the whole Profession, under the Notion of their being all combined together to oppress and defraud Mankind? Or will a Physician be pleased, whatever Confidence you repose in his own Skill and Integrity, to hear you call his Brethren a parcel of ignorant Quacks, or relentless Ruffians, that care not how many Patients they kill for the sake of an Experiment? In short, it will be exceeding hard, if at all possible, to find a single Man in these or any other Profession, or Way of Life, that can patiently suffer Reflections to be cast on the Body to which they belong, though bribed to it with the highest Marks of particular Esteem and Affection. Political, as well Natural Bodies have their Common Sense, which renders it impossible to hurt the System, without communicating some Degree of disorder to every particular Member.

This Sense of Honour and Reputation in Communities prevails also in other Conditions and Stations of Life, besides such as are voluntary; and discovers itself in relations where the agreeing Circumstances are not so obvious, or at least so often reflected upon, because common to far greater Numbers. People of the same Country think themselves bound to each other by the strongest Ties; and whoever should tamely sit still, and hear the whole Nation to which he belonged abused, would be looked upon by every one as a Person of a very singular Cast. Even the two Sexes, who are certainly the most equal and comprehensive Division of Mankind, are found as renascences in Point of Honour as any other. He would make his Court but very ill to a Mistress, who, while he exalted her into the Rank of Seraphic Beings, were perpetually talking of the Vanity, Inconstancy, and Ill-Nature of Womankind. Domestic Quarrels have frequently had their Original in some pretty Dispute started between Husband and Wife concerning the Preheminence of the Sexes. And in the prosecution of such sweet Debates, 'tis great Odds if both Sides do not exemplify all the Vices from which they endeavour to vindicate those for whom they appear as Champions. 'Tis very true, that both in common Conversation, and Drammatick Entertainments general Reflections of this Sort are frequently made in a ludicrous Manner without giving any Offence. But this does not proceed from any want of Sensibility. Jest that have been much worn, are usually understood, when repeated, to be returned on the Authors, instead of striking the Party against whom they were levelled at first. And People now a Days are grown cunning enough to spread an ill Natured Jest in the Way of the Pertinent, on purpose to laugh at their being caught in it; as Mr. St. Evremont tells us was the Practice among the Wits of France in his Time, who, when they had exhausted all the other Subjects of Ridicule, were at last obliged to fall on the Ridicule itself, as the only weak Side they had left to attack. Whenever there appears the Design of an Affront, let it be given either with a Serious or Humorous Air, these general Reflections are sure to give Offence, and sometimes are attended with very great and lasting Repentments.

We may discern the same Spirit exercising it self in Affiliations that are founded neither in Nature nor Interest, but are purely Fantastick and Whimsical. The Agreement of a Name, the having been educated at the same School, or living in the same Street may serve for a Foundation of Friendship, and conciliate a Common Esteem. I might mention in this place the Antient and Worshipful Society of Free-Masons, where every private Brother thinks himself obliged to support the Honour, and fight the Battels of the whole Order. But it is unnecessary to heap up Instances in

a Case wherein every Man's own Experience will out-run the Detail.

As often as I reflect on this amiable Disposition in Men to consult the Honour of their respective Communities, and resent any Indignity done them, I cannot forbear being exceedingly surprized to find so little of it in an Universal Concern. With all the Zeal we express for any particular Party, for our Country, or any other Society to whom we stand related, yet we can patiently allow that great Society our relation to which is the most honourable Distinction we can value ourselves upon, to be railled against at the most unmerciful rate, and represented in the most unlovely Colours that Wit joyned with ill-nature can possibly invent. Whence this should proceed I cannot determine, yet sure it is, that no Man takes upon him to resent innumerable Affronts that are every Day offered to Mankind. Several grave Divines, out of an intemperate Zeal for the Honour of Religion, from a misapplication of several Passages in Scripture, have taken upon them to represent Human Nature in such a Manner as if we really believed what they say, we should think our selves very little obliged to our Creator for the Being he has bestowed upon us. Licentious and Profane Writers, though with a different View, have with great Industry pursued the same Track. And thus between these Two such a Picture has been drawn of Mankind, as would tempt an honest Man, if it were in his Power, to renounce the very Species.

We have been represented as all naturally selfish, and all the kind and benevolent Dispositions that at any time appear among us, to be all either Imbecility, or Artifice. Every Man we see we are to look upon as an Enemy, both to ourselves, and all others, with whom he converses. Pride and Affiliation, Hypocrisy and Ill-nature are the best Qualities we are to expect in the Commerce of Life. All this we can hear and read without appearing in the least shocked; at the same time that we should reckon it the Height of Insolence to treat any particular Body in the same Manner.

I am confident, that were there any Species of Brutes, endued with the Faculty of Speech, they could not lead the Human Nature with more Opprobrious Epithets, than has been done by some that have had the Honour to wear it. And no less sure I am, that there would be no Need of Premiums to encourage People to hunt them out of the World. Why then we should suffer the same thing to be done among ourselves is to me, I confess, as great a Mystery as any I have heard of. Nor am I able to conjecture what end Men can have in drawing such frightful Representations of their Species. One would be apt to think, the most friendly Office that could be done the World were to reconcile Men with one another, and allay whatever Feuds and Animosities may be among them. But if this be to be done by raising a general Distrust, which the Belief of all Human Virtue's being mere Artifice and Disguise at the Bottom necessarily must, I do not know any Absurdity wild enough to compare it with. And as disturbing the Publick Peace is in all Societies reckoned among the greatest of Crimes, I cannot help thinking, that in Interest, as well as Honour, all good Men ought to look on them as Common Enemies, who by propagating Notions so derogatory to Mankind, to do all that in them lies to make the World a Scene of Disorder and Confusion, as it must be when every One in it should look on all about them as so many concealed and actual Villains.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

H I BERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Feb. 23. They write from Vienna, that the Emperor still is resolv'd to have the same Number of Forces on Foot, as he had in the time of War, which will necessitate an Augmentation of 20000 Men.

They write from Turin that the King of Sardinia waits for the Resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Republick of Holland, before he will determine which of the late Treaties to accede to. They write from Munich, that Mr John Law, who is still there, has offer'd five Millions to the Elector of Bavaria, for leave to set up a sort of Bank in the Elector's Dominions. Letters from Rome say, that Cardinal Alberoni has had a long Audience of the Pope, upon the Affair of the Difference betwixt the Pretender and his Lady, which 'tis said, is in a fair Way of Accommodation. Three Letters are Printed here from a Member of the Province of — to another Member of the same Province, shewing the Interest of this Republick, to accede to the Treaty of Hanover. Letters from Warsaw say, That the Senators heard the Letters from the Kings of Denmark, France, Great Britain and Prussia, to his Polish Majesty, upon the Affair of Thero, and his Answers thereunto.

Lisbon, Jan. 3. We have Advice from Syria, that the Roman Catholics who are settled in Damascus have undergone a cruel Persecution from the part of the New Patriarch of the Greeks, who resides in the said City; and that near 15000 Persons had been imprison'd at several Times, nor one of whom has been shaken by the dread of the Torments with which they were threatened. Don Francis Manuel d' Nobrega de Vasconcellos, Knight of the Order of Christ, embark'd on the 31st of this Month on Board the John and Mary, an English Vessel, which is to carry him to his Government of the Isles of Cape Verde.

Vienna, Jan. 30. We hear of abundance of Mischiefs done partly by the excessive Frost and deep Snow, and partly by the Wolves, several Passengers are daily found upon the Roads frozen to Death. A Gentleman who was carrying his Spouse in a Sledge to Hungary, was set upon the Way by some Wolves and tore to pieces, but the Horse being frighted at the sight of the Wolves, ran away with the Lady to a Cave where she took shelter.

LONDON, Feb. 17. 17.

This Day the House of Lords agreed upon the following ADDRESS to his Majesty.

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty Thanks, for your most gracious Condescension, in laying the Treaties of Peace, and Commerce made at Vienna, between his Imperial Majesty, and the King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance, concluded between your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia, before this House.

The said Treaty of Commerce plainly appears to us upon our most mature Consideration thereof, to have been calculated with a view, to put the Trade of the Spanish East and West Indies entirely into the Hands of His Imperial Majesty's Subjects, contrary to the Barrier Treaty, made between the Emperor and the States General, to which your Majesty, at their Request became Guarantee, as well as in Breach of many solemn Treaties, and Engagements to the contrary, between the Crowns of Great Britain and Spain, and to the inexpressible Damage of the Subjects of this Realm.

We cannot sufficiently express our Sense of the infinite Obligations we lie under to your Majesty, for Your Care of the Protestant Interest abroad, and of

the Trade of this Nation, by concluding at so critical a Juncture, the abovementioned Defensive Alliance highly necessary for maintaining the Balance of Europe, as well as for the preserving many valuable Rights, Immunities and Advantages relating to the Trade of Britain, and we assure your Majesty, that we will stand by and support your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, in the Engagements you have entered into by this Treaty, and in the Prosecution of such further Measures, as your Majesty, in your great Wisdom shall think proper for preventing the ill Consequences to the Trade of this Kingdom, by the abovementioned Treaty of Commerce.

We most humbly acknowledge your Majesty's goodness in not suffering your self to be diverted, thro' any Suggestions or Insinuations whatsoever, from a Work so necessary to the Welfare of our British Subjects.

They must have the meanest Thoughts of this Nation, who can imagine us capable of tamely suffering any Insult or Indignity, to be offered to your Majesty on account of your Majesty's Firmness in maintaining the true Interest and Happiness of your People; but Justice, Gratitude and Honour fill our Hearts with very different Sentiments and make it our indispensable Duty, to assure your Majesty upon this occasion, that if your Majesty shall be at any time insulted or attacked, by any Prince or State whatsoever, in any part of your Majesty's Dominions, or Territories not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in resentment of such measures as your Majesty has taken for Preserving and Maintaining the Trade and Safety of this Kingdom, and of your Majesty's having enter'd into the said defensive Alliance for that purpose; we are fully determined in vindication of your Majesty's Honour to exert our selves to the utmost, in defending and protecting such Dominions from any such Insults and Attacks.

The same Day the House of Commons took into consideration the Treaties laid before the House, and came to the following Resolution.

THAT an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his great Goodness in communicating the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, concluded betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain, and the Defensive Alliance between his Majesty and the most Christian King, and the King of Prussia.

To express our just Sense of his Majesty's Concern for the Balance and Peace of Europe, and the Protestant Religion, and above all our unfeigned Gratitude for his earnest and seasonable Care of the particular Interests of His British Subjects, by forming and entering into the said Defensive Alliance, with the most Christian King and the King of Prussia, in order to obviate and disappoint the dangerous Views, and Consequences of the Treaty of Peace, betwixt the Emperor and the King of Spain, and to preserve the very valuable Rights and Privileges of this Nation against the fatal Tendency of the Treaty of Commerce calculated for the entire Destruction of the British Trade, in breach of several solemn Treaties now in Force.

To acknowledge his Majesty's Prudence, and Resolution, in not letting any Attempts or Insinuations whatsoever, divert his Majesty from consulting, and readily pursuing the true Interest of these his Kingdoms, and to assure his Majesty that in Justice and Vindication of the Honour and Dignity of the British Crown, this House will assiduously stand by and support his Majesty against all Insults, and Attacks that any Prince, or Power in Resentment of the just measures, which his Majesty has so wisely taken, shall make upon any of his Majesty's Territories or Dominions not belonging to the Crown of Great Britain.

To which his Majesty returned the following Answer.

My Lords,

I Thank you kindly for this most Seasonable and Loyal Address; the true Concern you shew for your Country is no less acceptable to me, than the Regard you express for my Honour. The Assurances you give me in relation to my Territories abroad, will I am perswaded, contribute very much to the preserving the Publick Peace of Europe; and you may depend upon my making no other use of that Confidence which is so firmly established between us, than to maintain and promote the Welfare of this Kingdom.

The Levies in Prussia are continued, and a flying Camp of 16000 Men is to be formed near Benslow.

By the Treaty of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain, France, and Prussia, made at Hanover the 3d Day of September last, it is agreed, That if it should happen, that any of the said Powers would be openly attack'd or molested in their true intention of the said Alliance, for preserving the Peace and Tranquility of Europe of their respective Kingdoms and Dominions, his Britannick Majesty is to furnish the following Succours, viz. 3000 Foot and 4000 Horse; and his Prussian Majesty 3000 Foot, and 2000 Horse. But if the Party attack'd had rather be supplied with Men of War and Transports, or Money (which shall always be left to his Choice) then the other Powers shall furnish him with Ships or Money in proportion to the Expence of the said Troops.

Thursday last, the Lords heard an Appeal from Ireland, and upon the desire of the Lord Chancellor, the House reconciled the two Parties at the Bar; and yesterday they heard another Appeal and advised the parties to try an Issue at Law.

The Equipment of the Fleet continues with good Success, and a considerable Number of Transports are taken up in the River to be made use of on Occasion.

We hear from Edinburgh, that some of the Highlanders who have concealed their Arms, have lately behaved very insolently.

From Paris, that a Boy of 11 Years old, Son to a Tradesman in that City, has got a Girl of 9 Years of Age with Child, who was brought safely to Bed; their Parents have obliged them to Marry.

Thursday Morning died at his Lodgings in St. James's Street, the Rt. Hon. John Viscount Moleworth of Swords in the County of Dublin in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron of Philips Town in King's County there.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.

On Saturday last the Rt. Rev. Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Loughlin and Ferns, was married to Miss Fitzmorris a young Lady of a considerable Fortune.

On Thursday last, Alderman Hunt was married to Mrs. Higgins.

Last Week his Majesty's Letters Patent passed the Seals constituting Upton Peacock, Esq; Physician General to the Army, in the room of W. Molyneux, Esq; There is 11 P. 5 Oz. 4 Dr. of Bread for a Shilling.

Just publish'd to be deliver'd to Subscribers.

THE Works of Shakespear, Vol. II. Consisting of Comedies, viz. Much Ado about Nothing. The Merchant of Venice. Love's Labour's Lost. As You Like it. The Taming of the Shrew. All's Well that Ends Well. Printed for George Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex Street, and George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd from Gorse-Hill to Castle Street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

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Just publish'd, and Dedicated to His Excellency the Lord CARTERET.

THE Second Vol. of the Master-Key to Popery; containing II Parts: I. The Lives and Transactions of several Popes, their Doctrine and Authority. II. The Lives and abominable Intrigues of the Spanish Priests and Fryers. By the Rev. Mr. Gavin. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse Guard, in Dames Street. Price bound in Calf, 3 s. 6 d.

N. B. The First Vol. is Re-printed in the same Size as the Second and Third. The Price of the First Vol. bound in Calf, is a British half Crown. The First and Second together 6 s. The III. Vol. will be ready to publish the latter End of next Month.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler.

LIVING at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.

DICTIONAIRE Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr. Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruit, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liqueurs for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomel.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carlson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1745.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March, 5th. 17²⁵/₂₆

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Non satis est pulchra esse Poemata, dulcia sunt.

HOR.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



THE Force and Power of this God, says a French Author speaking of Cupid, are found more brisk and lively in the Painting of Poetry, than in their own Essence. *Les Forces et Valuer de ce Dieu se trouvent plus vives et plus animees en la Peinture de Poésie qu'en leur propre Essence.* It represents

I know not what Air more Lovely than Love itself. *Venus* is not so alluring all Naked, Alive, and Panting, as she appears in that Episode of *Virgil*, where she prevails upon her Husband *Vulcan* to forge Armour for her Son *Aeneas*.

*Dixerat, et niveis hinc atque hinc Diva Lacertis
Cumbantem Amplexu molli fovet: Ille repente
Acceptis solitam Flammeam, notusque Medullas
Integrit Calor, et labefacta per Ossa cucurrit
Non focus atque olim Tonsitru cum rupta corusco
Ignea Rima micans percurrit Lumine Nimbo.*

Thus spoke the Queen of Charms,
And softly clasp'd him in her Snow-white Arms,
Irresolute: Anon the God took Fire,
And felt the sudden Transport of Desire;
Quick thro' his Bones the Well-known Warmth began
Its Thrilling Course, and thro' his Marrow ran.
Quick as the Flame from Clouds Erumpent flies,
And shoots, a Flash of Fire, along the Skies.

Of all our Modern Poets, the *Italians*, as well by Means of the Tenderness of their Nature, as the softness of their Language, have the happiest Turn for the *Pastorick*. *Charles the Fifth* seems to have been of this Sentiment, when he said, "He would choose to talk to the Men in *French*, to his God in *Spanish*, to the Ladies in *Italian*, and to his Horse in *High-Dutch*." *Guarini* is the most *Pastorick* of all

the *Italians*. He has but one Fault, and that Fault in common with the Poets of his Country; too great an Affectation of Wit. The Swains of his *Pastor Fido*, who ought to speak the Language of *Arcadia*, flourish in the Language of the Court. Their Points and *Antitheses*, shew more of the Sparkling *Gallantry* than faithful Shepherd. But the *Italians*, are full of these Puerilities; even in their most serious Compositions. A remarkable Instance of which, the Critics never fail to draw, from their great Heroick Poet, *Tasso*, who makes the Unfortunate Lover *Tamora* approaching the Tomb of his Mistress *Clorinda* unhappily Slain, bemoaning her not with Words of Sincerity, but Turns of Conceit. As if Sorrow delighted in a Play of Wit, a *Jeu d'Esprit*, as the *French* call it; and the Language of a serious Passion, was not a Language of Simplicity. There is no Fear, that Lover would die for Grief, who can be Witty on his dead Mistress. Great are our Gains, says the Bishop of *Cambray*, in losing all Superfluous Ornaments, to confine ourselves to such Beauties as are of a simple, easy, clear, and negligent Appearance. In Poetry, as in Architecture, all the necessary Materials should be turned to natural Ornaments. But all Ornaments, that are but Ornaments, are needless. Retrench them; They are not wanted; Things of Vanity, but not of Use. An Author that has too much Wit, and Wit upon all Occasions, tires and eclipses ours. We ask not so much; if he showed less, he would let us breath, and please us better. He keeps us too intent. To read him is to Study. So much Lightning dazzles us; our feeble Eyes look out for a softer Light. He is the Amiable Poet, who proportioned to the Common Understandings of Men, does all for them, and nothing for Himself. Who gives us a Sublime so Familiar, so Sweet, so Simple, as may tempt all Men to believe, but suffer few to prove themselves capable of it. So seemingly easy, according to that of *Horace*,

*Ut sibi Quivis
Speret idem, sudet multum, frustra que laboret,
Ausus idem.*

As ev'ry little Bard
May fondly hope to equal, but with Pain,
Make the Attempt, and find th' Attempt in vain.

The

(Price Three Half-Pence)

The Natural is highly preferable to the surprizing and Marvellous. The Author that would please, should make us forget he is an Author, and enter, as it were, into common Conversation with Us. He should place before our Eyes, a Labourer who fears for his Harvest, or Shepherd who knows Nothing but his Flock and Village; and makes us think; not of him, or his fine Genius, but of the Swains he introduces.

*Despectus tibi sum, nec quæsit quævis, Alexi,
Quam dives Pecoris niorum. Lævis claudas
Mille mea siculis errant in Montibus Agne;
Lac mihi non Æstate novum non Frigore desit. &c.*

Me, Shepherd you despise, nor seek to know,
How rich in Herds, and Flocks as white as Snow:
Nor lack I Lambs, Sicilian Mountains rear,
Nor Milk, that falls not thro' the live-long Year.

How much more graceful is the Country Plainness of this Swain in *Vigil*, than the Subtle and refined turn of the most brilliant Wit?

But to return to *Guarini*, The famous Soliloquy of *Amarillis* in the fourth Scene of the third Act of his *Pastor Fido*, tho it is not entirely exempt from this Affectation, of which I shall say no more (having expatiated already on this Subject in a former Paper where-in mention was made of the Smile of *Anacreon*) I say tho' this Soliloquy is not entirely exempt from this Vice, yet has it as the same time Enough of that true simplicity, we find in good Authors, to merit the highest Commendation. They that are Judges of the Original will readily agree to what I say. Tho' they may have some Reason to dispute it who judge from the Translation. The first of whom, will I hope in some measure excuse the meanness of the English, when I frankly confess to the latter that if they find any Things tolerable in it, they only fancy them so because they have not Knowledge of the Italian. I shall only add a Word or two by Way of Argument or Introduction on it.

By the Laws of *Aradia*, where the Scene lies, any Maid or Wife that broke Faith with her Lover or Husband, was, in pursuance to the Oracle's Decree, to be sacrific'd to *Diana*. *Amarillis* and *Silva* had been some Time contracted together by their Parents, without any mutual Affection. The Time appointed for their Marriage was almost come; when *Mirtillo* who was in Love with *Amarillis*, found Means, (in the Scene preceding this Soliloquy) to disclose his Passion to her. *Amarillis*, tho' secretly in Love with *Mirtillo*, yet being she could not retract her blighted Faith, resolved to keep up to the rigour of Virtue, receives his Professions with all the seeming disdain of a *Mercy's* Beauty. *Mirtillo* retires in Despair. But *Amarillis* left alone breaks out into the Tender and passionate Expostulation that follows.

A M A R I L L I S.

Soul of my Soul, couldst thou but feel the Pains,
For thee, *Mirtillo*, thee this Heart sustains;
This Heart, nor wouldst thou then of Scorn accuse,
Nor then, that Pity thine implores, refuse.
Ill Fate of Love! thy Heart, what Boors it me?
Ill Fate of Love! What Boors, my Heart, to thee?
Ah Fate, that does but too Malicious prove,
Hearts to disjoin already join'd by Love?
Or rather Love dost prove but too unkind,
To join together Hearts by Fate disjoin'd!
Happy, ye Beasts who free by Nature, own
In Love no Laws, but those of Love alone!
While Slaves to Inhumane Humane Laws we live,
And Death, in Punishment of Love, receive.
If Love a Passion be by Nature taught,
Why against Law is Love a Passion thought?

"Nature too feeble that would Law oppose!
"Law too severe that Nature would depose!
"But what fond Maid? Weak are thy Lower charms
"If dread of Death can fright thee from his Arms."
Ah! would to Heav'n, that Death *Mirtillo*, were
The only cause of *Amarillis*' Fear!
No! sacred Fates, who rules without Controul,
Goddess! Inviolare! the wellborn Soul;
To thee, this Flame worthy thy Power Divine,
I sacrifice a Victim at thy Shrine.
And you *Mirtillo*, source of all our Woe,
Forgive her Scorn, who Pity could not show:
Forgive in Looks and Words thy Foe confess,
In Looks thy Foe, thy Lover in her Breast.
Or, if your Soul to Vengeance is inclin'd,
Worse than your Grief what Vengeance can you find,
True Grief in *Amarillis* to impart?
For if my Heart you are, my very Heart,
(And that you are, alas! too well I know,
In sight of Gods above and Men below)
My Vital Blood streams from your weeping Eyes,
My Vital Spirits languish in your Sighs,
And all the Torments, all the Pangs you bear,
Mine, not your Pangs, Mine, not your Torments, are.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Feb. 21. Our Court is under some Uneasiness on Account of a Step made by the British Ambassador at Constantinople, by presenting in Form to the Porte, the Treaty of Hanover. Without that not only the Pope and the Emperor are determined to promote the Interest of the Electoral Prince of Saxony, in Poland; but the Czarina will also concur in that Affair.

Hague, Feb. 26. The Symptoms of War seem to prognosticate greater Dangers than ever. The Emperor twells with Alliances, Additional Troops, and Men. The Spaniards speak of Peace, but that is if his Imperial Majesty pleases. The Allies of Hanover appear upon the Defensive; but will hardly be surpriz'd whenever the Attack is made. Thus all Things seem to tend to a Rupture, unless some Pacific Gale arises, and dissipates the Cloud.

Brussels, Feb. 21. The Imperial General Count de Wangel has declared, that he will put under Arrest not only all the French Officers who are found assisting Men contrary to the late prohibition, but also those of Holland.

Warsaw, Feb. 6. Last Sunday Major General de Schwerin, Minister of Prussia had Audience of the King, to whom he deliver'd a Letter of the King his Master, which his Majesty has since sent to the Chancellor, this Minister was very graciously received by his Majesty, and had also an Audience of the Prince Royal the same Day the Primate and several of the Nobility were entertained at Dinner by his Royal Highness.

On the 4th, the Assembly was pretty Numerous, when they read some printed Papers relating to the Affair of Thorn. After which, the Primate desired the Assembly to re-assume their Conference at Night next Morning, in order to give their Opinions about the Propositions made to his Majesty; adding, that the Chancellor would at the same time communicate to them the Letter from the Court of Berlin, deliver'd to his Majesty by the Prussian Minister the 3d. Instant. On the 5th, the Conference began early, and lasted till Noon. They read first all the Letters above-mentioned, the Style whereof was approved. Then the Primate invited again the Senators to speak their Sentiments, reserving to deliver his own last of all. Whereupon, the Bishop of Cracow began with thanking the King for his paternal Care towards the Republick

publick, and having complimented the Senators present, spoke to the following Effect.

That with Regard to the Tranquillity at Home, as the Republick had left the Care thereof to the King at the Limitation of the last Dyet, he thought it was proper his Majesty should still be intrusted with the publick Welfare, as likewise with the Writs or Summons for the Populite or Posses of the Kingdom, in case of Need. That it being necessary to take some Resolutions upon the Differences with foreign Courts, his Opinion was, That as for the *Sup. Electoratus*, consisted by the Court of Rome, some Person ought to be commissioned to treat of this Affair with more vigour than ever. That as to what relates to the Emperor, He thought that Count de Wratislau, the Imperial Ambassador should be let know, that the Republick would not engage in any thing with the Court of Vienna, till the Commission for terminating the Difference about the Limits be appointed, and Mess. Zakyzowski be let at Liberty. As to the Proposals of the Czarina's Ministers, he was of Opinion that the Crown Marshal should be charged to enter into Negotiation with the said Ministers, especially since he has not yet ~~settled~~ his Embassy at the Czarina's Court. That the Differences with the Court of Berlin could not yet be better managed than by the High Treasurer, who for these 12 Years past had been appointed for it by the Republick, and that he should receive Instructions accordingly. But as to what relate to the Affair of Religion, it ought to be treated secretly as being a Matter of the nicest Nature; and that the Affair of Thorn could not be more happily terminated than by his Majesty's Paternal Care, and that they should most humbly beseech him so to direct Matters, that Romans may likewise enjoy in the Protestant Dominions a free and peaceable Exercise of their Religion. That lastly, As to the resuming the Dyet, it should be left entirely to the King's Will and Direction, who should be intreated to cause the Dyet to be re-assum'd out of Hand, if there should be Occasion for it.

Petersbourg, Feb. 18. The Czarina has given Orders General Bruce, to detach 8000 Men to the Caspian Sea Shore, as well for strengthening her Garrisons of Derbent and Andreof, as to have an Eye upon the Motions of the Turks, whose Army was to endeavour next Summer, a Total Conquest of Persia.

Vienna, Feb. 20. Yesterday the Emperor held a Council of State. New Instructions have been lately sent to Count Wratislau, our Minister in Poland, to use his utmost Endeavours for accommodating the Breils concerning Religion, &c.

Paris, Feb. 23. The Equipment of some of our Ships of War and Frigates is carried on with Expedition at Thoulon, &c. by way of Precaution.

L O N D O N, Feb. 23 and 24.

(22) This Morning, Orders were sent to the War Office to the Earl of Portmore, Governour of Gibraltar, and to the Lord Carpenter, Governour of Portsmouth, with all the Officers that are belonging to those Places to repair thither immediately, by reason the Spaniard are preparing for some Expeditions, and its probable the Designs are against those Places.

Foreign Letters advise, that the King of Poland had assured Mr. Finch the British Envoy, that the Council has resolved to accommodate Matters about Thorn, and that the Protestants shall be restored to all their Rights, upon Condition that the Roman Catholics in Prussia, and other Countries may be allowed the same Privileges.

And from Muscovy, that the Czarina has assured the Duke of Holstein, that her Fleet and Army shall recover all his Territories in Germany, particularly Bremen and Vorden.

They write from Stockholm, that on the 1st. Instant the French Ambassador represented to the Court That his Master was much surprized, and not less troubled that they came not into the Treaty of Hanover, and desired a Categorical Answer; but the Swedes are unwilling to disoblige the Czarina, from whom they expect great Advantages in Relation to their Commerce. This makes it a Question, what they design to by their great Fleet, which is to be ready in April.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the Address of the Hon. the House of Commons, viz.

I Return you my Thanks for this particular Mark of your Duty and Affection, and Confidence in me. Your Assurance not to suffer my Foreign Dominions to be exposed or insulted, on account of the Measures I have taken for the Interest of these Kingdoms, will, I hope, be a Means to preserve the Peace of Europe. I have no View of Ambition to gratify; I have no Thoughts of aggrandizing my self, or extending any part of my Dominions at the Hazard and Expence of the Other; and as my Honour is the Common Cause and Concern of my Subjects, their particular Interest shall, upon all Occasions, be my constant Care.

The King of Spain is raising several New Companies, and the Minister of that Crown and the Empire do all that Men can do to bring over other Powers to strengthen their Alliance, particularly the Empress of Russia, the King of Sweden, and the King of Sardina, in Opposition to the Alliance made by the Treaty of Hanover.

(24) The King has order'd a new Ambassador to the Duke of Savoy, and another to the King of Denmark.

This Day the Lords adjourn'd to Monday next. The Commons heard a motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that whereas there had been a Rumour as if Gunies were to be advanced in their Value, they declar'd that there was no Ground for it, and that there was no design of raising them.

This Day the King came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to the Land Tax for raising a Million to the Lottery, and to the Bill for punishing Mutiny and Desertion.

A Protest was enter'd on a Journal of the House of Lords against the Question which was carried on Thursday last touching his Majesty's Dominions in Germany, the Lords that sign'd were,

Strafford,	Lichfield,
Lechmere,	Scarfdale,
Compton,	Bristol,
Aberdeen,	Craven,

Letters from Vienna advise, that the Treaty of Hanover being printed in that City, was suppress'd the same Day it was publish'd.

Diverse Expresses from the Admiralty, Navy, &c. were sent away last Night for Plymouth and Portsmouth.

The Lord Carpenter, and the Earl Portmore are order'd to their Governments of Gibraltar and Portsmouth, which Places are to be reinforced with six Regiments.

Yesterday came in a French Post, advising, That the Military preparations are continued by Sea and Land, and that a Camp is to be formed next Spring of 20000 Men to learn the King the Art of War.

The Pope's Nuncio at Vienna has received an Express from Rome with Orders to assure his Imperial Majesty, that his Holiness never thought to enter into an Alliance with a certain Power, and some Princes of Italy to the prejudice of the House of Austria.

From Vienna, that Prince Eugene had a secret Conference not many Days ago with the Minister of Great Britain, wherein his Highness told him, that the Emperor made no manner of Doubt, that the Negotiations

ations now on Foot give Umbrage to certain Powers, but he assured the Minister in the Name of his Imperial Majesty, that nothing was in Treaty which could be prejudicial to his Allies; That his Imperial Majesty put so great a Value upon the Friendship and Alliance of his Britannick Majesty, that nothing could detract from it: as he hop'd on his Part, that the King of Great Britain would retain the same Sentiments, and not permit any thing to be undertaken either in Germany or Poland, in pursuance of the Treaty of Hanover, which might be capable of disturbing the publick Tranquillity.

D U B L I N, March, 5.

On Wednesday and Thursday last arrived in this Harbour 20 Ships laden with Coals, which were much wanted.

The Office of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.
 Penny } Household } 12 Oun 4 Drachms.
 Fourpenny } } 3 P. 10 Oun 4 Dr.
 Sixpenny } Loaf } 5 P. 07 Oun 0 Dr.
 Twelvepenny } } 10 P. 14 Oun 0 Dr.

Just publish'd to be deliver'd to Subscribers.

TH E Works of Shakespear, Vol. II. Consisting of Comedies, viz. Much Ado about Nothing. The Merchant of Venice. Love's Labour's Lost. As You Like it. The Taming of the Shrew. All's Well that Ends Well. Printed for George Grierson at the Two Bibles in Essex Street, and George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

Just Publish'd,

TH E Protestant Instructor, or an Antidote against Popery, in a Dialogue between a Protestant and a Romanist, to be continued Weekly; furnishing meaner Capacities with such familiar Arguments as will give them a true light into the most controverted Points, guard their Reason from being imposed on, and enable them to baffle all the Attempts of Jesuitical or Popish Deceivers. Dialogue 1st and 2d are already publish'd and sold by John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street.

Just publish'd, The Second Edition of

TH E Case of Toleration consider'd, with Respect both to Religion and Civil Government; in a SERMON, Preach'd at St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable the House of Commons; on Saturday the 23 d. of October, 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Edward Synge, M. A. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Publish'd by Order of the House of Commons. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner Row. Price 6d.

Just Publish'd, the second Edition of a

A Letter to the Revd Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's occasioned by a late Sermon preach'd in St. Andrew's, Dublin, before the Honourable House of Commons, October 23 d. 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion. By Stephen Radcliffe, A. M. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde Bookseller in Dames Street.

Just publish'd.

A Vindication of a SERMON preach'd before the Hon. House of Commons of Ireland Oct. 23 d. 1725. In which the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is farther consider'd, and the Mistakes and weak Reasonings about it are laid open. In Answer to the Revd. Mr. Radcliffe's Letter. By Edward Synge, A. M. Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Printed for Robert Owen, Bookseller in Skinner Row. Price 6d. Single Shilling.

Just publish'd, and Dedicated to His Excellency the Lord
 C A R T E R E T.

TH E Second Vol. of the *Master-Key to Popery*; containing II Parts: I. The Lives and Transactions of several Popes, their Doctrine and Authority. II. The Lives and abominable Intrigues of the Spanish Priests and Fryers. By the Rev. Mr. Gaule. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse Guard, in Dames Street. Price bound in Calf, 3 s. 6 d.

N. B. The First Vol. is Re-printed in the same Size as the Second and Third. The Price of the First Vol. bound in Calf, is a British half Crown. The First and Second together 6 s. The III. Vol. will be ready to publish the latter End of next Month.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd from Corke-Hill to Castle-street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accomodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

Alexander Mc. Carthy, Cutler.

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizors, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

In the Press, and will be publish'd with all convenient Speed.

Dictionnaire Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr. Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health: the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Mennse of all sorts; planting Fruit, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liqueurs for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomel.



SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentistice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleaning and scouring the Teeth, &c.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March, 12th. 17²⁵/₂₆.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— Si vis me flere, dolendum est
Primum ipsi tibi. —

HOK.

S I R,



HERE is no Manner of Writing that has such a powerful and Universal Influence on Mankind, as Poetry. The Number of those that are capable of following an Author through a long Deduction of Reason, or of feeling the Connexion betwixt General Principles and their Consequences, has in all Ages bore a very

small Proportion with the ignorant and unlettered Multitude. But the Passions of all Men being alike, and for the most Part, more strong and lively in those that reflect, and know but little, than in the Minds of studious and contemplative Persons, whatever is best calculated to work upon them, as Poetry evidently is, cannot but have the greatest and most diffusive Effects. Philosophical Writings, like the Plans of regular Buildings, strike none but such as are curious to know the Contrivance and Origin of Things, abstracted from their External Appearance. In Poetry, which is the Picture of Nature, she is drawn to us as in Perspective, and makes an Appearance so much more beautiful, and attractive of the Eyes of many, as the Elevation of a Building is more pleasing to the Imagination, than the Naked Draught of the Distribution and Proportions of its several Apartments. The Human Face, when drawn from a Skeleton, would afford neither Pleasure nor Instruction to any but the Studious in Anatomy. To make it strike every Eye, it must have both Muscles and Colour; and be lighted up with all those Smiles and Blushes it discovers in the Living Form, these being equally obvious to all Men, the best Imitation of them will have the greatest Number of Suffrages in its Favour, both as to Exactness, and Beauty.

The Design of Poetry therefore being to work on the Passions, from hence we may easily conjecture what Species of Poetry it is that will most effectually conduce to that End; to wit, that which gives the truest and liveliest Representation of what passes in the Human Mind on any Incident or Occurrence in Life. The Descriptive Part of Poetry, however agreeable and pleasing to a well formed Imagination, raises none

of those wonderful Emotions, that are stirred up by a Recital of the Actions of any Part of Mankind, their Dangers, Distresses, and Escapes, and the various Sentiments that arose in their Minds on such Occasions. For One Man that is struck with the Description of the *Saorn* in *Virgil*, I am confident, there are Multitudes that have wept over the Unfortunate Passion of *Dido*, or the generous Friendship of *Nisus* and *Euryalus*. And I have known more than One or Two great Admirers of *Milton*, that have professed, they have felt very little Pleasure in reading his Account of the Creation, or the Battel of the Angels; tho' those Episodes are very justly reckoned among the most shining Parts of the Poem, and are adorned with the greatest, the most sublime and beautiful Images, that perhaps ever were laid together by any One Poet, either Antient or Modern.

I think, I have met with it somewhere as a Rule, that whoever endeavours to write well upon the Subject of Love, ought to look into his own Breast, and find that the Passion beats free and easy there, before he adventures on the Enterprize. I cannot see any Reason why this Rule should not be extended to all the other Passions as well as Love. *Horace*, in the Motto of my Paper, applies it in the same Manner to Grief. If you would have me weep, says he, you must first shew, that you your self are Afflicted. Not that there is any Necessity, that a Man should be really in Affliction himself, before he can inspire another with Pity; but there must be such a Tenderness in his Frame, that he can with Ease imagine himself in the Circumstances of those whose Sorrows he relates, and make them express them in the same Manner they are felt. And this indeed is a Faculty that can be acquired by no Rules of Art, and which whoever excels in, has nothing to thank for but the Bounty of Nature. For whatever the Logicians may boast of the Assistance Invention may receive from the Topics, I fancy, he would make but a dull Spot of Work of it, who should have Recourse to the Efficient, the Formal, or the Final Cause of any Affliction, in order to search for proper Expressions of Grief, or Motives of Compassion. His Head, and his Heart both must be too full of his Subject, to have the least Remembrance of that Scholastick Jargon, who will attempt to speak the Language of an Afflicted Breast. And if he be once thoroughly worked up into a feeling of the Passion

He endeavours to describe neither Sentiments, Expressions will be wanting proper to make the Impression on the Minds of his Readers. At celebrated Passage in *Virgil*, in the Episode I mentioned, wherein *Nisus* calls on the *Rutuli* his *Euryalus* and turn their Revenge on him drawn from the *Efficient Cause*. But who- King of Great it, will, I am persuaded, be sensible, that er so passionate an Exclamation must have been aved amidst too much Rapture, to allow the Treaty, nor Leisure to reflect on himself, far less on the turbing act Ideas of Cause and Effect, during the glowing ent of its Production.

*Me, me, adsum qui feci: in me convertite ferrum
O Rutuli. Mea fraus omnis: Nihil ille nec ausus,
Nec potuit. Cælum hoc, et conscia Sydera testor.
Tantum infelicem nimium cœlexit amicum.*

Me, me, he cry'd; turn all your Swords on me;
Who did the Fact, let him the Victim be.
This gentle Boy, as Heav'n my Witness is,
And yon fair Stars, was by no Fault of his
Engag'd thus far. Nor could, nor durst his Age
Contrive this Fraud, or act such deadly Rage.
His only Crime, the naked Truth to tell,
Is loving me, his wretched Friend, too well.

The Poetical Parts of the Sacred Writings, as they are in many places imitatively Sublime, so have they more of the truly Pathetick, than is to be met with elsewhere. I believe, there are few Persons, that have had an honest Education, who have not felt this in the very dawning of Reason, before it could be imputed to any Bias or Prejudice, but pure Nature. The Book of *Job* is without Controversy one of the tenderest Pieces that ever saw the Light. Several Great Men have very worthily employed themselves in endeavouring to make it speak a better Language than mere Prose. Yet there is still room left for Others to fly at the same Quarry without Dishonour. The following Translation of a part of that Book was given me by an ingenious Young Gentleman, whom I am proud to call my Friend, and whose Favour I heartily acknowledge, in allowing me to entertain my Readers with what cannot but be so much more pleasing to them than any thing from their

Humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

The VII. Chap. of *Job* Paraphrased.

HAD not kind Heav'n, regarding human Woe,
Set a fix'd Period to our Race below?
Known by th' Omniscient surely is our Stay;
And we, like Hirelings, toil but by the Day.
Then when the busy tedious Dream is o'er,
We sink in Death's soft Arms, and are no more.
And is then Death our Slumber, our Repose?
Oh! where shall Death *Job's* weary'd Eye lids close?
As with desiring Eyes the barr'd Slave
Expects the Evening shade, to quit the Plain:
So with impatience to the Grave I bend,
And beg to see my numerous Sorrows end.
Nor more solicitous the lab'ring Hand,
Is, that his Cares their Recompence may find;
Nor waits more anxious the prolific Barn,
Or promis'd Harvests in the swelling Grain;
Than I to see my grim Deliverer rise,
And Death's cold Hand in Mercy close these Eyes!
For crush'd, O Lord, beneath thy mighty Arm,
What Balm can cure my Griefs, what Musick Charm

Thy Terrors in a Thousand Shapes I know,
And feel the whole variety of Woe!

When will my long protracted Sufferings cease,
And the poor barr'd Slave suffer be at Peace?
Each ling'ring Night in Agonies I lie;
And oft I wish, but wish in vain, to die.
In silent Grief I lengthen out the Night,
Then curse the Shade, and watch the dawning Light:
The dawning Light returns——but not to me;
And all, but I its kindly Aspect see.

To *Job* no friendly seasons e'er return;
Nor gives the Evening Ease, or Joy the Morn:
Grief fills his Soul, and Pain, and gloomy Care,
Amazement, wild Affright, and black Despair!
Oh! hold at length thy Hand, and leave me free!
For what is *Job* O God, to strive with thee?
Vile Matter is my Substance, Dust, and Clay;
All cover'd too with Sores more vile than they.
Swifter than Thought, my fleeting Moments pass;
Consum'd I wither as the fading Grass.
My transient Being like the passing Wind,
Blows off unseen, nor leaves a Trace behind.
Short as it is, why is it then oppress'd
Car'd by the Hand, that once had made it blest?
Oh, close the Scene——and let my Sorrow cease;
Dissolve the Chain, and frown me into Peace.

Each Evening yields the Sun to sable Night;
But e'ery Morn returns again as bright.
Within Earth's Lap the Teary Seed is thrown;
And Nature's bounteous Hand repays the Loan:
But Man within the Grave for Ages lies;
Till Nature's Death permitted not to rise;
Till then forbid the faintest glimpse of Day,
Or transcend the long forgotten Way;
No more indulg'd to see the cheerful Light,
Or sweet Vicissitudes of Day and Night.
His Memory too shall die, and in the Grave,
In length of Time its thine Existence leave.
Here look, vain Men, and human Greatness see;
Dust, once ye were, and Dust again must be.
Oh! why should tortur'd *Job* his sighs restrain?
Or thus oppress'd how should he not complain?
Allow him prostrate, then to ask his God,
Why thus thou break'st this animated Clod?
Why watchest thou my Steps, severely just,
And while I bend me groaning in the Dust,
Forbid'st me one short interval of Rest?
And emptiest all thy Quiver in my Breast?
In vain for Rest I to the Couch repair,
And hope in Sleep to dissipate my Care.
For there in awful Visions I behold,
My Terrors heighten'd, and my Hopes controul'd.
How can I then this wretched Life sustain,
When Sleep, Death's Image, but augments my Pain?
Oft when alone and in the Evening Shade,
I call on Death, but call in vain for Aid.
For thou unmov'd, still lengthen'st out my Pains,
And while thy Wrath, Torments, thy Power sustains.
Oh! snuff, Lord, the vast unequal Strife,
And I to buy my Peace will quit my Life.
What did I say of Life?——That galling Chain!
By thee Afflicted, what is Life but Pain?

I would not live——nor bear the dreadful Load:
I sink, I faint beneath thy chast'ning Rod.
Oh! cease to urge what Nature cannot bear;
Nor fill me thus with Anguish and Despair.
Withdraw thy cruel All-supporting Power;
And lo! I perish in that gracious Hour.
Then humbly in thy sight I lay me down;
At once thy Justice, and my Crimes I own.
To thee for Mercy, and Relief I come;
Oh! take this Rebel, since repenting, home.
Oh! let thy Pity kill, and set me free;
And give me in Destruction Rest to see:
So shall the Voice of my Complaining cease;
And my last Breath shall bless thee for my Peace.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, Feb. 18. The King has declared the Prince Royal his Prime Minister, particularly for Dispatches relating to Saxony. And when the Poles have any thing to ask his Majesty, they apply to him before any other Minister. Since the Conclusion of the Senate, private Conferences are held between 10 Bishops and 20 Lay Senators, to whom the Ministers are not admitted. Upon Advice, that some neighbouring Powers are making great preparations for War, the King has sent Orders to the Generals to assemble the Armies of Poland and Lithuania in three different Bodies, the one in the Diocese of Warmia, the other on the Frontiers of Upper Poland, and the third on the Borders of Lithuania.

Dantzick, Feb. 19. The Republick has already authorized his Majesty to mount the Nobility on Horseback, and to march Armies when Necessity shall require. Mean time, the Conferences and Negotiations with the Foreign Ministers are to be continued and laid before the Dyet when Assembled, which has the sole Authority of approving and confirming the Resolutions. Therefore the Senators have advised the King, to solicit the Court of Rome to accomodate with his Majesty the Difference arisen relating to Abbys, which the Republick claims to be in the King's Right of Patronage; To settle the Limits of the Frontiers with the Emperor; together with the other Disputes betwixt the late Emperor of Russia and Poland, to dispose the Czarina to restore Livonia to the Republick, and entirely to evacuate Courland; And to agree with the Prussian Ministers about the Execution of the Amicable Offers made to Poland by his Prussian Majesty, as a Preliminary for proposing some Expedient in Favour of the Protestants of Poland, and in particular, those of the City of Thorn, which gave Occasion to the Engagement between the Protestant Powers, for whom they are inclined to have all manner of Regard, but without engaging in any Interposition or Mediation which the Republick does not think fit to accept.

Warsaw, Feb. 22. The Prince Royal was Yesterday pursuant to the King's Father's Order, recognized by the Privy Council Prime Minister.

Constantinople Jan. 16. The Express that came some Days ago to Mr. Stanian, Ambassador of Great Britain from Hanover, with a Copy of the Treaty concluded there between their most Christian, Britannick, and Prussian Majesties, is just now dispatched for London with the Porte's Answer to Mr. Stanian's Proposals; but we know not the Contents of the Answer, mean while the Turks in general seem so long for a War in Europe. The Ambassador of the Sultan Esref who has succeeded the Usurper Mikewise, is expected to-morrow.

Vienna, Feb. 23. The Infanta of Portugal went yesterday for Madrid. 'Tis said here that 8000 Palatine and Wurtzburgh Troops are to assemble in the Austrian Low Countries, under the King of Spain's Entertainment.

Stockholm, Feb. 9. The Chancery to whom the Senate had referred what had pass'd here in relation to the Abcession of the King and Kingdom of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover, having made their Report in favour of the said Abcession; that Report was taken into Consideration on Monday last by the Senate, and was approved and agreed to.

Madrid, Feb. 16. The King's Order for the but Troops to come into the inland parts, was no other than to supply the room of the Body Guards sent to Catalonia, but what entreats warlike Rumours, is, the Duke de Riperdas sending 3000 to Pampluna, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia, to repair the Fortifications. Mean time his Majesty has ordered his Forces to be put on a firm Footing.

Vienna, Feb. 10. We hear that by one of the secret Articles of the Treaty lately concluded the Emperor and the King of Spain have made promises to stand by one another in case. Mean time the Alliance on Foot with France is with many Difficulties. 'Tis reported the Grand Porte seems inclinable to improve the Juncture of Affairs by a Rupture with England, and that Prince Ragotski has received Orders for Constantinople which rejoices him very much.

Madrid, Feb. 18. All our Regiments are now 2000 Men, and every one to be commanded by a General, who is to have under him a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major.

L O N D O N, Mar. 3 and 5.

This Day an express came from Sweden, that the King is come into the Alliance with France and Britain, and that three of the Provinces of Holland have come into the same.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered Frigates to take on Board and carry all the Commanders to Portsmouth and Gibraltar, the 27th Instant and a Draft will be made out of the Guards to fill the Men of War that have not their Complement.

Two Fire Ships that are to attend our Fleet, are completely rig'd and equipt at Deptford, and two Bomb Ketches are also preparing.

Portsmouth, March, 1. The Equipment of the Men of War here sitting out, is carried on with the utmost Application. Men work incessantly upon them, and Sailors to Man them arrive daily. Above 500 good Hands have been brought hither from the Downs by the Port Mahon, Greyhound, and Leopard, within this Fortnight, besides what have entered voluntarily, and great Numbers that have been picked up about the Country.

'Tis confirm'd that the King of Sweden has acceded to the Treaty of Hanover.

Yesterday a great Sum of Money was sent under a Guard for Portsmouth, to pay off the Shipping and Dock there.

And on Monday next a Sum of Money will be sent down to Chatham, to pay off that Dock for a Twelve-month.

D U B L I N, March, 12.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty,
The Humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dullin.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects being truly sensible, That the Welfare and Security of Your People depend upon the Safety of your Majesty, and the Succession in your Royal House; humbly beg leave, with the utmost Joy and Satisfaction, to Congratulate Your Majesty upon Your safe and happy Return to Your Dominions.

Your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to preserve the Peace and Prosperity of Your Kingdoms, and to maintain the General Tranquillity of Europe; Your great Care and Concern to Promote and Secure the Trade and Commerce of Your Subjects, and Your Tender Compassion for the distressed Protestants Abroad, must necessarily Oblige all who have at Heart the real Interest and Happiness of their Country, and the Security of the Protestant Religion, to the utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude.

We therefore cannot but look upon all Attempts to disturb the Quiet of Your Majesty's Reign, as Designed to make way for the Pretender, and to subvert our Happy Constitution in Church and State; but as the Divine Providence has hitherto preserved Your Majesty, and crowned Your Councils and Arms with Success; We doubt not but by the Blessing of G O D,

upon

our Majesty's Princely Care and Wisdom, the actions of Your Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the but your Enemies will be render'd Vain and rial Majesty, and be turned to their own Confusion. be preſently beg leave to take this Opportunity of jeſſy put King, among other Inſtances of your Maſt Alliance of the great regard you have been pleaſed to ſhew to the Nation, in ſending his Excellency King of Great-BREIT, to repreſent your Royal Au- ments, and whole Zeal for your Maſt's Service and either in ſent Adminiſtration, have rendered him Treaty, acceptable to Your Subjects of this Kingdom. the which the utmoſt ſincerity we aſſure your Ma- y, Th^t we are Firmly and Unalterably deter- mined to hazard all that is dear to us in defence of our Maſt's Perſon and Government againſt the Pre- tender, and all other your Maſt's Enemies being fully convinced that the Preſervation and Security of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, do ſolely under God depend upon your Maſt, and the Succeſſion in your Royal Houſe.

In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the Common Seal of this City, to be hereunto affixed this 11th Day of February, 1725-6.

Laſt Tueſday his Excellency the Lord Carteret went to the Houſe, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Bills following,

- I. An Act to prevent the Fraudulent and Clandefine Importing of Goods.
- II. An Act to prevent Marriages by Degraded Clergy Men and Popiſh Priests, &c.
- III. An Act for the better Regulating the Office of the Sheriffs, &c.
- IV. An Act for Explaining and Amending an Act, Entituled, An Act for continuing and Amending of the Laws in Relation to Butter and Tallow, &c.
- V. An Act for continuing ſeveral Temporary Statutes made in this Kingdom now near Expiring, and for allowing further Time to Perſons in Offices to Qualify themſelves, &c.
- VI. An Act for the better preſerving the Salmon Fiſhery of this Kingdom.
- VII. An Act for the more Effectual Transporting Felons and Vagabonds.
- VIII. An Act for the more Effectual Ereſting and better Regulating Free Schools, &c.
- IX. An Act to Amend and Explain an Act, Entituled An Act to Encourage Building of Houſes, and making other Improvements on Church Lands, and to prevent Dilapidations.

And to Seven Private Bills.

After which his Excellency made a Speech, and then the Lord Chancellor Declared, That it was his Excellency's Pleaſure, That the Parliament be Prorogued to Thursday the 11th. Day of April next. And it was Prorogued accordingly.

On Sunday laſt Dean Swift went for London.

On Wedneſday laſt Mr. John Titchborne, only Son to the Hon. Col. Titchborne, and Nephew to the Lord Ferrard, departed this Life, very much lamented, being a young Gentleman of Extraordinary Hopes.

There is 10 P. 11 Oz. of Houſhold Bread for a Shil.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

THESE are to give Notice, That there is to be Sold a Leaſe of 3 Lives Renewable for ever, of the Mannor Town of Tubertown, about 3 Miles from Ballruddery, near the Main Road from Dublin to Drogheda, about 63 Acres of Land, all well incloſed. Propoſals to be had at Mr. David Griffiths, Wine Cooper in Smoke Alley, Dublin, Mr. William Braye's Shopkeeper near the White Hart in Shop-ſtreet, Drogheda, and at the ſaid Tubertown.

Drogheda Stage-Coach.

THIS is to give Notice to Gentlemen and others; that the Drogheda Stage, formerly kept by Jer. Greadon, is now kept by John Keating Coach-maker in Caple Street, who has Repair'd the ſaid Coach, and provided a Set of good Horſes, ſo that he Hopes there ſhall be no Complaints as formerly of their Non performance. N. B. The ſaid Stage Coach ſets out from Dublin on Tueſdays and Fridays exactly at 8 of the Clock in the Morning, from the Sign of the White Heart, the Upper End of Caple Street, and Returns on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The ſaid Stage ſets up at the Sign of the Drogheda Arms in Deer Street, Drogheda.

LOST or Miſſaid a Caſh Note of Meſſ. Made and Curtis, for 6l. Dated 29th. of November, 1725. payable to Dr. Kingsbery or Bearer. All Perſons are deſired to take Notice of the ſaid Note, it being of no Uſe, Payment being ſtopt.

John Exbee,

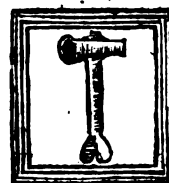
Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's-Cloſe Dublin, ſells all Sorts of Cloaths, Druggets, German Sarges and Sagathes, as alſo, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reaſonable Rates

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living oppoſite the Bunch of Grapes in Pill Lane, maketh all Sorts of Truſſes for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Neweſt, Eaſieſt and moſt Chyrurgical for that diſorder yet known, for either Men, Women, or Children; giving immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneaſy as many in City and Country can certify, by the uſe of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judged Incurable.

THE Houſe and Lands of Ronantown, in the Lordſhip of Clondalkin, Barony of Upper Croſs and County of Dublin, containing upwards of ſeventy Acres; now in poſſeſſion of Widow Hoyle, and her Brother in Law Thomas Hoyle; are to be ſet for a Term of Years from the 25th of March 1726. Any Perſon that deſires to treat for the ſame, may bring or ſend his Propoſals to Mr. Henry Bulkeley at his Houſe in Caſtle Street DUBLIN.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cuttler.



Living at the North End of Effex-Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who ſerv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Caſtle-ſtreet) being reſolv'd to do Juſtice to the Publick, giving this Notice for fear of Counterfeits, that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, and the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he ſhall hereafter fix up, the aforeſaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoags, lately imported from Germany.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd, from Corke-Hill to Caſtle-ſtreet, near the Caſtle Gate, almoſt oppoſite the Sign of the Wool Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the beſt of Hair.

ADempſter's Coffee-Houſe, in Effex-ſtreet, Dublin, is to be ſold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are ſeal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name, and Arms, and K. A. for his ſerv- ing Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face ſtamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will diſtinguiſh them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence Britiſh.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carſon, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-ſtreet, oppoſite the Caſtle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March, 19th. 17²⁵/₂₆.

To the ~~Author~~ of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Post mediam noctem visus, cum Somnia vera.

HORAT.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



THE honour you did a Friend of mine, some time ago, by publishing his Dream, has encouraged me to send you the following one; which, I hope, will not displease you, tho' it is full of Irregularities and Incoherences; because you cannot but be sensible, that those Imperfections are natural to such Productions.

I thought I was in a little agreeable Island near the famous *Utopia*; which nearly resembled the latter in Beauty and Fertility: The Hills abounded with Flocks and Herds, the Vallies were Watered by numerous Rivulets, and every Field would have afforded an agreeable Scene of Plenty; had it not been that a certain violent sort of a Trade-Wind, blew away the Fruits off the Trees, and the Bars off the Corn, to the Neighbouring Island; leaving little more behind than naked Branches and useless Stubble. I asked a Shepherd who stood near me, whether the Country was subject to that Hurricane; to which he answered, That it generally blew the whole Year round from the same Point, so that we could expect but few returns of that Nature from our lucky Neighbours.

As soon as I had parted with him, I walked on, musing on the odd Fate of the Island; and in the middle of my Meditations, I found my self at the foot of an Eminence, on the top of which sat a Woman with an Aspect of Majesty, mixed with an Air of Distress, and a Crown on her Head, stripped of most of it's Jewels; which made me think that she wore it more for it's Antiquity, than for the sake of it's intrinsic Value: In her Hands she held an Harp, strung in Base, with Gold, and in Treble, with Silver Wires, which made such a melodious sound, whenever she could tune it to a middle pitch, (which I found she did with great difficulty) that all the dejected Swains, who were within hearing refused an Air of

Joy; and with cheerful Looks filled their Arms with the Gleanings of the Hurricane: All the Trees by a kind of Magick Virtue began to shoot out New Fruits, almost as fast as the Wind could blow them away, and the whole Plain echoed with the Flutes of the Rusticks, who kept time to the Ladies Superiour Instrument.

While I was taken up with this agreeable Entertainment, a sudden Accident happened which alarmed the whole Country, and damped all our Mirth: A Monster in the Shape of an Evil Genius, rose under the Ladies Feet, and violently snatch'd at her Strings; at the same time offering with an Air of Malicious Contempt and Meriment, a large Knot of Brazen Wire in exchange for hers.

At this the Lady swooned away, and the whole Plain was filled with such a general Consternation, that few had the Power to come to her Assistance, except One Remarkable Swain, more Courageous than the rest, who with a Paper Cornet Sounded an Alarm with so much Strength and Judgment, that it reached the Ears of JUPITER, who (as we were told) was at that time very luckily come down to *Utopia*; and in an Instant, we saw Apollo, followed by a Train of the Muses, flying towards us, by the Order of his Great Superior, to Enquire into the Cause of our Distress.

As soon as he had Examined the Affair, he spurn'd the Monster from him, flung away his trifling Wire with Disdain, and kindly raised the Ladies drooping Head, who having soon recovered from her fainting fit, rose up with Joyful Respect to salute her Deliverer.

While I was wholly employed in Admiration of his Beauty, Humanity, and Eloquence, I observed that, as he was apprehensive of the ill Effects which might ensue from the late hurry on her Spirits, with an Art peculiar to that engaging God, he took an Opportunity of feeling her Pulse in the midst of his Careless; and having discovered several sickly Symptoms in her Constitution, which she had long neglected, he acquainted her with them, and applied his unerring Skill to cure her most hidden Distempers.

When this was done, he walked through us with a familiar Air to take a view of the Plain, dispensing his Favours and Smiles among the Swains, and especially those who he was informed had the greatest Skill

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Still in his favourite Art of Music. In short the whole Island was so inspired by his Presence, that it seemed enchanted: The most ignorant Shepherds endeavoured to please him with their Rustick Airs; and, as I thought in my Dream, even I, who have no Musical Talent, took up a small Flute, and attempted to join in that universal Concert.

But alas! Sleeping or waking, now fleeting and transient are our Joys. In the middle of all our Happiness, a Wing'd Messenger arriv'd from Utopia, and declared that Apollo must return. Jove impatient of his Absence, could not relish the Pleasures of that Charming Place; all the Gods sat around him in Mournful Silence: and intimated by their desisted Looks, that Heaven it's self would cease to be the Seat of Bliss, as long they wanted the God of Wit.

Unhappy Island! doom'd to certain Miseries, but uncertain Pleasures. In one Moment All our Musick every Moment to acute Complaints; and I expected time for Concern of the Gods Departure; when on a sudden I saw him rise up in Air, and express himself in this tender Manner to the whole Assembly.

"Weep not my beloved Swains at my Departure: Jove's High Commands I must, and always shall Obey with Pleasure; but in my Absence I will take Care to make you feel the Effects of my reaching Influence. You shall never want my Good Offices in the Court above; and the Celestial Monarch, apprized by me of your Piety, will I doubt not, shower numberless Blessings on my Favourite Isle.

While I was intent on this mixt Scene of Joy and Sorrow, I found my self flatted from my Dream, by one of those Vociferous Animals, commonly called News-Boys, who in a very Hoarse and disagreeable Voice was bawling—*Ford GARTNETT'S Speech to both Houses of Parliament.*

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

O. O.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,

WITH great Concern I observe that we of this Nation are running much into Rhyme: I fear it portends more Poverty to our Isle, and could heartily wish there were a Stop put to it.

In a Country where the most solid parts of Learning are of so little Use to the Natives, what can we hope from the Flowers and Ornaments of it?

I have often reflected, whence it arises, that when you say, such a One is a Poet, 'tis ten to one, but somebody in the Company subjoins *Is he Poor?* And am sometimes tempted to think that the Love of Poetry is bestowed by Heaven upon Exalted Minds, as a Recompence for the want of that Fortune which they would have been but too happy in the Disposal of to the Purposes of Bounty and Beneficence; that the Affliction a generous Mind labours under at seeing so many Objects of Pity, which it is incapable of relieving, might be mitigated by the Pleasures of Poetry.

But a Friend of mine, of excellent Discernment, often tells me my Notions in this Affair are Phantastical; and the reason why Poets are generally poor, is because it requires such exalted Sentiments to be capable of exclaiming in that Way, as puts Men above the Lower Arts of Life, which they are too apt to despise, as unworthy their Care; though 'tis but too notorious that they are almost absolutely necessary in every condition to the making a Fortune.

Another Reason he assigns for it, is the little Regard Men of this Character are observed to have for each other; that though no Persons living are more heinously offended than they are, if their real or imaginary Merit does not meet with all the Esteem they expect from the World, yet there is no Set of People less inclined to do justice to each others Characters than they are, or less solicitous for each others Welfare; and that the known observation of Beauties generally holds good here also, they imagine every Excellence attributed to another is so much taken from themselves.

This I confess is a powerful Charge against them, and if true, an overbalance to the Merit of exalted Sentiments, by which they would justly be placed above the bulk of Mankind; were they not brought by this Principle to be upon a level with the meanest of them; and this Vice is doubtless more criminal in them than in any other Set of Men, because Poetry naturally gives the Mind a strong propensity to Benevolence and Generosity, and therefore, if their Souls are truly Poetical, they must put a force upon their Nature, either to act ungenerously, or even coldly, with regard to the Interests of each other.

But here methinks I am interrupted by some Critick, who cries, If it be really true, that Poetry has a natural Tendency to enlarge the Mind, why should you wish there were a stop put to the Growth of it,

This Objection I own is just, since every thing which tends to the Encouraging of Politeness, Benevolence and Humanity in a Nation, ought to be cherish'd; and therefore I beg leave to answer, That my intention in this Paper, is not to root out these generous Seeds from the Breasts of my Countrymen, but to transplant them into their proper Soil. For this Reason, I would recommend the Study of Poetry to Persons of Quality and Condition, who have Fortunes to answer those Sentiments of Generosity it never fails to inspire; this would raise them a new and a nobler Pleasure from their Affluence would inspire all those Sentiments of Humanity that make Men feel the Anguish of the Miserable Part of their Species, and of consequence strongly urge them to relieve their Distress; a Pleasure more exalted, more exquisite than all their Grandure can bestow.

Let those who have experienced this refined Happiness, reflect how wretched they must have been, if they had admitted these generous Sentiments into their Breasts without a Fortune answerable to them, and they will soon be convinc'd why Poetry should be the Amusement of the Rich and Powerful; since it only serves to make others Miserable (when they see Objects they are not capable of Relieving) without being of the least Service to those they commiserate. 'Twas doubtless a Distress of this Kind, which occasioned the following Verses.

*Eternal King! Is there one Hour
To make me greatly Bless'd,
When I shall have it in my Pow'r
To succour the Distress'd,*

*In vain alas! my Heart overflows
With useless Tenderness;
Why must I see another's Woes,
And cannot make them less!*

*Yet, this Torture must endure,
'Tis not reform'd for me,
To ease the sighing of the Poor,
And set the Prisoner free.*

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, March, 8. N. S. Mynheer Hamel Bruyninck, Envoy of this State at the Court of Vienna, writes, to their High Mightinesses, that the Imperial Ministers are continually making Remonstrances to him against the late Resolution of the States of Holland, to accede to the Treaty of Hanover, and forming specious Arguments to prove how much it would be for the Interest of this Republick to continue Neuter, But it is Remark'd, that Count Coningsk, the Emperor's Minister here, is grown in some sort indolent in his Solicitations against the other Provinces according, since the Report has been spread (upon what Foundation we know not) that the Court of France is likely to accomodate Matters with that of Spain.

A certain Crown'd Head has newly represented to their High Mightinesses, by his Minister residing here, That the long Delays of the other Provinces to follow the Example of Holland with respect to their Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, may be of fatal Consequence to the Common Cause, and alter the good Disposition that other Princes and States were in, to strengthen the said Alliance: That Holland never had stronger or better Reasons to enter into a strict Union with this Crown'd Head, than at present; when all Europe was threaten'd with a Bloody War, the Protestant Religion with a general Oppression, and the Papists appear'd more obstinate than ever in their Refusal to do the Protestants Justice: That the Grand Article of Commerce and Navigation, which was the very Life and Soul of the Maritime Powers, call'd aloud upon their High Mightinesses to take such an Union into their serious Consideration, at a time when other Powers, jealous of the flourishing Trade of their Subjects and Inhabitants, were labouring on all hands to sap this Foundation, upon which depended the Happiness and Tranquillity of their State, &c.

Paris, March, 9. We are advis'd from Holland, that the Imperial Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, is in such high Esteem there, that the Prime Ministers act every thing in Consult with him. That the Emperor will have this Year an Army consisting of 58000 Foot and 31000 Horse; but as to the new Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain, no mention is made thereof, nor of their putting in Execution the Project said to have been concert'd by the said Treaty.

Amsterdam, March, 8. The Marquis de Rouffy Minister of France has inform'd his Court by an Expre's of the Seizing of 52000 Lewis d'ors near Mons, that were going from Paris to Amsterdam, and represented to the Arch. Dutchess, that the Advice of the Council of State for confiscating them, as injurious to the King his Master, and to himself, who in Quality of his Minister could not acknowledge any Foreign Tribunal for Judge in an Affair which concern'd his most Christian Majesty, Declaring that if they proceeded to this Confiscation, it might be attended with dangerous Consequences. The Courier to Paris having returned two Days since to Brussels, the Serene Governor assembled a new Council of State, and we no longer doubt, but that this Affair will not terminate to the Satisfaction of the Court of France.

Amsterdam, March, 12. The Speech of the Palatine of Ploshow, spoke in the Assembly of Warsaw, concerning in Substance. That it was Time for the Republick to rouse it self without expecting, till Hannibal should appear before their Gates, and the approaching Enemy take all Advantages upon the Forces of the Republick, as it had often happen'd; That they ought to make no Delay or deliberate upon the Laws that Foreign Powers endeavour'd to give to the Poles, to convince them, that a free Sovereign Republick had an incontestable Right to dispose and judge of their Interiour or Domestic Affairs. That since the Regular Troops which they had at present

on Foot, did not amount in all to 46000 Men, and were not sufficient to put the Frontiers of the Kingdom in a sure Defence against a Foreign and Formidable Force. It was necessary that the third Part of the Nobility should keep themselves in a Readiness to reinforce the Army, and in case of a War, 'twould be the best way to oblige the City of Dantzick not to suffer any Magazine in favour of the Enemy to be laid in there. And lastly he thought it proper to pray the King not to depart out of the Kingdom in the present Posture of Affairs, much less to permit that any Foreign Troops should be called to their Assistance since they had been in a sufficient Condition by maintaining the Ban; to make Head against their Enemies.

LONDON, March, 10, 12.

We hear that 18226 Men are to be employ'd for Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and the Highlands of Scotland, for the present Year.

Levies of Men are carried on in Savoy, as it was expected.

The English and French Ambassador at Vienna, continue to exclaim against the stopping the English Courier at Belgrade, altho' he is releas'd, as a practice unheard of.

'Tis assur'd, that the Protestants have Permission to build a Church and School in the Suburbs of Thorn which the Poles flatter themselves will accomodate the Affair of the Execution there.

Commissions are said to be ready at the Court of Madrid, for raising 25000 Men, but will not be given out, till an Answer comes from the Emperor, to a Letter sent him by the King of Spain.

They are about raising 200000 Guilders in the Province of Flanders, to repair the Port of Ostend.

An Accommodation between the young Sophy and the Port, being concluded, 50000 Turks are detach'd from their Army in Persia, to March towards Georgia.

We hear that a Bill will speedily be offered to the Parliament, for restraining Persons from secretly carrying Fire Arms about them in the Streets of London and Westminster, and other Capital Cities, &c. of this Kingdom.

By a Holland Mail they say, they have no Reason to expect that the Polish Affair will be easily accomodated. But those which relate to the Dispute between the Emperor and Spain, carry numberless Appearances, since we are told that the Displeasure of the Court of Vienna against the Powers interested in the Hanover Treaty, encrease daily, and frequent Conferences are held to find out an Expedient to frustrate the End thereof.

We have Advice from Poland, that the Protestants could not have Satisfaction as to their Grievances at Thorn, till the General Dyet meets in October next, but this does not satisfy the British and Prussian Ambassadors.

From Petersburg, That the Czarina is much concern'd at her Ambassador in Turkey, for returning home, and she is resolv'd to prepare for War, to defend her Conquests.

The Commons went into a Committee to consider how to Compound with Mr. Hampden for 99000 £ lost in the South Sea. Sir Robert Walpole made a Speech on that Occasion, and 'tis not doubted but he will be Relieved when the Committee sits on Wednesday next.

The latter End of this Month, Admiral Hoffer with the Fleet under his Command, will be ready to Sail to the West Indies, and will consist of 11 Sail, in Order to prevent the Spaniards from taking our Merchant Ships on the Coasts of Jamaica.

The

The Gouverneurs of the Bank acquainted the Treasury that they had disposed of Lottery Tickets to the Value of half a Million, so that the whole Million will be raised at the next Payment.

From Stockholm Feb. 27. Yesterday the Opinion of the Court of Chancery touching the Accession to the Hanover Treaty being Examined a second time in the Senate, was again approved; so that an Answer is actually preparing on this Head to the Ministers of France, Great Britain and Prussia.

From Hanover, of the 8th. of March; That Orders have been given to all the Captains to Augment their Companies with some Men. A general Review is to be made next Month; and 'tis said that in case they take the Field, the Invalids will be put into Garrison in the Towns of that Electorate.

On Saturday last the Duke of Kingston Died of the twisting of the Guts, he died very rich, and his Place of Privy Seal, the third Place in the Kingdom, given to the Lord Trevor.

In the Debate concerning Mr. Hampden's Motion, a Great Man observed That the granting it was a Favour due from a British Parliament to that Family, since without that Gentleman's Grandfather's opposing the Illegal Oppression of Ship Money in K. Charles the First's Time, this, or any other Parliament, had never been Sitting.

THE Subscribers to this Journal are desired to take Notice, That *Samuel Arbuckle* will next Week Collect their Subscription Money for the Current Quarter, ending next *Saturday*; and such as have not already paid the former Quarters, are desired to do it then, or the Papers will be no longer sent to them.

HERE is at Bishops Court near Naas, in the County of Kildare, a Bay Stone Horse, 15 Hands High, he goes by the Name of *BACCUS*; to be let at Half a Guinea a Leap. N. B. If the Mear should not stand to the first Leap, he shall have a Second, paying the Money the first Leap. The Benefit of the said Horse belongs to the Huntsman.

JUST Publish'd, by R. Norris, at the Indian Queen in Dames-Street, The Third Part of that celebrated Novel, *THE PRUDE*. Where may be had the First and Second Parts.

THESE are to give Notice, That there is to be Sold a Lease of 3 Lives Renewable for ever, of the Manor Town of Tubertown, about 3 Miles from Balruddery, near the Main Road from Dublin to Drogheda, about 63 Acres of Land, all well inclosed. Proposals to be had at Mr. David Griffiths, Wine Cooper in Smoke Alley, Dublin, Mr. William Braye's Shopkeeper near the White Hart in Shop Street, Drogheda, and at the said Tubertown.



SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

Drogheda Stage-Coach.

THIS is to give Notice to Gentlemen and others, that the Drogheda Stage, formerly kept by Jer. Greadon, is now kept by John Keating Coach-maker in Caple Street, who has Repair'd the said Coach, and provided a Set of good Horses, so that he Hopes there shall be no Complaints as formerly of their Non-performance. N. B. The said Stage Coach sets out from Dublin on Tuesdays and Fridays exactly at 8 of the Clock in the Morning, from the Sign of the White Heart, the Upper End of Caple Street, and Returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The said Stage sets up at the Sign of the Drogheda Arms in Deer Street, Drogheda.

LOST or Misaid a Cash Note of Mess. Made and Curtis, for 6 l. Dated 29th. of November, 1725. payable to Dr. Kingsbery or Bearer. All Persons are desired to take Notice of the said Note, it being of no Use, Payment being stop'd.

John Exbee,

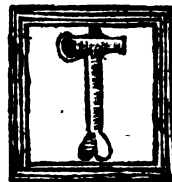
Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggs, German Sarges and Sagathens, as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in Pill Lane, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known, for either Men, Women, or Children; giving Immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judged Incurable.

THE House and Lands of Ronanstown, in the Lordship of Clondalkin, Barony of Upper Cross within 3 Miles and a half of Dublin, containing upwards of seventy Acres; now in possession of Widow Hoyle, and her Brother in Law Thomas Hoyle; are to be set for a Term of Years from the 25th of March 1726. Any Person that desires to treat for the same, may bring or send his Proposals to Mr. Henry Bulkely at his House in Castle Street DUBLIN.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to

fix upon his Launcets Knives, Gizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd from Corke-Hill to Castle-street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

A T Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex Street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 15 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March, 26th. 1726

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura Triumphos?

LUCAN.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



HENEVER we seek to know Men's real Characters and Dispositions, we must observe their Behaviour and Humours in their Diversions and Amusements, rather than in the more solemn and important Affairs of Life. For in Business we endeavour to conduct our selves by Skill and Art, put on a great many Disguises in

Order to accomplish our Ends, and submit ourselves not only to the Generally established Customs of the World, but even to the particular Humours of those with whom we are in Negotiation. Here our Good Success depends upon wise Conduct and Management, the principal Part whereof lies in accommodating our selves to the different Circumstances of Times, Places, and Persons, and making our Pleasure and Inclinations stoop to some greater Advantage, or at least what we apprehend to be so.

In our Diversions, having no other End in view but to indulge our Nature, we are entirely governed by its Impulses. Here it is we give our Inclinations their full Loofe, and consult no other Advantage, but to crowd all the Pleasure we can into the present Moment. These are our unguarded Seasons, in which we lay ourselves open to the Observation of every One that has Curiosity enough to pry into our Conduct. And whoever would draw a true Picture of us, must take us when we are in a disengaged negligent Posture, and not when we put on that studious Face, and regular Manner with which every Wise Man chuses to appear in Publick.

For these Reasons I have always been very fond of mingling my self in the Diversions of other People, not so much from any Pleasure I take my self in the greater Part of what the World calls *Amusements*, as from a secret inexpressible Delight I have in seeing every Body about me look well pleased. This Delight is

greater or less indeed, as what creates the Pleasure of a Crowd of People is innocent or hurtful. Yet still in a great many Diversions which I do not altogether approve, it is well worth observing how People are affected by them; and therefore, though I like a good Tragedy much better than a Bull-baiting, yet I as seldom decline going to the One as the Other, and am always as ready to accompany the Rabble to a Show, as to make one at an Entertainment fitted for People of the most nice and delicate Taste.

The Scene of Vulgar Merriment that I have been longest in becoming acquainted with is the *Cockpit*. I was first introduced there by a Friend a few Weeks ago. Remembring what kind of People they used to be who crowded to that Diversion, when I was a School-boy, I expected only to be regaled with a few of the Humours of *Low Life*, and so reckoned upon nothing more than to get the worth of my Shilling in good Laughing. But how agreeably did I find my self mistaken, when upon my Entrance into the Place, I met a good many Faces that I remembred to have seen peeping from under full-bottomed Periwigs at *Lucas's*, and found some of the best Company in Town most elegantly mixed with the *Plebeian* Sons of *Clamour* and *Nonsense*? And how greatly was I edified to observe, that in a Controversie to be managed by *Brutes*, several *Grave Gentlemen*, Learned in the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, were sitting by, and concurring in this notable Way of *joining Issue*? Nor was my Satisfaction a little heightened by the Presence of two or three Reverend Gowns, and Cassocks, which gave me Encouragement to Hope, that our Entertainment was agreeable to the *Canon*, as well as the *Common Law*.

I will not trouble you with a Description of the several Engagements between the little Sprightly Combatants. The poor Creatures did indeed display a Courage and a Dexterity very much to be admired, and gave me frequent Occasions of Wishing, That those who took so much Delighe in the Sport, might behave themselves with equal Fortitude, when called to it, in the Service of their Country, or Mankind. If they had come thither only with a View to raise such a Spirit in themselves, by the Example of *Brutes*, I should have had some good Hopes of them. But alas! the great Gains which I found some of the Gentlemen were to receive from the good Success of their Poultry,

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Poultry, gave me quite different Thoughts of the Matter. To set a Pair of Innocent Animals by the Ears, purely to determine whether their Masters should be a Hundred Guineas or Two the Richer, I must own seemed to me a Sign of as little Courage as Wisdom; since if Fighting be a fair Way of gaining Money, it certainly is more consistent with true Valour to do it in Person, than by Proxy. Perhaps the Gentlemen that make Money by the Squabbles and Contentions of Human Creatures, think it but reasonable to use the same Liberty with such as are of an Inferior Kind. And herein I so far agree with them, that I heartily wish the Diffentions among Mankind were few enough to allow them all the Opportunities they can desire of Enjoying the dear and polite Entertainments of a Cockpit.

It would require all the skill of a good Painter to express the Alternate Emotions of Hope and Fear, Joy and Disappointment, that appeared in the Countenances of the Bettors at every Encounter of a Brace of their Feathered Champions. In one Minute the Life of a Cock should be given over for lost, who the next would have Twenty Guineas ventured on his Head. And a good Fowl has in the Beginning been thought by his Owner as great a Treasure as a *South Sea* Subscription, and turned in the latter End to pretty much the same Account. Never did *Coffee-House* Politician watch more narrowly the Events of a Campaign in *Flanders*, than you might behold these Gentlemen for the Fate of their respective *Duelists*. And the Decisive Blow was sure to be accompanied with as many Applauses as if the poor Creature who gave it were equally sensible of the Honours they did him, as of the Pain they put him to in acquiring them.

But whoever would enjoy this Diversion in its utmost Perfection, must have a sight of it when there is what they call a *Battle-Royal*. It seems that the Gentlemen, Lovers of Cockfighting, have heard, or read, that a *General Battle* among Men is a very terrible Piece of Work; and so they are resolved to have a Sight of something that may resemble it, with as little Danger to themselves as they can. For this Purpose Nine, Eleven, or any other odd Number of Cocks are turned out into the Pit all at once; and so to it they go *Helter Skelter*, till all but One of the Creatures, of greater Strength and Courage than the Rest, (whom for the sake of the Gentlemen in the Ring I shall choose to call the *Umpire*) be either driven out of the Field, or left Dead upon it, to the unspeakable Pleasure and Satisfaction of the surrounding Spectators. This, I can assure you, Sir, is looked upon by several Persons of great Judgment and Taste, to be the very Top of all the Recreations in Town. And for ought I know, there may be a Deal of good Morality in it; since this same *Battle-Royal* appeared to me to be a very proper Emblem of a Factions State, where, you know, the *Vulgar Partizans* must Hack and Hew one another at an unmerciful Rate, for the Benefit, or Diversion of their Superiors, and get nothing themselves but *Dry Blows* by the Bargain.

It were almost a Sin to talk Gravely on this Subject, were it not that indulging a trifling Humour of this sort is capable of producing very Serious Evils. To be excessively fond of any kind of Diversions is certainly an Argument of a very weak, or a very uneasy Mind. The Business of Life must doubtless appear a very odious Thing to a Man that makes the Pursuit of Pleasure his only Business; and whoever does so, forfeits all Claim to the Esteem or Goodwill of Mankind, being no more than an Encumbrance and a Burthen to the Species. But to gratify an idle Disposition, and ease ourselves of superfluous Time, by Methods that have a Tendency to suppress the Workings of Humanity and Compassion in our Breasts, and to make us insensible of the Pains of others, is something so very unmanly, that it ought to be branded with

some Publick Mark of Infamy. He that can take Delight to see a Couple of poor Animals destroy one another, is in a fair Way to carry on the Jest a little farther, and by the time he has seen his Poultry exterminated, may take it in his Head to have the like Game played among his Servants. At least there is nothing to hinder him, but his Fear of incurring the Penalty of the Law. And if such Men are People of Influence and Station in Life, it is great Odds, if over and above the Injury done the Publick in squandering away so much Time that might be usefully employed in the Service of their Country, they do not bring with them the same Wantonness of Disposition into the most important Affairs, and become as fond of Spiriting up Animosities in Courts and Senates, as in the *Bear Garden*, or a *Cockpit*.

This Reflection makes it no less shocking than strange, to see Gentlemen of Distinction and Fortune so besotted with a senseless and barbarous Amusement. What then must we think of those that can prefer seeing Bloodshed and Battery among Brutes to their Attendance on a liberal and honourable Profession, calculated for preserving the Peace and Good Order of Mankind? I must own, there appears to me the same Reason for dismissing such Persons from the *Bar*, that there is for our Law excluding *Butchers* the Jury Box. For the Reverend Clergy who can take Pleasure in such Sights, I will not take upon me to Censure them, but leave it to themselves to consider, whether their Presence at such Assemblies will be a proper Means of preserving the Reverence due to their Order.

Against what I have said I know of but one Objection that deserves to be considered. Why may we not, say some, as well be present at Spectacles of this Kind, as at Tragical Representations on the Stage, which are commonly allowed to be of great Use to inspire Men with Sentiments of Generosity, Pity, and Kindness? There is a very wide Difference betwixt the two Cases. On the Stage the Distress is not Real, but Fictitious. Whatever Pains we feel are soon alleviated by reflecting, that after all there is no Harm done. Besides we do not take any Pleasure in beholding the Sufferings of the Persons brought upon the Stage, as we must do in Order to enjoy the Diversion of two Creatures Fighting. For though we may pretend, that it is only the surprizing Courage they exert that gives us the Delight, yet since that Courage is most shewn when they feel the greatest Pain, it will be hard for us to separate the Pleasure of the One from the Other. Be this as it will, it is certain, that to accustom ourselves much to behold Spectacles of Cruelty and Horror, will by Degrees weaken that tender Sense of the Miseries of Others, that is so necessary for spurring us on to do Good and generous Actions. And for this Reason the *French* and some other Nations have been of Opinion, that even in *Drammatick Performances* there ought to be nothing Booddy represented, but such things ought to be done behind the Scenes and left to the Imagination of the Audience to suppose.

Some of your Critical Readers, who have been lying on the Catch all this while, will now, I imagine, begin to think they have got me at an Advantage, and be ready to ask me, How is all this consistent with my own Character, who have represented myself as one so very fond of joining in an Entertainment I so much Condemn? My Answer is a very short One. If none were to speak against any Practice but those who never had been guilty of it themselves Mankind would have very few Instructors. Besides I do not go to such Sights, because of any Delight I take in them, but only to laugh at the Follies and lament the Misfortune of such of my Fellow-Mortals as can find no other Method of diverting their uneasy Thoughts but by such poor and contemptible Devices. If this will not satisfy, they must be contented with my telling

ing them, That I do not care for entering the Lists with People of their Stamp, or engaging in a Contest, which, like those that have occasioned this Paper, can be attended with none of the Honours of Victory.

I am, S I R,

Your very Humble Servant.

DEMOPHILUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Feb. 27. The Project this Court, jointly with that of Saxony, has communicated to the Protestant Ministers, is not much approved by the latter, so that some other Expedient must be found to adjust that Matter, which will not be done till the Arrival of the Marquis de Fleury, who comes hither as Minister from the King of Poland; when we hope the Accession of the King and Republick of Poland to our Treaty will be also brought about.

Vienna, March, 6. The News of the Elector of Bavaria's Death is like to altar the Scheme concerted by the Imperial Court. An Express came Yesterday from the Emperors Minister at Copenhagen, but as the Dispatches are not made publick, 'tis supposed that they are not agreeable to the Court. The Conferences for thwarting the Hanover Treaty are still continued. And 'tis reported that the Emperors Ministers have signified to all the Ministers of the Princes of the Empire, that the Principals cannot Accede to the said Treaty without violating the Ancient Constitution of this State.

Madrid, Feb. 19. The Duke de Ripperda has made a great Reform in the Secretary of Wars Office, and has also suppressed that of the Navy. The King has given him Authority to preside in all the Councils and Colleges of this Monarchy, as he shall think fit, and has caused Notice to be given to all Foreign Ministers here that they must apply for the future to that Minister alone. The British and Dutch Ministers often go to the Pardo, to communicate to him what Orders they receive from their respective Courts. At the same Time, that Prince Piro's Palace is sitting up for Prince Emanuel of Portugal, who is expected here from Vienna about the latter end of next Month, a Service of Plate is preparing for him, which 'tis said will cost 36000 Pieces of Eight. Forty Livery Suits are likewise making for him, and Twenty two others for his Pages, &c. We are still assured, that the King has resolved to form that Princes Household, and to maintain him at his own Expence. The Emperors Ambassador the Count de Kottiseck, is busy in returning the Visits which he has received from the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction. The Day of his publick Entry is not yet fixed, but 'tis expected to be one of the most Magnificent that has been there a long time.

Verfailles, March 16. The States of Languedock assembled at Montpellier have made a free Gift to the King of 3 Millions of Livres, and have likewise consented to the raising of the Two per Cent, with which we are told his Majesty is well pleased, and is resolved to grant them new Privileges in hopes that the other Provinces which still oppose the Tax, will follow this Good Example. Advice from Turin say, that the Princess of Solifons, Sister to Prince Eugene of Savoy, dy'd there the 22d. ult. We impatiently wait the return of the Courier dispatched some Weeks ago to Constantinople, with Orders to the Imperial Resident to Notice to the Port the Alliance between this Court and Russia, and to know whether the Porte intends to disturb us in our New Conquests along the

Caspian Sea. It looks as if the present Crises of Affairs would be determined by the Answer. The Directors of the Ostend Company sent Word to Court, that they had certain Advice that their Ships were in Danger of being insulted in their Navigation to the Indies; nevertheless the Imperial Court sent them Orders to put to Sea.

L O N D O N, March 15.

A Commission is drawing up for Sir John Jennings and Admiral Wager to sail with the Fleet to the Mediterranean, and continue out one Yerr.

The Kings Letters of Leave has passed the Seals for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to return to England.

Last Night, an Express arriv'd from Holland, advising, That the States General had ordered all their Frontier Garrisons to be augmented to prevent any sudden surprize from the Imperialists.

On Tuesday Night last, as a Lady was coming along Pall Mall, she was accosted by a couple of Foot Pads, who very civilly desir'd her to step out of her Chair, when finding she had no Cash, they tyed her Coats above her head, and whipped her, telling her, they would teach her to go without Money in her Pocket.

There is Advice from Stockholm, that when the Senate of Sweden met to consider of the Treaty of Hanover, the first Day it was carried by a Majority of 74 for Acceding thereto, and the next Day the Senators were unanimously for the Question; so that only the Form is now wanting.

'Tis advised from France, that the King's Orders have been issued to raise 60000 Men, and that all his Subjects from 16 to 40, Married or otherwise, should be included, it is a Body for the General Defence of the Kingdom.

The King of Spain has drawn most of his Troops from Roussillon, and that all was quiet in Catalonia.

On Thursday last a large Parcel of fine Lace, valued at about 1500 l. was seized at the Custom House Key, it was imported in a quantity of Plat for Women's Hats, the which was so artificially rolled up, that without Information it would have past and undiscovered.

Yesterday the Corps of Evelyn Pierpoint, late Duke of Kingston, was carried out of Town, to be interred at Holme Pierpoint, near Nottingham, being the Burial Place of that Noble Family.

The Bridgman Sloop, Cap. K—— from Rotterdam, but last from Harwich, ran ashore upon a Sand near the Swyn coming from London, and calling to a Fishing Vessel for Aid, the Fishermen offered to get them off; but it seems that did not suit the Captains Purpose, for he told them, she was old, and not worth saving, and thereupon went ashore, and set out directly for London, on Monday he appeared on the Exchange to acquaint the Freighters with the loss; but the next Day came Messengers to let them know, the Sloop was got off the Sand, and brought into Harwich, and that they had found two large Augur Holes bor'd through her Bottom, which Holes being stop'd, she was tight and fit to proceed for London. The Captain has thought fit (since this discovery) to withdraw.

On Saturday last, Colonel Gordon was introduced to his Majesty, and kissed his Hand, on his being appointed Governour of Pennsylvania, in the Room of Sir William Keith, Bart.

Yesterday a Person of Distinction walked 30 Times round St. James's Park, in the Space of 12 Hours, for a Wager of 500 Guineas, and won it.

D U B L I N,

D U B L I N, Marth, 26.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant designs to go for Great Britain on Monday next, if the Wind proves fair.

We hear the Reverend Anthony Raymond, D. D. Vicar General of the Diocese of Meath, and sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, died in England. Anthony Shepherd, Esq; is chose Member of Parliament for the Borough of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin, in the Room of Daniel Reading, Esq; Deceased.

Lately dy'd Robert Dixon, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Randallstown in the County of Antrim.

Last Week a Man being aboard a Wine Ship in this Harbour, and much in Liquour, fell over Board, and was drown'd.

On Thursday last, between 11 and 12 a Clock at Night, a Sailor from Whitehaven, Drinking in a Cellar on the Back of the Blind Key, near Essex Bridge, Quarreling about the Reckoning, ran out and flung himself into the Liffy, and was drown'd.

The Affize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor.

Penny	} Household	14 Oun 4 Drachms.
Fourpenny		3 P. 10 Oun 4 Dr.
Six-penny		5 P. 07 Oun 0 Dr.
Twelve-penny		10 P. 14 Oun 0 Dr.
	} Loaf	

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

T H E R E is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years, or Sold, Scituate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Ruffets, at the Sign of the Walsh's Head, Smoak Ally.

T H E R E is at Bishops Court near Naas, in the County of Kildare, a Bay Stone Horse, 15 Hands High, he goes by the Name of B A C C U S; to be let at Half a Guinea a Leap. N. B. If the Mear should not stand to the first Leap, she shall have a Second, paying the Money the first Leap. The Benefit of the said Horse belongs to the Huntsman.

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N. B. The said Drogheda Stage Beats at Ballough at Mr. Huddlestons.

L O S T or Misaid a Cash Note of Mess. Made and Curtis, for 6 l. Dated 29th. of November, 1725. payable to Dr. Kingsbery or Bearer. All Persons are desired to take Notice of the said Note, it being of no Use, Payment being stop't.

John Exbee,

L iving at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's-Cloase Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggets, German Sarges and Sagathees, as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

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T H E House and Lands of Ronanstown, in the Lordship of Clondalkin, Barony of Upper Cross within 3 Miles and a half of Dublin, containing upwards of seventy Acres; now in possession of Widow Hoyle, and her Brother in Law Thomas Hoyle; are to be set for a Term of Years from the 25th of March 1726. Any Person that desires to treat for the same, may bring or send his Proposals to Mr. Henry Bulkely at his House in Castle Street D U B L I N.

Alexander Mc. Carty, Cutler.



Living at the North End of Essex-Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

M I C H A E L KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd, from Corke-Hill to Castle-street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

D U B L I N : Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April, 2d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Neminem verentur, imitantur neminem, atque ipsi sibi exempla sunt.

P L I N.

To HIBERNICUS.

S I R,



YOU cannot but have observed how much the Town has of late been pestered with bad Poetry. All our Garrets seem at present to be in Motion. The Versifying Scratch has appeared in its utmost Malignity. And the Press groans, in a literal Sense, under the Weight of Nonsense and Scurrility, it has every Day for some past been in Travel of.

I assure you, it has been no small surprize to me, and some others of your constant Readers, that you have never taken this Matter into your Consideration. While the *Amanuenses* of the Mob behaved with Humility, and contented themselves with producing their Lucubrations under the modest Title of *Garlands*, *Proper New Ballads*, and the like, there was no such Necessity of taking them into Task. Their Compositions were then usually printed on a Paper and Letter suitable to their Quality, and never presumed at any Typographical Decorations, unless upon the Death of some eminent Person, when they aspired to the Honour of being called ELEGIES; and then it self they only appeared in a Plain Black Margin, surmounted with a *Death's head*, *Memento Mori*, and some few other of the Ensigns of Mortality. By this Means the *Beau Monde* were secure in their Ignorance, and could as easily distinguish betwixt a *Poem*, and a *Ballad*, as any other People. But now all Distinctions are laid aside; and the Operators of the *Upper Regions* transmit their Works to us, in the exact Form and Similitude of Verses, and with the very Word P O E M, in Capital Letters, in the Front of them, under which Disguise they have obtained Admittance to *Tra-Tables*, and *Coffee-Houses*, and as such have been repeated to the Ladies in a Theatrical Tone, by several of our politest Young Gentlemen, who have given us the most unquestionable Proofs of

their Elegance, by wearing of *Stays*, and plastering their Periwigs with *Pomatum*.

Whether or no this New Generation of Versificators have got a *Mill*, or any other proper Engine for the more expeditious working of *Tingle*, I have not yet been able with any certainty to discover; but one would be very apt to imagine they had some such Contrivance, from the prodigious Quantities of Rhime they have thrown out within these few Months. Add to this, that their Compositions appear so much of a Piece, and cut so exactly like each other, that we can scarce conceive them to be produced any Way than, like other Manufactures, by mere *ludily* Labour, and not by the Exercise of Invention, or any of the Intellectual Faculties.

This however is a Grievance I could be contented to sit peaceably under, if it rested here. Nonsense either in Verse, or Prose is, of it self an Evil that cannot be exceedingly detrimental either to Church or State. But I hate to see even our Nonsense abused, or employed to any other than its Original Purpose, the Amusement of the Mob. At present nothing can be more perverted from its primitive Institution. Instead of applying it self to the Passions of narrative Mrs. *Abigail*, an amorous Milk-Maid, or a Country Bumpkin, it is now become an Engine of Envy and Ill-Nature, and spends its little Malice in bespattering some of the best and worthiest Characters among us.

It is but a few Days since we have seen a Reverend Prelate of the Church publicly abused in this Manner. Perhaps it may be below the Justice of the Nation to punish such Enormities, as I am sure it is beneath the injured Gentleman to resent them; but I can hardly think that this ought to exempt them from your Observation, since the chief Use I know of such a Publick Paper as you are engaged in is to set such Practices in their true Light, and render them what to all Men of Sense and Virtue they must be, Odious and Contemptible.

Besides this Gentleman, there is another, who, though not placed in such an eminent Station, holds too considerable a Rank among Mankind for such Treatment, that has received more Indignities among us than ever were offered a Person of his Worth in any civilized Nation. Every Week has given him a fresh Specimen of our great Civility and good Manners, and ourselves wonderful Reason to applaud our

(Price Three Half-Pence)

own Wisdom and Discretion in suffering a Stranger, and so good a Judge of Mankind, to form an Idea of the Spirit of our Nation from the Performances he has been entertained with since he came into it.

One would expect, that this Gentleman, being a Poet himself, in the genuine and honourable Acceptation of that Word, was entitled to kinder Usage from those that pretend to the same Character. But as the true Spirit of Poetry is always accompanied with Sentiments of Honour and Virtue, so I have commonly found, that according to the Pretences of any Man's Pretences to *that*, there will be a proportionable Deficiency in *these*: and therefore I am not surprized to find an ill Poet attacking a very good One. This is no more than what is usual in all other Professions and Arts as well as this. Let no Body however imagine I design the Parallel should hold in the Case of those that have had the Hardiness to insult a Bishop.

Above an Age ago, when the Inhabitants of this Country were very Rude and Uncivilized, the Immortal *Spencer* lived peaceably among them, and found Leisure to invoke the *Muse*. By him our Fields were first made Poetic Ground, and our Rivers taught to glide in Harmonious Numbers, whose Charms shall not be forgotten while the People of *Britain* retain their Language. We, the Successors of that unpolished Race, pretend to have refined our Taste, and introduced the true Elegance of Life and Manners. But we have Reason to blush, when we make the Comparison, and reflect on the Usage we have given to *Spencer's* only legitimate Son and Successor. Posterity, no doubt, will think it an excellent Proof of our Politeness, that we have so many Scriblers in Arms against the Author of the *Distressed Mother*. And to heighten our Character, and show how Zealous we have been in the Cause of Liberty and Virtue, and how highly we rated Learning and Good Sense, there is another Circumstance exceedingly proper for that Purpose, and we ought not to Omit, that the same Gentleman writ the *Free Thinker*.

I am sensible, that some People may alledge from the Usefulness of Criticism in Poetry, and of the Ridicule as a proper Instrument of it, that some of the Pieces I have been pointing out are justifiable on that Account; being only innocent Raillery on some Performances which those Gentlemen apprehend to be very faulty and Unpoetical. This is but a poor Excuse for downright Ribbaldry and Ill Nature. Where these take Place, it is utterly impossible we should meet with either just Criticism, or genteel Raillery. Whenever there appears Prejudice against the Man, the Judgment passed on him as a Writer is very little to be depended on. I could name the Man, who, when unbiassed, must be allowed one of the most Authentick Judges of good Writing now living, that has yet been misled by a Prejudice against the Author to pass his Censure on one of the finest and tenderest Pieces of Poetry I have seen in *English*, as no better than insipid Prose in Rhime. And if such Men are capable of forming very unjust Opinions of the Works of their Contemporaries, what Criticism, what Justice are we to expect from those that cannot hinder Spice and Ill-Manners from bursting out in every Line they Write; who confine themselves within no Bounds, either of Decency, or Discretion, but are their own Originals, and will, I hope, have as few no imitate them, as they have had to copy from?

If it be true, what is said, that several of these wretched Libels are not of our own Growth, but have been sent to us from the *Water*, it may serve indeed to show, that there are other People as bad, as ourselves, but can never justify our Crime in encouraging, or even looking with Indifference on a Practice not only Ungenerous, but Barbarous and Brutal. I should be glad, for the Honour of our Country, how few of them were brought to Light in it; but at the same time think it equally blame worthy to cherish

such monstrous Productions when brought forth, as it is to give them Birth at first.

Whatever ill Consequences may result to the Publick from the prodigious Swarms of Poets that have at present nestled themselves in this City; a certain Friend of mine is in good Hopes the thing may be of particular Advantage to himself, and receives great Comfort on this Occasion from the old Proverb, 'Tis as the Wind blows no body good. It seems he has a part of his House that has been a long time untenable to him, but is of Opinion that, as things now stand, he may readily find a Tenant for it. He has therefore drawn up the following Advertisement for that End, and begs that you would Order it to be inserted in the *Journal*. I recommend it to you, and earnestly entreat you to comply with his Request, as you would oblige

SIR,

Your constant Reader,
and humble Servant,

T. D.

Advertisement.

AT the Upper End of Lazar's Hill there is a neat convenient Apartment to be Set, very proper for a Young P O E T. It is ready Furnished with a Pallat Bed, two Chairs, a little Cupboard for Books, a large Fragment of Looking-Glass, and a Hanging Shelf, which may serve instead of a Writing Desk. The Way to it is by three Pair of Stairs, and one Ladder of very easy Ascent, and the Entrance well defended with a Trap-Door. It receives the Light almost Horizontally by means of two very convenient Sky-Lights, which have the Benefit of Sliding Shutters against Rainy Weather, or the time of Full Moon; the Roof being also low enough to prevent Mischief to any Man who is full Five Foot in Height. There is also a Coach-Place near the Bed, very useful to retire into in Case of any sudden Surprize from Bailiffs, &c. Whoever is disposed to take the said Apartment, may have it upon very reasonable Conditions, Hiring it either by the Week or the Season. Enquire at any of the Sculs belonging to Trinity College, and you may know Directions having been given them for that Purpose.

N. B. Clean Straw will be duly provided once a Fortnight at least, or oftner, if there should be any pressing Occasion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, March 9. Strict Orders have been given to the Governours of the strong Places in Hungary and Transilvania, narrowly to watch the People in those Countries who are suspected of keeping private Correspondence with the Port, the rather, since they talk of nothing but War at Constantinople, and that the Grand Signior has taken a Resolution first to secure his Conquests in Persia, and afterwards to send a good Part of his Forces in Asia in Europe, with a View to take Advantage of the present Juncture. 'Tis affirmed, that the Infanta Don Carlos will be declared Grand Duke of Tuscany and Parma.

Rasibon, March 12. The Protestant Body have resolved to make new Instances to the Emperor to engage him to appoint a local Commission immediately, without which the rest of the Religious Grievances in the Empire can never be redressed.

Beraburg, Feb. 27. 'Tis reported here that a numerous Squadron of English Men of War is to come this Spring into the Baltick. 'Tis reckon'd that in May next we shall have a Squadron of Second and Third Rate Men of War at Sea, besides 70 Gallies and

100 small Vessels. Orders are dispatch'd to assemble 40,000 Men in the Neighbourhood of this City.

Petersburg, Feb. 28. The Russian Empress has at last acquainted Baron de Marnefeld, the Prussian Minister, by Count Goloskin High Chancellor, that her Imperial Majesty having, upon the King of Prussia's Instances, taken into serious Consideration the renewing of a Good Understanding between her and the King of Great Britain, has, in order to bring about such a salutary Work, desir'd the King of Prussia to acquaint his Britannick Majesty with her Propension towards it, assuring that nothing shall be wanting on her Part for having the Commerce on both sides, and every thing else restor'd. We do not doubt but this News will give great Satisfaction to the Court of Berlin the rather since our Court wishes to see, before 'tis long, a British Minister here. The Garrison of the City of Moscow is to be reinforced as soon as possible with 10000 Men, which makes People think that there is some extraordinary Reason for it.

Hamburg, March, 26. Letters from Petersburg say, that the Czarina has Order'd 28000 of her Troops to assemble here, and to be ready at an Hours Notice, the latter End of next Week, and 15000 at Cronstot. Prince Dolhorucki is on his Departure to command the Troops in Persia; From whence they write that the young Sophy had gained Protection of the Czarina and was come to Bachu, whither the old dethroned Sophy was expect'd.

Rome, March 2. 'Tis said that if Prince Sobieski, who is to come hither after Easter, to see if he can recognise his Daughter and her Husband the Chevalier de St. George, does not succeed, he will carry her to Poland, and keep her upon his own Estate. Mean time the Chevalier cuts a gayer Figure than ever, and is every Day at the Operas with Mrs. Hays, Sister to the Lord Inverness, which adds daily Fuel to that Jealousie which burns in the Breast of his Prince, who still keeps in her Cloister upon a Pinnacle of Honour.

Florence, March 12. The Solicitations of the Ministers of the Courts of Vienna and Spain, to the Great Duke to enter into the Treaty concluded between the Emperor to the King of Spain, are so strong that his Serene Highness inclines that way.

Vienna, March 9. The British Minister St. Saphorin has again hired his House for six Months.

Vienna, March 16. The Duke de Richieu, Ambassador of France has assur'd our Court, that the Advancing of the French Troops to the Frontier, is to secure the Kingdom against a Surprise.

Frankfort, March 20. They write from Alsace, that the French are making as great Preparation as if a War was just ready to break out, and that among the rest they are preparing a Bridge of Boats, to pass over the Rhine in case of need. They seem to have a design to lay it two Leagues and a half above Fort Kehl.

Paris, March 19. Orders are given for the immediate Repair of our principal Fortifications on the Moselle, and, 'tis said likewise, that most of our Men of War in the Ports of the Ocean and the Mediterranean are to be fitted out. Mean time they are at work in all the Provinces of the Kingdom upon Gunpowder, to furnish the King's Magazines. Particular Advices from the Frontiers of Russia say, that the King of Spain has sent such a Number of Troops privately towards Catalonia, that if his Majesty thinks fit he can quickly form an Army there of 40,000 Men besides Miquelets.

Brussels, March 21. There went some Days ago through this City, a second Carriage of French Trovadors, being sent from Paris to Amsterdam, and containing the same Quantity as that lately seized, but released.

Brussels, March 21. N. S. The Imperial Troops in these Countries are to be augmented this Spring to

60,000 Men, and the Emperor has justly agreed with Undertakers to repair the Fortifications of Ostend and to add such New Works thereto, as may enable it to hold out a long Siege. For they suppose that in Case of a Rupture, Ostend would first be attack'd by the Allies of Hanover.

L O N D O N, March 19, 12, 25.

The Commons went into a Committee how to Compound Mr. Hampden's Debt to the Crown, and Sergeant Birch, Sir George Caswell, &c. were for a Bill to oblige his Estate to pay 10,000 l. instead of 95,000.

A Bill is order'd to be brought in for rebuilding Mr. Campbell's House at Glasgow, at the Charge of the Publick.

We are advis'd from Vienna, that strict Orders sent to the Governours of Hungary and Transylvania to take care that the Natives have no Correspondence with the Port.

Letters from the Downs advise, that a Whale of above 60 Foot long is taken.

A Terrible Fire happen'd at the Hermitage Stairs, Wapping, which consumed about 70 Houses, and 6 Vessels that lay at Anchor.

We are advis'd from Vienna, that the British Ambassador continues in his House for 6 Months longer, and that the Turks make the utmost preparations for War.

All the publick Stocks fell the 21, almost to Par, and Lottery Tickets were at 10 and 11 s. Discount. The Reason of this fall of Credit is still attributed to the great preparation of War making by all the Powers of Europe.

From Holland, that the States have finally answer'd the Imperial and Spanish Ambassadors, that they will abide by the Hanover Treaty, and their Fleet is to be augmented.

Several Spaniards have quitted Paris, upon a current Report, that a War will break out sooner than was expected.

They talk that the Lord Townshend, Secretary of State, is to go to Paris, to discourse with the Duke of Bourbon, and concert Measures which shall be agreed between the two Crowns to take, in case of a Rupture.

We hear that the Lord Carpenter has received his Instructions and Orders to repair immediately to his Government of Minorca. Sir Charles Wager is to sail soon with a strong Squadron, to prevent any Attempt upon that Place.

The Captains of the Men of War design'd for the West Indies have receiv'd pressing Orders to get their Ships ready to sail. And Admiral Hoyer is order'd to Command them.

On Thursday last His Majesty sent the following Message to the House of Commons.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty having nothing more at Heart than an earnest Desire to secure to his own Subjects the full and free Enjoyment of their Trade and Navigation, and in the best Manner to prevent and frustrate such Designs as have been formed against the particular Interest of this Nation, and the general Peace of Europe, has found it necessary not only to augment his Maritime Force, but to concert such other Measures, as may most effectually conduce to these desirable Ends: And as these Services will require some extraordinary Expence, His Majesty hopes he shall be enabled, by the Assistance of Parliament, to increase the Number of Seamen already Voted and Granted for the Service of this Year, and to enter into, and make good such Engagements as the Circumstances and Expediency of Affairs may require.

The House took this Message into Consideration for encreasing the Fleet. The Debate lasted 5 Hours, several Gentlemen thinking that there was no War Declard, the Nation ought not to be put to an Extraordinary Charge. This was answered by others, That Provision was the only way to prevent a War, and that we ought to shew Respect to his Majesty's Message, &c. In this Debate, Long Speeches were made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls Mr. Poultny, Mr. Shippen, &c. at last the Question was put, and the House Divided, and it was carried to Comply with the Message, Yeas 270, Noes 89. Since which, Orders are sent to the Admiralty to put about 12 Men of War in Commission, which will want the Compliment of 6000 Seamen, over and above the 10,000 already Voted.

This Day (26) the Commons Voted an Address to His Majesty, and waited upon him with it, wherein they Assure his Majesty, That they will stand by him in all his Engagements, as to the Affairs of War.

DUBLIN, April, 2.

Yesterday in the Evening his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant Embarked for England. The Streets from the Castle to Georges Key were lined with the Three Regiments of Foot, Quartered in our Barracks, the Train Bands of this City, and an innumerable Croud of Spectators, all wearing in their Countenances the highest Marks of Regret and Concern for his Excellency leaving this Country, where his whole Administration has been so entirely Acceptable to People of all Parties, and where he has left so many proofs of Wisdom and Goodness superior to the Highest Expectations the People of this Kingdom had conceived of him. He was Accompanied on Board the Lively Man of War by great Numbers of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, all expressing their just Sorrow to part with so Excellent a Governour, and joining in their Wishes and Prayers for his Excellency's Safe Arival on the other side the Water.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Mr. Gomery Pursuant to a Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing Date the 19th. Day of June, 1725. made in this Cause, all the Creditors of the Defendent Meredith Gwylliam are hereby Desired to lay before me on or before the First Day of May next, all the Debts and Incumbrances that they have affecting his late Estate in the County of Cavan, and to prove the same, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, as by the said Decree is Directed. Dated the 2d. Day of February. 1725.

Palmerston.

To be Lett

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap. Crow Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniencies. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

THERE is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years, or Sold, Situate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Russels, at the Sign of the Walsh's Head, Smoak Alley.

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N. B. The said Drogheda Stage Beats at Ballough at Mr. Huddleston's.

THERE is at Bishops Court near Naas, in the County of Kildare, a Bay Stone Horse, 15 Hands High, he goes by the Name of BACCUS; to be let at Half a Guinea a Leap. N. B. If the Mear should not stand to the first Leap, she shall have a Second, paying the Money the first Leap. The Benefit of the said Horse belongs to the Huntsman.

THESE are to give Notice, That there is to be Sold a Lease of 3 Lives Renewable for ever, of the Mannor Town of Tubertown, about 3 Miles from Ballruddery, near the Main Road from Dublin to Drogheda, about 63 Acres of Land, all well inclosed. Proposals to be had at Mr. David Griffiths, Wine Cooper in Smoke Alley, Dublin, Mr. William Braye's Shopkeeper near the White Hart in Shop Street, Drogheda, and at the said Tubertown.

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The DUBLIN Weekly Journal

SATURDAY, April, 9th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Jam pridem equidem nos vera rerum vocabula amimus.

SIR,



It is an agreeable enough Amusement to reflect on the strange and unaccountable Mutations that happen in Languages in the Compass of a very few Years; and how Words by long Use may be worn away from their Original Meaning, and brought to excite very different Ideas, and sometimes directly opposite to those they were first appointed to stand for.

No part of Discourse presents us with more frequent Instances of this than all our Words of Ceremony and Compliment, which have run through such a Variety of Significations, that it is now much to be Questioned whether they have any precise One left at all. Our Civility has been wound up to so high a Pitch, that it has crack'd with the Strain given it. And the Expressions of Respect and Affection have, like the Coin in Arbitrary Governments, been so extravagantly raised, that no Wise Man will take them in Payment at a considerable Discount. They bear indeed the Stamp and Image of Kindness, but they want both in Weight and Goodness, to be depended on in the Commerce of Life; and for that Reason no Body seems covetous of such Riches, but as fast as they come in, we lavish them away on the first Man we meet.

In the more early and unpolished Ages of the World Men were not so apt to be deceived with Appearances as what they are now. The Forms of Respect, and Titles of Honour were very few and very modest; but then they bore a determinate Meaning, and passed for no more than their real Worth. No Man took it amiss to be saluted by his own Name, or thought the worse of his Neighbour for choosing rather to call himself his Friend, than his Humble Servant. As the real Worth of a Man is nothing else but his Price, or the Rate at which he is Estimated by Others, so the Evidence of that Price, which is called Honour, ought to be proportioned to it. And therefore we shall always find, that among the Antients their Highest Titles of Honour were Names of Offices, and Relations

An Express arriv'd here from us, as tis said, relating to the Lodation of Mr. Finch's Affair. The Republick seem to have had more than to re-establish a good old Majesty, it has been resolv'd shortly, for pacifying those who are so apprehensive of

have Advice from Tri-Conspiracy, betwixt the joy that went from the Constantinople, according to of War that had been Commissioners, were pri- they came to Tripoly rs of the Regency, at on the Ottoman be declared Bey; sover'd, the said

affur'd that the his Minister at Charge of re- and Kehl, the States of the French SALLUST: the

in Life, and not mere fanciful Sounds, that are either incapable of Definition, or else lost all their Lustre and Dignity as soon as they are traced up to their Original Signification.

The Title *Baron*, which our Saxon Ancestors transmitted to us, signified no more at first, as Mr. Selden informs us, than a great Man, being derived from the Word *Rex* or *King*, which stood for the same thing among them, that *Vir* did among the Romans. With us it is applied very differently; and bating the Sense it has in Law, I very much doubt, if we affix any Idea to it at all when we use it as a Distinction of Honour. The same thing might be shewn of those Titles that are worn by all the other Ranks of Nobility among us, and serves to inform us, that the Sense our Ancestors had of Honour was distinguishing every Man by the Relation he had to the Society, or the particular Employment in which he officiated. Whereas we, in Common Speech at least, making Use of the same Terms without any Meaning, pay only a kind of an imaginary Homage to Great Men, which is however the greater and the more awful, as they are less knowing who pay it: Ignorance being in more Respects than One the Mother of Devotion.

I am very much of Opinion, that our having thus lost the first Meaning of Honourable Names and Appellations, and making them the Signs of a Blind and Ignorant Reverence, has over and above the absurdity there is in it, been productive of very ill Effects on Mens Minds and Manners, both in the Higher and Inferior Stations of Life. They that have Titles, and do not know, or reflect on the Foundation of such Distinctions, are exceeding apt to grow Haughty, Insolent, and Untractable; to look upon all below them with an Eye of Contempt and Aversion; to regard them as a lower and worthless Rank of Beings; and to treat them as if there were no common Tye or Relation between them. And on the other Hand this Ignorance from whence Titles and Honours have their Rise, has a Tendency to make the Inferior part of Mankind overrate those things, and think too safely and servilely of themselves, by which Means they will be hindered from exerting whatever Degree of Virtue they may be Masters of, and discouraged from many generous and laudable Undertakings they might otherwise be capable of. And how far a Concurrence of two such Humours would probably operate in the Ruin

The House took this **Men** may be very easily con-
for encreasing the Fleet. **Th** of representing it. But
several Gentlemen thinking **Th** m, if at all, happen, where
Declared, the Nation ought **to** it Notions of Great Names
to know, that the Way to
traordinary Charge. **This** in all Ages been understood
That Provision was the only **of Virtue**. The Sense here-
and that we ought to **to** ute to make Men Brave and
Message, &c. In this Debat **of People** with an ho-
by the Chancellor of the **Manly and Virtuous Actions**.
Mr. Poultny, Mr. Shippen **to** araken that Sense in us
put, and the House **Dis** order to prevent the fatal Con-
Comply with the Messa- **sue** on a total Extinction of
which, Orders are sent
12 Men of War in Cor **be** such things as Degrees of Ho-
Compliment of 6000s, no doubt, not only convenient,
10,000 already **Not** without them there could hardly be
This Day (26) **it** ing; and the most effectual Way to
His Majesty, and **ould** be to destroy all Orders and Di-
they Assure his **Men**. The Happy Constitution we
in all his **Engage** us convincing Proofs of the Wisdom
of such Institutions. Our Nobility
been upon all Occasions the great Sup-
honour and Dignity of the Crown, but

Yesterday gives in many illustrious Instances among
Lieutenants, and boldest Defenders of the Liberties
the **Ca** ple. To lessen therefore the due Respect
Regime **ight** to be paid them would be an Attempt
Unjust and Criminal. But an Endeavour to
out the Original of those Honourable Titles they
Josses, and to rectify mistaken Notions of Honour.
can never be liable to that Censure. It will not di-
minish our Reverence of Greatness to fix the Meaning
of those Forms made use of in Addressing it, and
thereby prevent an excessive and adulatory Way of ap-
proaching it. For as in Reasoning an Argument that
proves too Much, proves Nothing; so it will be found,
that in Addressing the Great, there is always the least
true Respect, where Men Use the most Ceremonious
Behaviour, and abject Submissions; and these for the
most part have their Rise in certain confused Notions
and awful Impressions which the Sound of Words ill
understood, makes on the Minds of Men that have
more Imagination than Discernment.

How falsely Men are apt to judge of this Matter,
will appear from this single Observation, which we
may make every Day in our Lives; that we have laid
aside those Names of Respect and Kindness, that ex-
press our Real Sense, and have substituted others in
the Place of them, which we fondly imagine to be more
Reverential, but which in Reality have no Settled Me-
aning at all. It is reckoned a great Indecency and Sole-
cism in Good Breeding to salute our Friends by those
Names that express any Natural Relation or Alliance,
as if we thought the Ties of Nature no sufficient Bond
of Esteem and Affection. The endearing Appella-
tions of Husband and Wife, of Brother and Sister, are
lost and sunk in the more polite and fashionable
Titles of SIR, and MADAM. We are fonder of
appearing exceeding Courteous and Civil, than sincere-
ly Kind and Tender-hearted. The Conversation of
a Well-bred Family is just in the same Tune with
that of a mixed Company that never saw one another.
And by this Means when Kinsfolks are a Degree or
Two removed, they grow perfectly indifferent to each
Other, and come to forget all Mutual Regards as much
as the mere Strangers that Pass in the Streets.

These Ceremonies and distant Forms of speaking
appear still more ridiculous, when they are kept up
between Parents and Children. I hate the Custom (says
Montaigne, in his egotizing Way) to forbid Children the
Use of the Parental Name, and to teach them an ex-
otic Title, as significant of greater Reverence; as if
Nature had not sufficiently provided for the support of
our Authority. We call GOD Almighty Father, and
disdain that our Children should call us so. I have reform-
ed this Abuse in my Family. And indeed so exquisitely

tender is the Affection of Parents towards their Of-
spring, and so great the Obligations on that Account
lying upon Children to Love and Honour them, that
one can hardly conceive a more expressive Term of
Respect, than that which denotes the Relation it self,
and calls up so many amiable Ideas in the Mind at
once. Henry IV. of France was so sensible hereof, that
he did not think it unbecoming his Greatness to fol-
low Montaigne's Example in this very particular.
It is true, that antiently the Word, SIR, signified
the same thing with Father; but it is plain we use it
in a quite different Sense now, by the Preference we
give it over the other; how justly let those Judge,
that have ever felt the Fondness of a Father to a Son,
or found their Hearts Glowing with Filial Piety and
Gratitude to a Father.

We may Ridicule a Fondness for Pedigrees and Ge-
neologies, and the foolish Vanity some People have
of reckoning up a vast Number of Relations, and tra-
cing Kindred to the remotest Degrees, with a great
deal of Justice. This has been frequently carried to a
very fantastical Extravagancy, and it requires but a
very moderate Portion of Sense, to see the Folly of it.
But this is no good Reason for flying to the other Ex-
treme, and falling in with a Method which in Time
may render us Cold and Negligent in those Relations
of Life, that require the Exercise of our warmest Af-
fections. When People treat their near Relations with
Ceremony and Distance, they will be mighty apt to
decline cultivating Society with each other. And this
may issue in a total Estrangement, and make the next
Generation forget, that ever any such Alliance subsist-
ed. I have often thought, that the numerous **Adver-**
tisements we meet with in our Publick Papers, en-
quiring after Persons long Absent, and acquainting
them with Possessions being fallen to them, have been
owing to Causes of this Nature: At least it seems a
very probable Way of accounting for many of them.
So that Interest, as well as Nature may interest us not
to Contemn the Use of those Friendly Denominations
that arise from Proximity of Blood, or other Ramily
Dependencies.

Humanity, I grant, requires us not to confine our
Benevolence within the Circle of our own Household,
but to extend our Care and Concern to the whole
Race of Mankind. This however is no Argument for
treating all Men alike. Nor is there any great Dan-
ger that our Universal Benevolence should be impair-
ed by the Love we bear our nearest Friends. On the
contrary, there is a good deal of Reason to suspect,
that whoever fails in the One respect, will hardly be
very eminent in the Other. And therefore since there
are certain Sounds appointed to signify precisely our
Natural Duties and Relations, and to bespeak a high-
er and more perfect Esteem and Affection, it seems a
pretty uncouth Way of Proceeding, to exchange
them for a Form of Address which we use without
Distinction to all we converse with, and at the same
time to pretend, that we do so in order to pay them
the greater Compliment. At this Rate the greatest
Honour we can do Men, is to avoid, as much as pos-
sible letting them know that we love them.

I am, Sir,

Tour very Humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,

THE Letter, I sent you which you were so
kind to insert in One of your late Papers, has,
I hear, been very severely Animadverted upon,
and exposed you to a great deal of Censure, as if your
self, and not I had been the Author of it. As noth-
ing can be more unjust than such a Calumny, I give
you

you this Trouble, that by publishing it, you may satisfy them of the contrary. And if this will not do, I'll engage to make it good against any Man that contradicts me, by Betting on the weasel Fowl the next *Battle-Royal* that happens to be in the *Cockpit*.

A Certain Clergyman takes it in great Dudgeon, my saying, *That several of his Order frequent that Place*; and is positive in it, that none of them go there but Himself, and he only once a Month. Now pray, how is this consistent; or how does he know that there are none of them there on those Days when he does not attend? I wonder much that a Man of Sense and Learning should have Recourse to so weak a Subterfuge.

On the other Hand, several Clients express great Obligations to the Writer of the Letter, particularly one Gentleman, who had been Hunting for his Lawyer three or four Days, on Account of Business of great Importance, and found him at last most judiciously *Trimming a Cock*. A great many other Clients would be glad their Lawyers would do the same, and leave their Business to take its Course, as Physicians do Diseases, when they are inclined either to let the Patient Recover, or Die in Peace. How capriciously are Censure and Praise commonly dispensed! One Man Condemns me for saying what should have entitled me to his Good Will; and Another returns me Thanks for a Thing that will be found no very great Favour at the Long Run.

It being a very great Loss to the Ladies that they cannot participate in the Diversion of the *Cockpit*, I hear, that the Theatre have some Thoughts of Cooking up a *New Entertainment* to repair that Misfortune. There is to be a *Battle-Royal* on the Stage, and Doctor *Faustus* is to be transformed into a COCK for the Occasion; but agreeable to his Primitive Character, he is to elude the Combat, and slyly to steal off the Field to an adjoining *Seraglio of Female Poultry*, for whose Sake the Quarrel is to be supposed to have broke out. This will be full as entertaining as the so much celebrated Scene of *Faustus* and the *Miller's Wife*; and the *Haymakers* Singing will be but a mere *Bauble* in Comparison of the *Chuckling of the Hens*, when they get *Faustus* among them. I have not yet learned any further Particulars of the Design; but as it is, you will see enough in it to merit your Recommendation of it to the Town, the Taste of which at present gives us just Ground to hope, that an *Entertainment* so perfectly *New* and *Out-of-the-Way*, will be received with all due Applause and Encouragement.

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

DEMOPHILUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Feb. 20. The Minister of Sultan Effendi having had his first Audience of the Grand Vizier to-day, in which he gave his Master the Title of Sophi of Persia, it so provok'd the Port, that they held a great Council of War upon it, and resolv'd unanimously to declare the said Effendi an Enemy to the Grand Seignior, and to pursue him with Fire and Sword; for which End, another considerable Transport of Troops was immediately order'd for Persia. We are also assur'd, that the Grand Seignior has given Advice of this Resolution to the Czarina, and exhorted her to take Arms and Act in concert with him against the said Effendi, on which Condition his Highness offers her the Continuance of his Friendship, and very advantageous Terms.

Warsaw, March 20. An Express arriv'd here from London with Dispatches, as tis said, relating to the Proposals for the Accommodation of Mr. Finch's Affair. And as both the King and the Republick seem to have nothing more at Heart, than to re-establish a good Harmony with his Britannick Majesty, it has been resolv'd to publish a Manifesto shortly, for pacifying the Minds of the People, who are so apprehensive of an approaching War.

Leghorn, March 21. We have Advice from Tripoly of the Discovery of a Conspiracy, betwixt the Ottoman Port, and the Envoy that went from the Regency of Tunis to Constantinople, according to which the four Turkish Men of War that had been at Tunis with the Imperial Commissioners, were privately to land some Men when they came to Tripoly in Order to make themselves Masters of the Regency, and to establish a new One dependent on the Ottoman Port, whereof the said Envoy was to be declared Bey; but this Conspiracy having been discover'd, the said Envoy was apprehended and Beheaded.

Frankfort, March 28. We are assur'd that the Elector of Mentz has made an Offer by his Minister at the Dyet of Ratisbon, to be at the sole Charge of repairing the Fortresses of Phillipsburg and Kehl, the rather because most of the Princes and States of the Empire refuse to furnish their Quota. The French Court has order'd all their Fortifications along the Moselle to be repaired and augmented. The Magistrates of Worms have taken off the Prohibition which lay on the Lutherans, to Marry with Calvinists.

Naples, March 12. Here died lately an old Nun of the Dominican Order, who led so exemplary a Life, that it was thought proper to try whether she might not be rank'd among the Saints. Accordingly, a Vein was open'd in her Arm 20 Hours after she was dead; and the Blood springing out, the Body was committed into safe Custody.

Rome, March 16. The Consistory in which the Promotion of Cardinals is to be made, is put off till after Easter. On Tuesday last Cardinal Alberoni made a Visit to the Princess Sobieski, and afterwards the same Day to her Spouse.

Madrid, March 15. Colonel Stanhope, Ambassador of Great Britain, has sent back to London the Express he received from thence the 18th of this Instant with Dispatches relating to Gibraltar.

Paris, April 1. The Ministers of Great Britain and Prussia being inform'd, that notwithstanding the Hanover Treaty, it was reported in many Places, that the Crown of France was in a disposition to be reconciled with that of Spain; they both waited upon the King to know the Truth of it. But they receiv'd for Answer, *That it was true the Court of Spain had made Proposals of an Accommodation; but they might assure their Respective Courts, That his most Christian Majesty would inevitably observe the Alliance which he had Contracted with the Kings their Masters, and that the Report which they had heard, could be invented by none but the Disaffected.*

Vienna, March 30. The English and other foreign Ministers have receiv'd Orders to continue here. Count de Rabutin, who stopp'd at Warsaw in his way to Petersburg, has wrote to the Emperor, that the King and Republick of Poland had given a satisfactory Answer to his Propositions, but it is much doubted here whether he will have the same Success at Petersburg; whence they write, that the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Prussia, have been beforehand with us. The Duke of Richelieu, the French Ambassador, had some Days ago an Audience of the Emperor, as had likewise Count de Tarouca, the Portuguese Ambassador, and the Marquis de Fleury, the Polish Minister Plenipotentiary.

Warsaw, March 21. Mr. Finch, Envoy of the King of Great Britain, received an Express from London, with a Letter from his Britannick Majesty

to

the King of Poland, which he immediately caused to be communicated, to the following Purpose, viz. ' That his Britannick Majesty demands Satisfaction ' for the deferring thus long to give his Minister a ' Publick Audience. ' To which his Polish Majesty designs to return a speedy Answer. The Secretary of Monsieur Le Cocq, our Minister at the Court of Great-Britain is arriv'd here Post from London; the Occasion of his Journey is not known.

LONDON, April 2.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post, advising from Vienna, That the Emperor and Prince Eugene hold frequent Councils of War upon the Preparations of the Turks, who encrease their Army in Hungary, but it is writ from Constantinople, that it hath been Resolv'd in a Council of War, that the Turkish Army shall not act offensively either against the Emperor or the Muscovite.

From Holland, That the States General are in great want of Money, and have resolv'd to raise it by way of Lottery, which they promise shall be very advantageous to the Adventurers.

From Flanders, That the Portugal Ambassador has assur'd the Arch Dutchess, that in a short time there will be a Congress of Ambassadors, amicably to compose the Differences between the Emperor, the King of Spain, England and Holland; and that the King of Portugal will offer Terms to Compose the Matter relating to the Trade to the Indies.

DUBLIN, April 9.

We hear from Chester, that his Majesty's Ship the *Lively*, having his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his Family on Board, got over the Bar this Day Sennight in the Evening. His Excellency lay on Board that Night, Landed on Sunday Morning, and on Monday proceeded on his Journey for London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be SETT,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. *Bourfiquots*, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

THE House at the Sign of the Golden Bottle in Copper Alley is to be set for the Term of Nine Years, with two large Cellars, a large Backside, and other necessary Conveniences. Enquire at the said House.

Just Publish'd,

THE 3d Vol. of a Master-Key to Popery. Containing, I. The Damages which the Mass causeth. II. A Catalogue of Miracles wrought by the Consecrated Wafer. III The Miracles of many Living Persons. IV. The Revelations of three Nuns. V. The Life of the good Primate and Metropolitan of Aragon, &c. omitted in the 2d. Vol. By the Reverend Mr. Gavin. Sold by George Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse-Guard in Dames-Street. Price Bound a British half Crown. Where are to be had the 1st. and 2d. Vol. Price Bound each a British half Crown. At the said Place are to be had a choice Collection of Plays.

ON Wednesday next will be publish'd the *Complete Seedsmen*. By Benjamin Townsend, Approved of by Mr. Bradley. Reprinted in Dublin for F. Davys in Ross Lane, and R Norris at the Indian Queen in Dames Street.

Mr. Gomery Plant. Gwylliam Def. Pursuant to a Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing Date the 19th. Day of June, 1725. made in this Cause, all the Creditors of the Defendent Meredith Gwylliam are hereby Desired to lay before me on or before the First Day of May next, all the Debts and Inembrances that they have affecting his late Estate in the County of Cavan, and to prove the same, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, as by the said Decree is Directed. Dated the 2d. Day of February. 1725.

Palmerston.

To be Lett

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap Crow Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniences. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for Seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

Just Publish'd,

A Neat and Correct Edition of *Brown's English Expofiter* improved: Changing Learned Words into Common, and Common Words into Learned, which last is in no other *Expofitor*. Sold by S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street.

THERE is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years, or Sold, Scituate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Ruffets, at the Sign of the Walsh's Head, Smoak Alley.

Drogheda Stage-Coach.

THIS is to give Notice to Gentlemen and others, that the Drogheda Stage, formerly kept by Jer. Greadon, is now kept by John Keating Coach-maker in Caple Street, who has Repair'd the said Coach, and provided a Set of good Horses, so that he Hopes there shall be no Complaints as formerly of their Non-performance. N. B. The said Stage Coach sets out from Dublin on Tuesdays and Fridays exactly at 8 of the Clock in the Morning, from the Sign of the White Heart, the Upper End of Caple Street, and Returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The said Stage sets up at the Sign of the Drogheda Arms in Deer Street, Drogheda.

N. B. The said Drogheda Stage Beats at Ballough at Mr. Huddlestons.

John Exbee,

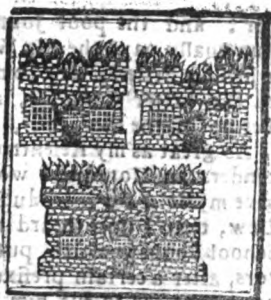
LIVING at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's-Cloase Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggets, German Sarges and Sagathees, as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee will save Twenty per Cent.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd, from Corke-Hill to Castle-Street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accomodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April 18th, 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal.*

*Ne si forte suas repetitum vellit Olim.
Græcæ avium plūmas, moveat, gratula, rifum
Furtivis nudata coloribus.*

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



I look upon your Paper to be written with a View of Correcting the Vices of Mankind, and Reforming their Manners: I hope you will not think it impertinent in me, though an illiterate Man, to Address you in behalf of my self, and the generality of Traders within this City, who suffer very much by a Maxim supported no

where so much as here, "That it is beneath a Man of Quality to pay his Debts as soon as he receives Money, and to Answer Submissively the Call of every inferior Scoundrel Dun, as they are pleased to express it."

I am, indeed, one of a low Rank in the World, and therefore think it no way derogating from my Quality to attend the Service of the Church on Sundays and Holydays; and to Read every Evening a Chapter in the Bible, from which I might pick out a great Number of Passages, to arraign that fashionable Practice of neglecting to pay just Debts: But the Persons whom I mention being generally professed Enemies to, or utterly ignorant of the Contents of those Sacred Oracles; I should think it to as little purpose to argue from thence against them, as to Dispute with them out of the Acts of some Popish Council, the very Name of which they abhor, or the Laws of the Empire of China, which they are unacquainted with. Therefore, all that I propose by this Paper (if you will vouchsafe it a Place in your Paper) is to represent to them, how contrary their Behaviour is to Honour, to Common Justice and Charity, and to the Welfare of that Nation, wherein they endeavour to make a Figure, and in which some of them have even the Assurance to set up for Mighty Patriots! First then, I beg leave to Observe, though the Remark is of ancient Date, That a great part of Mankind Err very much in their Notions of HONOUR; as you may be convince'd from

With a View to the Character and Behaviour of Lord Modish: His Lordship has so much Mettle, that he would cut any Man's Throat, who should but presume to look him in the Face; with a Cock of Defiance in his Hat; and would make the Sun shine through any one's Body, who durst deny him the Title of Right Honourable: He is so Generous, that he seldom suffers any of his Company to Club with him for a Reckoning; and he has so much Good Nature in him, that I dare say he would run the Risk of his Life, to steal away a Young Heire's for any one to whom he profess himself a Friend: All which Qualifications make him fancy that he has the Reputation of a Gallant Peer, and a Man of strictest Honour. But I believe he would be very much surprized and Humbled, if he heard the Discourses of the Trading Part of the City, concerning his Lordship; most of them making it serve as an Excuse to their respective Creditors, that they cannot Pay them for want of large Sums due them, by Lord Modish. Thus he is proclaimed a bad Pay-Master at all Ends of the Town, even sometimes without Truth, by Persons who shelter themselves from Paying, under his illustrious Fame; and he makes himself the common Topic of Discourse over every Counter, and at the publick Exchanges.

Squire Fopling is next to him in that Vicious Folly, in proportion to his Quality and Fortune: He dresses Elegantly, attacks a Mask at the Play with a good deal of Wit, moves a Minuet with great Applause at the Castle, and has had two or three Rencontres in which he behaved like a Man of Spirit: From this he infers that he passes for an Accomplished Gentleman, and a Person of Unrivalled Honour. But whenever he walks through Castle Street, the Shoemaker comes out of his Shop to Gaze after him - and Curses his Feet for being so well fired with Shoes which are not paid for: When he goes along Dame's-Street the Cloth Merchant shakes his Head, and tells to all those that are in his Shop, that the Squire ought at least to have made him a Bow, considering how Spruce he is at his Expence: And by the time that he comes to Queen's-Green, the Wigmaker points at him, and assures his Hair Merchant that the Beau who struts by his Window, is the Person who hinders him from clearing his Accounts: So that after all his Dreams of Reputation and Honour, he is looked upon as a publick Nuisance; not to say a publick Robber;

ber 4

(Price Three Half-Pence)

ber; and the poor Journeyman or Labourer who punctually pays the Ale Wife every Saturday Evening when his little Salary comes into his Hands, is esteem'd the better Customer, and the more Honourable Person of the two.

As great as my Repentment is against such false pretenders to Honour, I would not be so severe as to give my Voice for introducing among us an Old Roman Law, that I once heard my Son read in one of his School-Books; which put it in the Power of Creditors, after a certain prefixed Time, to sell their Debtor as a Slave, or to cut him in Pieces, and take each a quantity of his Flesh proportionable to the Debt: But I must own, I cannot forbear Wishing often, that all those who have the Misfortune of Dealing with one of that Species, could agree to come unanimously and strip the *Jackdaw* of his borrow'd Plumes: What a diverting Scene would it afford to see the *Haberdasher* seize his fierce Beaver; the *Wigmaker* running away with his Prim *Queue*, or his Martial *Eugene*; the *Cloth Merchant*, *Lace Man* and *Taylor* stripping him to his Shirt; the *Milliner* half strangling him for his *Steinkirk*, *Breast chabern*, and *Engageantes*; the *Sword Cuttler* disarming him like a Prisoner of State; and the *Hoxier* and *Crispin* pulling his Pedestals with as much Vehemence as the *German Hostler* who Unbooted Doctor *Faustus*.

'Tis in this agreeable Attitude that I would draw one of those Gentlemen, if I had any Skill in Painting, and distribute Copies of it to be set up in every Shop, especially in those of *Wigmakers* and *Hatters*, where it might save the Expense of a Looking Glass: But as I have no Talent that way, and never was in Holland to learn the Humorous Art of Representing Grotesque Figures, I leave it to your finer Pen to finish a Piece of which my coarse Quill has only given you the Outlines: And if you do me the Honour to publish this, I shall at another Opportunity handle the two other Articles in a more serious Manner, by shewing as a Trader of some Experience, how much the Behaviour of such Persons is contrary to Common Justice and Charity, and to the Welfare of that Nation, of which they pretend to be important Members. In the mean time give me leave to assure you that I am,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

O. O.

P. S. As I was going to Seal up this Letter, my Friend Mr. *Searwell* the Surgeon came full of the Spleen, to tell me that young Squire *Flanen* refuses to pay him for a certain private Piece of Service, and bids him Defiance, telling poor *Searwell* in plain Terms, That he is a Confessor by Trade, and would lose all his Practice if he should be so Audacious as to Complain aloud of a Patient of *Quality*, who is not in the Humour to Open his Purse. But to shew him how little my Friend fears his Threats, he begs I would intercede with you, that this Story may be allowed a Line at the End of your Paper.

TO HIBERNICUS.

The Humble Petition of John Mitcher and Nicholas Truant, in behalf of themselves and their Fellow-Scholars within this City of DUBLIN,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT a Fashion prevailed not long since among the Gentlemen in this Kingdom of wearing Long Bags at the end of their Wigs, which have raised the Price of Leather ever since to such a Degree,

that your Petitioners cannot afford to buy any *Nat-Bags*, commonly call'd *Satchels*: And that your Petitioners to their farther Concern observe the Spruce Footmen at present Wearing them out for their Masters, to very little Purpose of Advantage, tho' they are a Necessary Convenience for your Petitioners.

YOUR Petitioners therefore being informed of your readiness in Employing your Pen in favour of the distressed, humbly Desire that you would offer a Proposal in your Paper that Several *Lucas's Coffee-House Gentlemen* and others who once wore the aforesaid Bags, and have not yet parted with them, will bestow them to your Petitioners: And we do hereby Promise in Return, to give them our *Cashmere Garmers*, which we are informed will be of Singular Use to a great many of them.

And Your Petitioners as in Duty bound,

Will ever Pray, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, March 27. The King continues to hold frequent Conferences with his Ministers upon the present Situation of Affairs of this Kingdom, and 'tis said, that his Majesty will go in a short Time to Grodno in Lithuania. The Wessel, and other Rivers in those Parts, are swell'd so much by the Rains and the melting of the Snow, that they overflow'd their Banks; several Bridges have been thrown down, and the Roads render'd unpassable, which has retard'd the Departure of Count de Rabutin, the Imperial Ambassador, for Petersburg. Mean while this Minister received this Day an Express from his Court, with Orders to hasten his Journey, the more, seeing the Russian Minister at Vienna has deliver'd to the Emperor of the Romans, a Letter from the Russian Empress, wherein that Princess shews a great Desire for Count de Rabutin's speedy Repairing to Petersburg, in order to concert with him proper Measures for jointly opposing the Designs of the Turks, who seem resolv'd to bring next Summer 300000 Men into the Field, to fight against Christian Powers, and that M. Romanzoff, her Ambassador at Constantinople, is actually upon his Return home. The Popes Nuncio has offer'd the King, in the Name of his Holiness, a permission to raise the Tenth Penny on all Ecclesiastical Revenues throughout Poland and Lithuania, in Case of a War.

Basle, March 31. The Magistrates of Lucern having lately assembled the Burghers, asked them whether they would help to Defend the Liberties of their Republic. To which the Burghers answered unanimously, That they were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for that End. Their Lordships have likewise put the Question to the other Roman Catholick Cantons; Whether by Virtue of old Alliances which we have with them, they might depend upon their Assistance in Case they should be attack'd by the Court of Rome, on account of the Differences so often mention'd. And 'tis said that those of Ury, Onderwalde, Zug, and Friburg, have already return'd a Favourable Answer.

Dantzick, March 27. Our last Advices from Warsaw say that the two Tartar Princes, named Sirinny, who rebelled against the Cham, finding themselves closely pursued by the Troops of the Grand Signor, were retir'd to the Frontiers of Poland after having lost their Brother, who was taken, and afterwards Beheaded by the Turks: and that the Ottoman Port having strongly insisted that those two Princes might be deliver'd up to him to be punished as Rebels,

Rebels, his Majesty held a great Council thereupon at Warsaw, wherein it was Resolv'd to Order the Great Marshal of the Crown to deliver up the said Princes, who had taken Shelter at one of the Seats of the Great General of the Crown Army, who is likewise Charged to keep them till further Orders.

Vienna March 30. This Court is endeavouring to draw into the Treaty of Vienna, the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne.

Hamburg, April 11. Letters from Petersburgh import, That Bisket for three Months was making for 30000 Men: And 30 Men of War and Gallies are order'd to be ready to put to Sea by the beginning of May. According to some Advices from Poland, the Report of the Kings making that Crown Hereditary, by the Emperors Assistance, was altogether groundless.

Hague, April 13. Some Advices from Ratisbon say, that the Emperor has sent Orders to his Commissary there, to proceed forthwith to the Election of a King of the Romans. The Republick of Venice and Lucca makes a Scruple to receive the Chevalier de St. George into their Territories for fear of Embroyling themselves with the British Court. We are assured that he solicits the Emperor to give him Quarters at Brussels.

L O N D O N, April 7.

There is arrived from Hanover the Savage Boy that was taken last Winter in the Forrest of Hamelen, walking upon his Hands and Feet, running up Trees like a Squerrel, Feeding upon Grass and Moss of Trees. He was first presented to the King in December, while His Majesty was at Dinner, who made him taste of all the Dishes that were served up at the Table; and to enure him gradually to Human Dyet, gave special Command that he should have such Provision as he liked best. He run away once to the same Forrest, but soon was taken again. He was carried last Friday Night into the Drawing Room at St. James's, where every Body then present had an Opportunity to view him. He is supposed to be 15 Years of Age.

This Day the Lords of the Admiralty have been busy in granting Commissions to Captains and Lieutenants that are to go to the Mediterranean, and this Day sent an Order to Admiral Wager to go to the Baltick with his Squadron next Monday, and sail with all the Ships that are ready, and Order'd the rest to follow him with all speed.

D U B L I N, April, 5.

The Beginning of this Week several Persons were taken up, and committed to Newgate, on Suspicion of being Enlisted in Foreign Service; and the Ship in which they were to Embark was likewise made Seizure the Master thinking it proper to abscond. But we since hear, that the Ship has been Discharged.

We hear, that there were great Diversions at the Antient Borough of Swords on Easter Monday. And the Populace had several Barrels of Ale, and an Ox Roasted whole, given them by Edward Bolton of Brazile, Esq;

From Kilkenny we are inform'd, that 14 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at the Assizes held there, for Murther, Robbery, &c. Seven of whom were executed on this Day Sennight. There were also 4 more condemn'd at the Assizes for the Queen's County.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Botany Lecture at the Physick Garden at Trinity College, will begin on Wednesday the 18th. Day of May, 1726. and will be continued every Friday, Monday and Wednesday. The Subscribers are desired to Enter their Names with John Finigan at the Physick Garden, who shall attend for that Purpose every Day from Ten to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

To be SETT,

By Lease of Twenty One or Twenty Four Years, Commencing from the First of May next; the undermentioned Lands, lying in the Barony of Rathconrath, and County of Westmeath. (viz.)

Part of Dayliltown, called Tenellemoney, containing Fifty Six Acres, Two Rood and Thirty Perch, Profitable Land, Plantation Measure; and Forty Acres, Sixteen Perch, Unprofitable. Bellaterkin, alias Bellataken, containing Seventy Seven Acres, Two Rood, and Sixteen Perch of profitable Land, Plantation Measure. Rathderrish or Rahindurrish, containing Thirty Five Acres and Two Rood, of profitable Land, Plantation Measure. In Rathskia, Oliver Dalton's part, One Hundred and Twelve Acres profitable Land, Plantation Measure. Kenoge or Kinoque, Forty Six Acres, Two Rood, and Sixteen Perch, profitable Land, Plantation Measure. Ballintarkin, alias Ballyincarcine, Sixty Six Acres, and Thirty Two Perch of profitable Land, Plantation Measure. Ballydavid, containing Fifty Four Acres and Sixteen Perch of profitable Land, and Twenty Nine Acres, Thirty Two Perch Unprofitable. Killinerk being part of Dayliltown, containing One Hundred and Nine Acres of profitable Land, and Forty Six Acres, Thirty Two Perch Unprofitable, Plantation Measure. To be Sett altogether or in Parcels. Proposals directed to Mr. Jonathan Micklethwait, will be received at Alderman Verdoen's on Ormond-Key. Dublin.

Dublin, April 16th. 1726.

Just publish'd,

THE Law of Landlords and Tenants in Ireland. Collected from the Books of Reports, Common Law and Practice, and from the Acts of Parliament of Force in this Kingdom touching this Subject. Shewing, The Nature of several sorts of Tenures and Tenants in this Kingdom. Who may make Leases, and for what time, and who may take Leases, and who not, and of what Lands. Of the Dates and Commencement, the Premises, Covenants and Conditions, Limitations, Reservations, Exceptions, Provisoes, Surrenders, Assignments, Continuances and Determination of Leases. Of Attornment of Tenants. Of holding over the Term. Of Occupancy Of the several kinds of Rents and Services, and of the Payment and Performance thereof. Of Acceptance, Tender Suspension and Extinguishment of Rent. Of Apportionment of Rents. Of Arrears of Rents and where Heirs, and where Executors or Administrators, shall have them. Of Demands, Entries and Re-entries. Of Ejectments. Of Distresses for Rent and Damage Fesant. Of rescuing Distresses. Of Replevins. Of Avowries. and Justifications. Of Annuities. Of Common and Commoners. Of Estovers. Of Corn sown, who shall have it after the Determination of Leases Of repairing Houses and other Buildings. Of Fences, who are to make and maintain them. and in what manner. Of Waste. Of Nufances, and the remedies against them. Also an Abstract of the several Acts of Parliament, concerning planting and preserving Trees and Wood, &c. Of repairing and amending Highways, &c. where to be done by Landlords or Tenants and how. And also for registering Deeds: With other things concerning Landlord and Tenant. Digested under Alphabetical Titles, By Matt. Dutton, Vol. I.

ON Thursday next, the 21st. of this Instant, will be Acted a Play, call'd, *Henry the Fourth*. With the *Humours of Sir John Falstaff*. For the Benefit of Mr. Eastham, Box Keeper. The Part of *Hotspur*, to be perform'd by Mr. *Elrington*.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd, from Corke-Hill to Castle Street; near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accomodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

In the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.

Dictionnaire Oeconomique : Or, *The Family Dictionary*. With a Preface by Mr. Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruit, Trees, Forrest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liquours for every Season; by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomet.

Proposals are given, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertakers, Mr. John Chantry, opposite the Watch House on the North side of College Green. Ed. Hamilton, at the Corner of Christ Church Lane in High Street, Bookseller, and F Davys, in Ross Lane.

Just publish'd,

THE Complete *Se. Asm. m.* By Benjamin Townsend, Approved of by Mr. Bradley. Reprinted in Dublin for F. Davys in Ross Lane, and R Norris at the Indian Queen in Dames Street.

Mr. Gomery
Plant.
Gwylliam
Def.

Pursuant to a Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing Date the 19th. Day of June, 1725. made in this Cause, all the Creditors of the Defendant Meredith Gwylliam are hereby Desired to lay before me on or before the First Day of May next, all the Debts and Incumbrances that they have affecting his late Estate in the County of Cavan, and to prove the same, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, as by the said Decree is Directed. Dated the 2d. Day of February. 1725.

Palmerston.

To be Lett

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap. Crow Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniencies. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for Seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

Just Publish'd,

A Neat and Correct Edition of *Brown's English Expofiter*, improved: Changing Learned Words into Common, and Common Words into Learned, which last is in no other *Expofitor*. Sold by S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street.

THERE is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years. or Sold, Scituate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Ruffets, at the Sign of the Walth's Head, Smoak Alley.

Drogheda Stage-Coach.

THIS is to give Notice to Gentlemen and others, that the Drogheda Stage, formerly kept by Jer. Greadon, is now kept by John Keating Coach-maker in Caple Street, who has Repair'd the said Coach, and provided a Set of good Horses, so that he Hopes there shall be no Complaints as formerly of their Non-performance. N. B. The said Stage Coach sets out from Dublin on Tuesdays and Fridays exactly at 8 of the Clock in the Morning, from the Sign of the White Heart, the Upper End of Caple Street, and Returns on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The said Stage sets up at the Sign of the Drogheda Arms in Deer Street, Drogheda.

N. B. The said Drogheda Stage Beats at Ballough at Mr. Huddlestons.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in Pitt-Lane, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known, for either Men, Women, or Children; giving Immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judg'd incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Inches round the Waist, and the side on which the Rupture is.

Just Publish'd,

THE 3d Vol. of a Master Key to Popery. Containing, I. The Damages which the Mass causeth. II. A Catalogue of Miracles wrought by the Consecrated Wafer. III. The Miracles of many Living Persons. IV. The Revelations of three Nuns. V. The Life of the good Primate and Metropolitan of Aragon, &c. omitted in the 2d. Vol. By the Reverend Mr. Gavin. Sold by George Risk at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse-Guard in Dames-Street. Price Bound a British half Crown. Where are to be had the 1st. and 2d. Vol. Price Bound each a British half Crown. At the said Place are to be had a choice Collection of Plays.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffignors, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

THE House at the Sign of the Golden Bottle in Copper Alley is to be set for the Term of Nine Years, with two large Cellars, a large Backside, and other necessary Conveniencies. Enquire at the said House.

John Exbee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Fitches in Patrick's-Cloase Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggets, German Sarges and Sagathoes, as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee will save Twenty per Cent.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April, 23 d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Fervet Avaritia, miseroque cupidine pectus.

H O R.

S I R,



IF all the Infirmities the Human Mind is subject to there is none that has been oftener, and more powerfully declaimed against than *Avarice*, nor which the generality of Men are more ashamed of having laid to their Charge. It is an old Observation, that People are much apter to resent a Reflection on their *Honesty*, than their *Sense*;

and therefore because it argues a little and narrow Mind, and very small Knowledge of the real Worth of Things, to set our Hearts too much on the Secondary Goods of Life, every Body is exceeding shy of letting any Blemish of that sort appear in their Character.

Ambitious Men love Power; and Vain Men the Trappings and Ornaments of it. Wise Men in their Pursuits after Greatness and Authority, industriously decline all ostentatious Appearances of it, and satisfy themselves with the real Advantages it brings them in point of Interest either of themselves, or their Friends. But when Men cannot conceal the Pleasure they find in the Pomp and Splendor attending the Dignities they possess, it seldom, if ever, fails to draw on them such a Load of Envy as crushes all their Projects, and themselves in the Ruins of them. By an Error of this sort did *Pompey* lay himself open and unguarded against the Attacks of his Enemies; while his more crafty Competitor *Cesar*, by a close and silent Application to Business, was daily strengthening his Interest both in the Army and the Senate, 'till he had secured a Power sufficient to overthrow the Other, and made the whole Authority of the Commonwealth center in himself. He could not however always preserve the same Moderation, but afterwards fell into the Distemper that gave him the Advantage over his Rival, and perished in it. His Politick Nephew, and Successor, *Augustus* saw too clearly into the Error of them both, to give into it, and by a Modest, though Artful Abstinence from Grandeur, confirmed the supreme Power in his own Person, and

not only enjoyed it without Disturbance during his own Life, but transmitted it entire and undisputed to his Successors.

In the same Manner most of those Persons that are infected with *Covetousness* endeavour all they can to conceal it from the Observation of the World about them. The Clumsy way of doing this is when the Covetous Person is perpetually complaining of *Poverty*, and giving his niggardly Disposition the Cover of necessary Frugality. But this trick is grown too stale to pass upon the World now a days; and therefore the Men of better Sense carry on the Matter with more Decency, and by a handsom' Appearance in their Way of Living strive to make themselves looked upon as Persons of *Generosity* and *Beneficence*, when at the same time their Desires know no Bounds, and the acquiring an immense Fortune is the Grand Design to which they sacrifice all other Considerations.

People of this Stamp however are sure some time or other to be discovered, notwithstanding all their Arts to the contrary. Though *Varillus*, by the Splendor and Decency of his Equipage, and the Exactness of Payments, appears here in Town to be a Person of nice Honour, and uncommon Liberality, yet his poor Tenants in the Country are capable of giving him a very different Character, and find themselves abundantly worse used for paying him his Rents, than if they wore his Livery. And on the other Hand though *Lucullus* is a kind Master, no bad Landlord, and upon Occasion even Bountiful to his Friends; yet how can *Lucullus* be reckoned Generous, who suffers himself to live perpetually indebted in vast Sums to Multitudes of honest industrious Tradesmen? The Goodness of such Men is like that of the Sea, which is gentle and favourable to one Coast, only that it may overflow some other distant Shore with the greater Violence and Inundation.

There is one thing I have observed several People pretending to much Generosity, and Contempt of immoderate Riches, which yet, in my Opinion, bespeaks a very base and avaritious Temper at the Bottom. They cannot be persuaded, that any thing they want is ever to be bought too cheaply, or that it is any Hardship upon Traders to beat down the Prices of their Commodities even below what they can possibly afford them for, so as to derive a Subsistence from their Business. This is a Fault peculiar to the better sort

(Price Three Half-Pence)

sort of People, who are not concern'd in Trade themselves, any further than for their own Consumption. Men of Business have little or nothing of it among them. They know, that Men must have their Profit from whatever Commodities they deal in, and therefore are generally at a word in their Bargains; and if they find they cannot carry their Point at one place of Sale, withdraw quietly, and try what they can do elsewhere. Whereas among the fashionable and genteel part of the World, as they affect to be called, nothing is more usual than for them to stand an hour or two haggling and wrangling with a Shopkeeper about a Matter perfectly insignificant and trifling. I have often known more needless Breath spent in a Difference of a very few Shillings in the Price of a Suit of Cloaths, or some such Matter, than would be sufficient, among Merchants, to conclude a Bargain of so many hundred Pounds Value. And if one were to hear all the Lies and Nonsense utter'd on such Occasions, and to form a Judgment of Mankind from them, it could not avoid giving him a very low and contemptible Opinion of the Species.

Want of Skill in the Goodness, or Knowledge of the Prices of Commodities is what I am charitably inclined to believe frequently induces the Buyers to be thus narrow and querulous in their Dealings. But the Sense hereof ought in common Prudence to have a quite different Effect; since by discovering this their Ignorance, they only expose themselves, as fit to be impos'd upon, and by obstinate persisting in their Error, provoke a Man to do so, who perhaps otherwise would not have been inclined to it. These however are not commonly the worst sort of Criminals in this Way. There are others who make no Conscience of grinding the Faces of their honest Neighbours, offering a great deal less for a Commodity than they know it to be worth, and sometimes forcing the Seller, for fear of disobliging such as have Influence on other Customers, to part with their Goods at an underrate, and very often to his considerable Damage. When this is done, there is an immediate Triumph rais'd among all their Acquaintance what a wonderful good Bargain they have made, and the next Person they have Occasion to deal with is insulted with it, if he refuses to quit to them those honest Gains he propos'd to himself by his Business, and which are absolutely necessary for the Support of himself and Family.

Did this Practice only affect the Rich, or the Extorting part of the Trading World, it might admit of some kind of Excuse. But indeed the Poor, and the Industrious are generally the People that suffer by it. The Wealthy Trader will not part with his Wares but to Advantage, because he can afford to keep them till he finds a Market for his Purpose. And for the same Reason the thriving Mechanick will not Work without what he thinks to be sufficient Wages. Whereas the Shopkeeper that has but a small Stock, being obliged to answer the Demands of his Creditors, is forced oftentimes to sell at an undervalue, to raise Money for such Occasions, and by that Means is always kept Low and Necessitous. In the same Manner a Mechanick that is but just come into the World, and happens upon Customers of this Ringy and pitiful Temper, must either continue without Employment, or submit to manifest Cruelty and Oppression. And the Consequence of all this is the Encouragement of a Pack of Idle Drunken Rogues, enough of whom are to be found among all Trades, who, either having no Families, or else taking no manner of Care of them, will undertake a Job at any Rate, to get a Riotous Night or two in the Week. Thus for the sake of saving a very small part in the Article of Expences, we hazard the Ruin of the Honestest and Worthiest part of the People, and prefer to them such as are only a Nuisance and Encumbrance to the Society.

But though this should not be the Effect of a penurious and haggling way in Dealing, as I am persuaded it frequently is, yet still there is another obvious ill Effect arising from it, that ought to make it odious to all Men of Sense and Virtue. A Trader, that has any competent Knowledge of the World, will soon find out the Temper of his Customers, and if he discovers this to be their Weak side, the Vices of Mankind being Infectious, will endeavour to beat them at their own Weapons. If it be the known Character of a Buyer to bid at first but the One Half of what he intends to give for a thing, the Shopkeeper will quickly learn to demand twice as much as he can afford to sell it for. Thus a fraudulent and insincere Way of Dealing is introduced into the World, and Mankind are taught to treat one another as a Parcel of Downright Villains, every one in a constant Design of couzening and imposing on all the Rest. This is so known at present, that every Body makes a Merit of it, when they have trick'd a Hard Niggardly Chap into the Belief of his having got a Special Bargain, when indeed he has only got it in the *Cant* Sense of the Word. And it is a Common Observation, that those Persons who are least Contentious in Bargaining, get Cheaper and Better Pennyworths than their Neighbours. So that if Men either Regard the promoting of Honesty and Truth in the World, or know their own true Interest, they must despise such sneaking Methods of Negotiating, and leave them to be practis'd only by those who are so overrun with sordid *Avarice*, that every Thing they do, is evidently tainted with it.

Though I do not believe this Evil owes its Original to the Mercantile Part of Mankind, yet I strongly imagine the Remedy lies pretty much in their Power. And therefore I would humbly propose it to such of my Readers as are concerned in Business, whether it would not probably save themselves and Customers a great deal of Lungs that are at present unnecessarily wasted, and make Trade much more expeditious, for them to fix a Rate on all their Goods, which they shall never abate one Farthing of for any Customer, but insist upon it, let him *Argue* and *Expostulate*, and *Rave*, and *Coax*, and *Lie*, to the utter Effusion of his Voice as well as Language. *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or understood to extend to the *Ladies*, whose undoubted Right and Privilege of *Ventilating* themselves on all Occasions ought to be and remain with them without any Let or Molestation whatsoever.

I am, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, March 28. Count de Horn being indisposed, M. Hopken, Secretary of State, supplies his Place in the mean time: This Minister deliver'd on the 24th. to Count de Freytag, the Emperor's Envoy Extraordinary, a Declaration, containing in substance, ' That he (Count de Freytag) could not but know to how many Calamities the Kingdom of Sweden had been expos'd for many Years together, so that it would require several Years more to restore it to its former State. That to that End the General Interest of the Kingdom made it necessary that the Tranquility, and the Ballance of Power should be particularly maintain'd in the North, as well as in the rest of Europe; and the Treaty of Hanover having no other View than to procure so salutary an End, the King and the Senate of Sweden had thoughts fit to accede to it however, with-

out

but stipulating any thing to the Prejudice of the Emperor and Empire. And since the Religious Grievances in Poland are but too well known, and seeing the Grandees of that Kingdom endeavour only to amuse the Protestant Ministers by long Delays, his Imperial Majesty would do well for this own Interest, to order Matters, that an End may be put to those Differences.

Warsaw, March 30. Mr. Finch, the British Minister is at Court very often, and by his engaging Manner has won the Esteem of all the Grandees. Mean time his publick Audience is still defer'd till the opening of the General Dyet of the States of Poland and Lithuania.

Stockholm, March 26. It having been reported that the King of Denmark was disposed to enter into an Accommodation with the Duke of Holstein, and had actually made Proposals to him relating to the Dutchy of Sleswic, the Secretary of the Danish Embassy has declar'd by express Order from the King his Master, that his Danish Majesty was very much surprized at such groundless Reports, and that he was so far from any Intention to part with that Dutchy, that he would not give him the least Village in it.

Turin, Marth 20. This Court has given Orders for new Cloaths to be made for 10 Battalions of Militia, which are to be fitted up, and Tents for the Regular Troops. They have made here 20000 Bayonets and a like number of Fuses at Brescia and Bergamo.

Lier, in East Friesland, April 7. This Morning we receiv'd Advice from Embden, that 80 of the Prince's Horse, 100 Foot, 400 Militia from Harlingerland, and 2 or 3000 Boors, marched out of Aurich Yesterday before one o'Clock in the Afternoon with three Pieces of heavy Cannon, and other Utensils of War, to attack and dislodge the Garrison which arriv'd there from Embden some Weeks ago. Hereupon, Captain Andree went out to take a View; but the Prince's Men fired so furiously at him, that he was glad to get back, and take shelter behind the Battery erected round our Waag. The Prince's People pursued him, and at one o'Clock we began to Cannonade one another; but the Prince's Men drew off, after an Engagement of Four Hours, and retir'd to the Sand Banks, where they planted their Cannon, with Design to reduce our Waag and the whole Plain to a piece of Rubbish. The Embdeners, however, were not much in their Debt, for they made such a Fire, as soon shew'd us our Enemies Backs. By this Time, a great Number of Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Ryderland came in to our Assistance; so that by 8 o'Clock at Night, the Prince's Party were obliged entirely to abandon their Post, and return to Aurich. We had but 5 Men kill'd, to wit, an Adjutant, a Soldier, 2 Burghers, and a Freeholder; and 6 slightly Wounded, among whom is Captain Andree. The Prince's Men on the Contrary, had a great many kill'd; and more Wounded, whom they carried off in their Wagons, except some here and there dead. We took 89 Prisoners, and a great many Arms and other Warlike Implements were found upon the Sand Banks. Our Houses suffered pretty much from the Cannon on both sides, but the Waag is hardly hurt at all.

Rome, March 30. The last dispatches from Madrid gave Occasion to don Felix Cornecho, the Spanish Ambassador, to confer with the Pretender, who has likewise receiv'd an Express, from the late Duke of Ormond, which Express, we hear, is gone forward for England, by the way of Holland. 'Tis said that the Measures which have been so long concerted for reconciling the Princess Sobieski to her Husband, are at length in a very fair way of speedy Success: And they report that Mrs Hay, to whom the Chevalier has given the Style and Title of Dutchess of Inverness, with Orders to all his Court to own her in that Quality, is to leave his Palace, and take Apartments else-

where. The Lord Hay, the New Duke of Inverness, having been at St. Cecilia's Convent to visit the Princess Sobieski, and to beg her Pardon for what had past, she return'd him a favourable Answer, and at the same time express'd very great Satisfaction in his Advancement to the Ducal Dignity. We are assur'd that the Chevalier will go to Venice to meet Prince Sobieski, and that when they arrive here the Princess is to quit her Nunnery, and go home to her Husband.

Petersburg, March 20. We look upon a War between this Court, and the Grand Seignior unavoidable; and are assur'd, that the Turks design to open the Campaign with an Army of 200,000 Men, and to undertake some Enterprize in Europe.

Madrid, March 26. The King having received Advice, that a Squadron is sitting out in England for the Mediterranean, his Majesty has sent Orders to the Governours of Malaga, Almeria, Carthagea, Alicant, and other Ports, to have a good look out, and to keep a strict Guard. Our Infantry is now Compleat, and Horses are buying for remounting the Cavalry. They write from Lisbon, that Orders are issued for fitting out some of the King of Portugal's Men of War.

LONDON, April 7, 9, 12, 14.

On Thursday last the Twenty four Ships belonging to the South Sea Company, appointed for the Whale Fishery, set sail for Greenland.

'Tis said the Pyrates at Madagascar have used the Natives in so barbarous a Manner, that it occasion'd their Rising upon them; so that they were all destroy'd by them, except 19, who made their Escape up in the Country; where they are like to pass their Time very indifferently.

We hear that to-morrow the Court goes out of Mourning for the Death of the Elector of Bavaria.

From our Portsmouth Letters, of April 7. The Payment of the Ships here was finish'd last Sunday. They were all paid to the 31st of Decem'r, 1724. The Ipswich was paid off, and receiv'd very near five Years Pay, the Yarmouth three Years and a half; the Leopard two Years and nine Months; the Greenwich one Year; the Breda, Bedford, Captain, Prince Frederick, Superbe, and Nottingham, about twenty Months each.

Sir George Walton, Rear Admiral of the Blue, came up to Spithead last Saturday in the Winchester from Plymouth. On Monday Admiral Hosier, Commissioner Cleaveland, and the Reverend Mr. Bliss, our Vicar, were made Burgeses of this Corporation. Sir George and Commissioner Cleaveland, set out for London next Morning.

Same Day the House of Lords order'd that no more private Business be brought in this Session; and order'd that only 8 Appeals be heard after the Recess, and adjourn'd their House to the 10th of April.

This Day came in a Dutch Post, advising from Muscovy that 22 Men of War, 6 Frigates and 75 Gallies are preparing to put to Sea; but that the Czarina's Council, had voted that the Hanover Treaty was not against their Interest.

Yesterday all the Publick Stocks fell one per Cent upon a Rumour that the King of Spain has laid an Embargo upon all Ships in his Harbour.

Yesterday Morning between twelve and one of the Clock, a Fire broke out in Radcliff Highway, near Radcliff Cross, which burnt with Violence for six or seven Hours, and consumed, as is computed about fifty Houses. 'Tis said it began in an empty House, that Three Fellows set it on Fire, and that a Woman who observ'd their Villany was knock'd down by them. And this Day they were all apprehended and Committed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Botany Lecture at the Physick Garden at Trinity College, will begin on Wednesday the 18th Day of May, 1726. and will be continued every Friday, Monday and Wednesday. The Subscribers are desired to Enter their Names with John Finigan at the Physick Garden, who shall attend for that Purpose every Day from Ten to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

Just publish'd,

THE Complete English Tradesman, in Familiar Letters; Directing him in all the several Parts and Progressions of Trade. Calculated for the Instruction of our Inland Tradesmen; and especially of Young Beginners. Printed for George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street. Price, 3 s. 3 d.

* * *Just publish'd,* Numb. VI. of Mr. De Rapin Thoyras's History of England. Containing the remaining Part of the First Vol. With a Complete Index, and the Life of Rapin. Printed for R. Gunne in Caple Street, and G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street.

Just publish'd,

THE Law of Landlords and Tenants in Ireland. Collected from the Books of Reports, Common Law and Practice, and from the Acts of Parliament of Force in this Kingdom touching this Subject. Shewing, The Nature of several sorts of Tenures and Tenants in this Kingdom. Who may make Leases, and for what time, and who may take Leases, and who not, and of what Lands. Of the Dates and Commencement, the Premises, Covenants and Conditions, Limitations, Reservations, Exceptions, Provisoes, Surrenders, Assignments, Continuances and Determination of Leases. Of Attornment of Tenants. Of holding over the Term. Of Occupancy. Of the several kinds of Rents and Services, and of the Payment and Performance thereof. Of Acceptance, Tender Suspension and Extinguishment of Rent. Of Apportionment of Rents. Of Arrears of Rents and where Heirs, and where Executors or Administrators, shall have them. Of Demands, Entries and Re-entries. Of Ejectments. Of Distresses for Rent and Damage Fesant. Of rescuing Distresses. Of Replevins. Of Avowries. and Justifications. Of Annuities. Of Common and Commoners. Of Estovers. Of Corn sown, who shall have it after the Determination of Leases. Of repairing Houses and other Buildings. Of Fences, who are to make and maintain them and in what manner. Of Waste. Of Nuisances, and the remedies against them. Also an Abstract of the several Acts of Parliament, concerning planting and preserving Trees and Wood, &c. Of repairing and amending Highways, &c. where to be done by Landlords or Tenants and how. And also for registering Deeds. With other things concerning Landlord and Tenant. Digested under Alphabetical Titles. By Matt. Dutton Vol. I. Printed for Edward Hamilton, at the Corner of Christ Church Lane.

To be Lett

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap. Crow Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniencies. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for Seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

THERE is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years, or Sold, Scituate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Ruffets, at the Sign of the Walsh's Head, Smoak Alley.

Just Publish'd,

THE 3d Vol. of a Master-Key to Popery. Containing, I. The Damages which the Mass causeth. II. A Catalogue of Miracles wrought by the Consecrated Wafer. III. The Miracles of many Living Persons. IV. The Revelations of three Nuns. V. The Life of the good Primate and Metropolitane of Aragon, &c. omitted in the 2d. Vol. By the Reverend Mr. Gavin. Sold by George Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane near the Horse-Guard in Dames Street. Price Bound a British half Crown. Where are to be had the 1st. and 2d. Vol. Price Bound each a British half Crown. At the said Place are to be had a choice Collection of Plays.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffiquots, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

THE House at the Sign of the Golden Bottle in Copper Alley is to be set for the Term of Nine Years, with two large Cellars, a large Backside, and other necessary Conveniencies. Enquire at the said House.

MICHAEL KEARNEY Periwig Maker is remov'd, from Corke-Hill to Castle Street, near the Castle Gate, almost opposite the Sign of the Wooll Pack, where Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good Periwigs of all Sorts, and of the best of Hair.

Just publish'd,

THE Complete Seedman. By Benjamin Townsend, Approved of by Mr. Bradley. Reprinted in Dublin for, F. Davys in Ross Lane, and R. Norris at the Indian Queen in Dames Street.

P O S T C R I P T.

Genoa, March 30. We hear from Nizza, that about 10,000 Soldiers, with Amunition, are actually failed from thence for Sardinia.

Hague, April 12. We are told, that the Accounts of the Czarian's having acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, were without Foundation; and that the Treaty which has been some time in Agitation with the Court of Vienna, is so far brought to bear, that it is upon the point of being Signed, if not actually done.

LONDON, April, 16.

We hear from Spain, that D. Wharton was come to Madred, with Credentials from the Pretender, and that he appear'd publicly wearing a Blew Ribbon, confer'd on him by the Pretender. And it is expected he will be Attainted of High Treason.

'Tis advis'd that Admiral Hoffer is to stop at Cadiz, there to wait for a Categorical Answer from the Court of Spain, in relation to the expected Troubles.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April, 30th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Omnia quæ Secundum Naturam sunt, æstimatione digna sunt.

TULL.

SIR,



is a very Nice Point for a Man to speak of himself at all. If he speaks Well of himself, he discovers his Vanity, and if Ill, his Indiscretion, or something yet worse.

This Consideration however has not hindered several Men of excellent Sense, and true Judgment from making themselves the Subject of their own Writings. Tully has been much censured for his Vanity on this Account. Amidst all his Excellencies he was an immoderate Lover of Praise, and a perpetual Boaster of his Services to the Commonwealth. We are told, that he once intended to have writ a History of the Roman Affairs, but was so impatient to do himself Justice, that he begun at the wrong End, and writ his own Consulship first, intending to trace the Story backwards to the Foundation of the Empire. What Progress he made in this Work is uncertain, none of it having come down to our Hands. But how ridiculous soever the Project may seem, I am apt to think the Want of it a considerable Loss to us. For tho' an Author gains not much Credit by talking of himself, yet his Readers get a great deal of Entertainment and Instruction too from it. Such an open Way of Writing resembles the Conversation of Friends; we enter more readily into the Sentiments and Genius of the Author; and pay the greater Regard to what he says, on Account of his treating us with so much Familiarity and Confidence.

Few Men, perhaps, would be willing to write in the same Manner *Montaigne* has done. Yet, I believe, there are not many disgusted at it when they read him, or would wish those Passages expunged from his Works, wherein he speaks of himself. We accuse him of Vanity; but at the same time are well pleased

with the Humorous Instances he gives us of it. The Faults we discover in the Man are what principally, recommends him to us as a Writer. And sure, no Man ever exposed his Infirmities and Weakness with more Freedom and unreserve to a Friend, than he has done to his Readers. By this Means we are softened into a favourable Opinion of him; and cannot condemn the Errors of One that has the Art of making himself so very agreeable.

The Account he gives us of his being admitted a Citizen of *Rome* is perhaps one of the strongest Instances to be met with of Elation of Heart on Occasions of receiving Marks of Honour and Esteem. There is doubtless no Man but what conceives abundance of Pleasure from Incidents of this Nature; yet so unkind are we to one another, that we will not allow any Man to express that Satisfaction, without accusing him of Weakness and Vanity. We all feel those Impulses, yet are ashamed to have it known that we do so. *Montaigne* very honestly tells us what he feels, and every Man that reads him will find from his own Experience what he says to be true. Whereas were Men to form a Judgment from the Professions of Mankind, every Man that feels these Emotions, would look on himself as a Person of more than ordinary Weakness, and wanting that Solidity of Mind other Men seem to be possessed of. Such an Author therefore as *Montaigne* is capable of relieving an Honest Mind from the Pain of thinking itself of a very uncommon and singular Mould, by shewing that there may be, and are Others framed exactly like it. I have known two or three Persons freed from a good deal of Uneasiness by reading the Ingenious Paper in the *Spectator* on *Castle-Building*; before which time they always imagined, they were alone in that fantastical Business, and never once dreamed, that any Body but themselves had the Trouble of such an extravagant Imagination. And sure it is, that the Pains we take to conceal a great many Natural Motions of our Hearts, has in many other Instances, as well as this, been the Occasion of inexperienced People condemning themselves of several Intellectual Weaknesses common to them with the Rest of the Human Species.

These Observations give a fair Handle against that pernicious Way of *Philosophising*, which is for reducing all our Actions and Behaviour to the strict and rigid Rules of what they call the Dictates of sound

(Price Three Half-Pence).

and Right Reason, and making no Allowances for Natural Impulses and Inclinations, but censuring every Action, however Good and Generous in it self, as Irrational and Unmanly, if not done upon cool Deliberation, and after a nice and critical Survey of all its Consequences. The Gentlemen in this Scheme of thinking will not admit any thing to be well done, which is the Effect of Great, or Delicate Natural Sentiments, or wherein the Heart is more concerned than the Head. In order to become Men, we are to divest ourselves of those Passions that all Men are born with. We are taught to suppress what principally spurs us on to Brave and Virtuous Actions, under the Notion of Enthusiasm, and Heat of Imagination. And Wisdom and Virtue too are made to consist in a perfect Indifference for every thing but the performance of our Duty; a Word, which in their Mouths who make Use of it in this Manner, seems to have no Meaning or Signification at all.

We are too apt upon all Occasions to run into Extraneous. Because it has been observed, that Men, by too much indulging their Passions, have done very unreasonable or ridiculous Things, therefore the Passions themselves have been declaimed against, or laughed at; when the only Fault has lain in giving Way to their irregular Motions. Thus the Love of Praise has been represented as a Weakness, because some Men, who have had it in too high a Degree, have been prompted by it to commit a great many Extravagances. Yet this Principle is natural to all Men, and without some such powerful Incentive to laudable Actions, it is highly probable, we should grow very remiss and languid in the Performance of them. It might also be shewn in several of our best and noblest Affections, such as Love, Friendship, and Pity, that the Excesses of them may betray us into great Errors, and even a criminal Weakness. Yet sure, that ought not to make those Affections either Unmanly or Vicious, unless we will contend, that Wisdom and Virtue consist in Extinguishing, rather than Moderating our Desires, which whoever attempts to do may indeed commence a Savage; but, I am persuaded, will never make himself such an One as a truly Wise and Good Man will Esteem.

The pompous Manner of some of the Ancient Philosophers talking of the Vanity of Human Life, and its Enjoyments, has of late Years been succeeded by a Buffoon Way of Laughing at every thing that Men seem to be Serious and in earnest about. The former Method of Proceeding tended to make Men condemn the World, and neglect the Offices of their Station, for the sake of a certain Romantick Notion, which they called by the Name of Virtue; but this aims at the Destruction of Virtue altogether, without substituting any thing else in its room but a Grim. Whoever has read a late Celebrated Performance, Entitled, *The Fable of the Bees*, cannot but have observed a great many notable Instances of this Jocular Philosophy. *Fame*, according to him, is a *Bubble*; *Pity*, an Infirmary common to us with the Beasts; and *Love* and *Friendship*, think of them as highly as you please, are nothing else at the Bottom but downright Lust, and Combination. The Consequence then of all this is, that Men, if they Act Wisely, will endeavour to free themselves from such troublesome and vicious Companions. But what shall we do then? Or how shall we Employ ourselves, when Life presents us nothing else, but one continued Scene of Farce and Impertinence? Why truly we may e'en sit down, and Laugh at the World, and every thing in it, as this Author has most judiciously done. For since we are all sensibly by Nature, and every thing in Life is Ridiculous, both which Points he has clearly Demonstrated, the only Rational thing we can do is to live perpetually *Smiling*.

Objects of Laughter need never be wanting to People that are well disposed towards it. The World will yield an inexhaustible Fund of Mirth for a Man of

any tolerable Genius. The *Grave Looks* of Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians are full of delicious Railery. What can be more Ridiculous than the Pomp and Magnificence of Kings, and Publick Magistrates, or than the insipid Formality of Parliaments, and Courts of Justice? Is it not a Comical thing to see a Man Toiling and Slaving all his Days, merely to support the Noise and Nonsense of a Wife and Family, and to be breaking his Rest for the sake of a Parcel of People, called his *Posterity*, whom he is never to see Six pence the better of? What foolish Rogues are they, that sigh, whine, and languish in the Absence of one they call a Friend or a Mistress? Can there be any thing Merrier, than for a Man to desire to be well spoken of by People whom he never will converse with during his Days; nay, and who perhaps will not be born 'till many Years after he is Dead and Rotten? In a Word, is there any thing in *Berum Natura*, to be seen, felt, heard, or understood, good for any thing else but to break a Jest upon? The *Tub*, the *Ladder*, the *Stage-Itinerant*, are not the only Places consecrated to Merriment. We may as readily find it in the Closet of a Philosopher, as at the *Assembly*, or the *Ring*; and divert our selves as much with the *Tattle* of a *Council-Board*, as of a *Tea Table*. We may go among the *Indians*, and Laugh at their Simplicity, and Ignorance of Politeness and Good-Living; at the *Turks*, for being such silly Rascals, as to refuse Drinking *Wine*; and then come Home and Laugh at our own Countrymen for their Whimsical Care of their *Poultry Liberty* and *Property*. Thus having Laughed round the Globe, we may fairly sit down and Laugh at Ourselves, because there are no more Worlds to be Laughed at.

It asks not much Pains to Discover, that should such a Vein as this once come to be Universal, it would quickly put an end to every thing that is Good and Serious, and destroy all Notions of Honour and Virtue among Men. Yet the introducing it seems to be the Natural Consequence of Arguing against several Particularities that may be observed in Human Nature. The Excess of any Commendable Quality is mighty apt to lead Men to some Extravagancies; and the best and finest Spirits have commonly a Tincture of Enthusiasm, or Vanity in their Composition. It is therefore an easy Matter for weak Minds, when they hear those Defects censured, to fall into a much more dangerous Mistake, and grow into a Disapprobation of the Virtues themselves, as well as their Excesses; much what like has happened in another part of Philosophy, wherein some Men, by taking a great deal of small Pains to prove that the Secondary Qualities of Matter have no real Existence, have given a Handle to Others to Assert the same thing of the Primary Qualities, and of Matter it self.

But if it be dangerous to argue gravely against such Blemishes in Virtuous Characters, it is still more so to set them in a ridiculous Light. Deformity, either Real, or apprehended, is the proper Object of Ridicule; and therefore the very Shades of Virtue ought to be preserved from it, lest it should by Degrees prejudice us against its Beauties. *Laughter*, once it breaks out, is too undistinguishing and ungovernable a Thing to be kept within Bounds. Let it once open upon the Vanity of some Great Men, and it will be very ready the next time to fall upon the Love of true Glory in others. And if it be turn'd against the Ravings and Fondness of Romantick Lovers, it may afterwards receive Provocation from every Degree of Tenderness and Affection whatsoever. Sir *William Temple* tells us of an Ingenious *Spaniard*, who imagined the Ruin of the *Spanish* Monarchy to be owing to the Ridicule in the History of *Don Quixote* of the Spirit of Knight Errantry, and Gallantry, which had so much prevailed in that Nation; because from that time their *Cavaliers* became so much ashamed of it, that they fell into the other Extrem, and lost all that Bravery which formerly

formerly rendered them so serviceable to their Country. Though this seems to be straining the Matter too far, yet I am of Opinion, that among the People of these Nations we shall find a great many Humours and Prejudices, in themselves Ridiculous and Unreasonable enough, which however it would not be much for the Interest of the Publick to have removed. Nothing that is Natural to any People ought to be dispised, unless where it is hurtful either towards any particular Society, or Mankind.

How preposterous then is the present Humour of the World in this Matter? We are grown ashamed that any one should know we are Kind, Generous, or Tender-hearted; but make a Merit of it to be quickly touched with a Stroke of Satyr and M Nature. To shed Tears at a Tragedy is reckoned a Weakness even among the Fair Sex; but we may Laugh till our Cheeks rive at a Bald Jest, or Double Entendre in a Comedy; as if Laughter were a more Natural and Human Thing than Pity and Compassion. No greater Instance can be given of a Perverted and Vitiated Taste. But this affords too large a Field for Reflection for this place, and many possibly deserve to be more fully considered on some other Occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, April 10. The Duke of Wharson, Peer of Great Britain, (who Traveled by the Name *Philibert*) and Lieutenant General Campbell, are arrived here; as are likewise several Partisans of the Pretender, to persuade this Court to undertake something in their Favour. This Day Count Coningshek, the Emperors Ambassador, dispatched his Secretary to the Court of Vienna, and Colonel Stanhop the British Minister, sent an Ekpress to London.

Lisbon, March 23. The Fleet bound for the Bay of All Saints in Brazil, consisting of 16 Ships, sailed three Days ago, under Convoy of a Man of War. 29 English Ships came into this Port last Week from several Places, most of them laden with Corn.

Ratisbon, April 15. We have Advice from many Places, of the Accession of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover. A Letter of the 28th, ult. from Stockholm to the Swedish Minister at the Dyet says, That the King's Commissaries conformable to the Resolution which had been taken in Council, had declared to the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Prussia, that his Majesty was not only pleased with the Marks of Confidence which the King their Master gave upon this Occasion to the King and Kingdom of Sweden, but also that he was resolved to keep up a constant Friendship with them, and that he was disposed to take proper Measures for their Mutual Defence, as far as was consistent with the entire Security of the King and Kingdom of Sweden.

Hamburg, April 19. They write from Stockholm, that they had certain Advice from Petersburg, That a Fleet of 39 Men of War, and 280 Gallies were fitting out there, to take between 20 and 30,000 Men on Board, for an Expedition valiantly talked of. And from Copenhagen we hear, That the Danish Fleet is in such Forwardness, that it will be ready to join the Squadron of 21 Men of War daily expected in the Sound from England.

Bern, April 19. We have an Account from Torburg that there liveth a Femel Prophetess, who it seems, has not been seen to Eat or Drink for Nine Months; and for 7 Years past, has taken no other Nourishment than Milk.

Hague April 12. They Write from Leghorn, that some of the Consols there have cautioned the Merchants of this Nation to send away their Ships for fear of a Surprize. 'Tis believed that the great Armament making in England has given Occasion for this Preernuption, the rather because they Write from Genoa, that an English Captain was arrived there with a Secret Commission, and that they expected a powerful Fleet there from England in May. There is a Talk again of another Congress for settling the several Pretensions of the Powers of Europe.

Vienna, April 10. M. Dierling, the Emperors Resident at Constantinople, writes Word, that the Ottoman Port seems resolved to observe an exact Neutrality with respect to the Treaties of Vienna and Hanover, and that their Troops are like to find Work enough in Persia before they will be able to carry their Point.

Copenhagen, April 20. Five Men of War of the Line are actually fitted out, and lie ready in our Road; and 5 more Ships of the Line, with two Frigates and 3 Prhames, will likewise be ready by the End of this Month.

Paris, April 28. Yesterday the Secretary of our Ambassador at Constantinople, having received some New Instructions from Court, departed thither, and is to embark at Marseilles on board a Frigate. We are assured the said Instructions tend to a Cultivation of good Neighbourhood between his most Christian Majesty and the Grand Seignior. They talk there will be some Changes in the Ministry, but 'tis very uncertain.

Warsaw, April 13. M. de Vierzthum, Minister of State, and the Kings High Chamberlain, was kill'd this Morning in a Duel three Leagues from hence, by M. Chilly, created of late his Majesty's Chamberlain: They went out very early in the Morning to fight with Pistols, M. de Vierzthum having first fired, did but slightly wound M. de Chilly, but the latter took his Aim so right in discharging his Pistol, that his Adversary dropt down, and dy'd in a few Hours. M. de Chilly retired immediately to the Nuncios Pallace, before which a strong Guard has been placed.

Basil, April 19. The Pretenders Adherents who lurked for a long time in this Country, having received a Remittance of Money to pay their Debts, are set out, as 'tis said, for Spain, by the Way of France. The French continue to make great preparations in Alsace, and have got all the necessary Materials ready for laying a Bridge over the Rhine. All the Advices from Italy confirm, that the Princes and States of that Country are resolved to stand Neuter in the present Juncture.

L O N D O N, April 19. 21.

(19) On Thursday last one Antonio Maria Vecchiotti, said to be an Italian Capuchin, was taken in Albemarl Street, and committed to the Gate-House, Westminster, being charged with uttering Treasonable Words against his Majesty's Person and Government.

We hear that Brigadier Dormer, our Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Lisbon, has presented a new Memorial to the King of Portugal, relating to the Damage sustained by our Nation when the Portuguese took our Port upon the Coast of Gabon, and burnt one of our Ships there.

On Sunday Morning, about Five o'Clock, Sir Charles Wager Vice Admiral of the Red, sailed from the Buoy in the Nore, with the Squadron under his Command, for the Baltic, with a favourable Wind.

'Tis said the South Sea Company are disposed to to undertake the Herring Fishery; and that twelve Smacks will be built by the Company to make an Essay.

(21) Three Third Rate Men of War, 70 Gun Ships were Yesterday put in Commission at the Admiralty-Office, viz. The Burford, Capt. Steward, Sterling-Castle. Capt. Eaton, and Lenox, Capt. Baker.

The Evidence against Capt. Jane, who is to be try'd next Monday at an Admiralty Sessions at the Old Bailey, for the Murder of his Cabin boy at Virginia, are order'd to Town from on Board the Plymouth Man of War.

His Majesty hath order'd out a Privy-Sale to the D. of Wharton, requiring him to return home; and we hear, that if he will not Comply, he will be attainted by Parliament.

The Revd. Mr. Henley, so much Celebrated as the Restorer of the antient Elocution of the Pulpit, has resign'd his Preferments in the Church, and Commenced a Teacher among the Baptists. 'Tis a pity a Gentleman of so much Merit should fall into so unhappy a Mistake; but the dissentered Manner of his Conduct is certainly an uncommon Instance of Integrity in an Age so overrun with Craft and Insincerity.

By the Dutche's of Wharton's Death 800 l. a Year returns to the Duke her Husband, who, after all his Debts are paid, will still have remaining 3500 l. per Ann. What Influence this may have to divert his Grace from his present extraordinary Courses, must be left to Time to discover.

D U B L I N, April, 30

The Honourable Tho. Tickell, Esqr; was on Saturday last married to Miss Eustace, Daughter to the Lady Eustace; a Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.

This Week David Nixon, Esqr; was married to Miss Arabella Ludlow, a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

On Sunday last there was a Charity Sermon preach'd by the Rt. Reverend Father in God, the Lord Bishop of Clonsfert, at St. Andrew's Church, for the Benefit of the Charity Children in that Parish; there was a Collection of 157 l. 10 s. 4 d. raised upon that Occasion.

The 22d of this Instant being his Excellency the Lord Garteret's Birth-Day, the same was Celebrated by several Persons in this City, with singular Demonstrations of Joy and Affection.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Botany Lecture at the Physick Garden at Trinity College, will begin on Wednesday the 18th. Day of May, 1726 and will be continued every Friday, Monday and Wednesday. The Subscribers are desired to Enter their Names with John Finigan at the Physick Garden, who shall attend for that Purpose every Day from Ten to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

James Bordery, Grocer,

WH O lived at the Sign of the Green Dog in St. Thomas Street, is removed from thence to the Mullberry Tree and Green Dog, facing the New Inn the Corner of Tighe Street, in Queen Street, opposite Bridwell. Where any Person may be furnished with all sorts of Wines and Grocery Ware, at reasonable Rates.

John Exshaw,

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In the Press,

AN D [and will speedily be publish'd,] A Reply to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Wherein his Sermon preach'd in St. Andrew's Church, before the Honourable the House of Commons, October 23 d 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion is further consider'd, and the Evil Tendency thereof laid open. As also, His Vindication of that Sermon is Examined: And the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is clearly Stated, and fully Discussed. In two Parts. By Stephen Radcliff, M. A. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street. Where may be had the Second Edition of Mr. Radcliff's First Letter to Mr. Synge.

Just publish'd,

THE Complete English Tradesman, in Familiar Letters; Directing him in all the several Parts and Progressions of Trade. Calculated for the Instruction of our Inland Tradesmen; and especially of Young Beginners. Printed for George Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street. Price, 3 s. 3 d.

* * * *Just publish'd,* Numb. VI. of Mr. De Rapin Thoyras's History of England. Containing the Remaining Part of the First Vol. With a Complete Index, and the Life of Rapin. Printed for R. Gunne in Caple-Street, and G. Ewing at the Angel and Bible in Dame's

To be Lett

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap. Crow dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniences. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for Seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

TH E R E is a House, Coach House, Stable and Garden, the Garden well Planted with Dwarf and other Trees, to be Lett for a Term of Years, or Sold, Situate in Martins Lane, Dublin, between Great Britain Street, *als.* Ballybough Lane, and the Strand. Enquire next Door to the said House, at the Sign of the Sun, or at Mr. Peter Russels, at the Sign of the Walrus's Head, Smoak Alley.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffiquots, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

Mr. Gemery Plant.

Gwylliam Def.

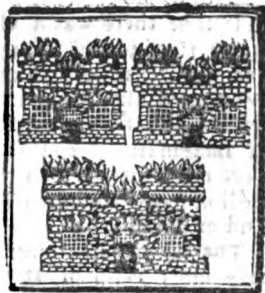
PURsuant to a Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing Date the 19th. Day of June, 1725. made in this Cause, all the Creditors of the Defendant Meredith Gwylliam are hereby Desired to lay before me on or before the First Day of May next, all the Debts and Incumbrances that they have affecting his late Estate in the County of Cavan, and to prove the same, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, as by the said Decree is Directed. Dated the 2d. Day of February. 1725.

Palmerston.

D U B L I N : Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 7th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Eminentia cujusque Operis artificis temporum clausis circumdata.

VALL. PATER.

SIR,



THE *Essayists* are under the the most unhappy Circumstances of any sort of Writers whatsoever. Other Authors have nothing else to do, but to make the most they can of the Subject they have chosen. We have not only that Task to perform, but another no less difficult one, the Choice of our Subjects; wherein let our Care and Diligence be ever so great, it is next to an Impossibility, but every time we Write, we disgust considerable Numbers of our Readers. People sit down to a Formal and Regular Treatise with a quite different Disposition, from what they are possessed with when they take one of these Miscellaneous Productions into their Hands. If they like not the Subject of the Treatise, they throw it by, upon Perusal of the Title Page; but we, professing to Write upon no single Subject, are called to an Account both for our Materials, and our Manner of Working them. And in both these the Taste of our Readers admits of so much Variety and Disagreement, that there is no pleasing all of them at one and the same Time.

Some Persons are displeased with every thing in such Performances that is not either Wit, or Humor. They reckon every thing Grave and Serious to be Dull and Insipid; and think their Time thrown away in reading a Paper that does not make them Laugh. Amusement is the only End of their Reading; and they think that is never obtained, unless accompanied with some very quick and violent Emotions. The sober and Gentle Pleasure that arises from the Reading of just and rational Reflections on Men and Things is too faint and languishing for People that are never Basse, but when they are in a Convulsion of Merriment, they are not able to receive it.

On the other Hand there are some Readers so oppressed with Phlegm, that they can like Nothing that is not direct and destructive, and write in the Strain and Spirit of a Philosophical Lecturer. A familiar Manner of talking about the Common things of Life always puts them out of Humour. They expect, that there shall be Strictness of Reason, Proportion of Parts, and

Regularity of Design in every thing they read otherwise they think themselves ill dealt with. The loose and negligent Manner of an Essay, which is indeed its principal Ornament and Beauty, is what they cannot endure. Let the Matter be ever so Good, it is damned if they do not approve the Method of handling it. And sometimes the chief Excellency they look for in an Author is a scrupulous Nicety and Exactness of Composition, which in Truth, is no more than an artful Covering found out by us Ingenious Moderns, to conceal our want of that Force and Flame, and of those great Conceptions, and noble Imaginations that animate the Writings of Antiquity. And even in this, Opinions are so divided, as renders it extremely difficult to please all Parties. For as on the One Hand there are some Gentlemen that can never be prevailed on to approve any other than the *Synthetic* Method of Writing, so there are not wanting considerable Numbers no less religiously devoted to the *Analytic*. So that a poor Author who is ignorant of either of these Forms of tacking his Thoughts together, is like to meet with but very indifferent Reception from the Men of profound Erudition, and top Criticism, who cut all their Compositions as the Ladies do Muslins, by the drawing of a Thread; which however is commonly such poor unsubstantial stuff, that it is exceedingly apt to break between their Fingers.

Besides these Disadvantages common to all Writers of Essays, there is another peculiar to us who at present have taken upon us to dispense our *Weekly Admonitions* to the Publick; which, both because it is a sufficient Apology for our not being able to perform that Service so effectually as we could wish, and that I do not remember to have seen it any more than hinted at anywhere else, I shall be at some Pains in this Paper to lay before my Readers, in the best Light I am capable of setting it in.

It has been observed, that in all Nations wherever Wit, Learning, and Politeness have flourished, they have blazed out all at once, and arrived to their Height in the Compass of a few Years. A Constellation of Great Genius has risen together, and by mutually imparting Light and Warmth to each other, shined forth with united Splendor and Influence. The Age of *Socrates* was famous in Greece for producing a Race of Great Men eminent in Arms and Arts. After that

that time there was a visible Declension of Spirit among them; and though several worthy Patriots, and good Authors to are be found among the latter *Greeks*; yet they come infinitely short of their Predecessors in that wonderful Fertility of Invention, Force of Imagination, and Dignity of Expression, which have made their Works the Admiration of all the succeeding Ages, and are like to continue them so to the End of Time.

The Roman Learning and Eloquence also had a very short Term of Duration. Their Height seems to have begun in *Lucretius*, about the time of *Marius*, and *Sylla*, and to have lasted very little longer than the Reign of *Tiberius*. *Cicero*, and *Livy*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*, who were the greatest, and most justly admired among the Latin Authors, were all Contemporaries, and writ either at, or very near the same Time; and are all in their several Kinds inimitable: Not to mention *Cesar*, *Sallust*, and many more, who flourished in the same Age. It seemed as if Nature had exerted her Utmost in the Production of such an Extraordinary Set of Men at once, and thereby rendered herself unable to continue the Succession; that warm Sunshine of Wit, and Learning being soon followed with a long and dismal Winter of Ignorance and Barbarity, from whence the World did not recover till after the Expiration of many Ages; during which Time the Commonwealth of Learning was under the Tyranny of a dark and gloomy Generation of *Monks* and *Friars*, a kind of *Spiritual Locusts*, that overspread the whole Horizon, intercepted the fair Face of Heaven from Mankind, and not only ravished from them the Rewards of Arts and Industry, but abolished the very Arts themselves.

At the Restoration of Learning, there appeared a noble and a numerous Band of exalted Spirits, to animate and assist each other in that generous Undertaking, without whose joint Endeavours to rescue Mankind from Ignorance and Stupidity, it is highly probable, our greatest Proficiency in Learning at this Day had been the Art of composing *Romances*, *Religions*, or *Amorous*. But the *Mores*, the *Erasmus*'s, and the *Buchanan*'s of that Age put an End to that Strain, and in the Space of a very few Years carried useful Knowledge and good Sense to a Pitch they had not been at since the Days of *Augustus*. That happy Conjunction of so many Men of great natural Endowments, and acquired Parts, has derived to us a great deal of the best and most useful Materials the Learned World have at present to work upon. Yet in a short Time after there followed a very great Degeneracy; and the Spirit being evaporated, only the *Caput Mortuum* remained behind, which we have since had parcelled out in the Writings of German Divines, and Dutch Commentators.

Among ourselves the Case has been pretty much the same. We have had our Alternate Periods of learning, and Ignorance, of Wit, and Dullness as well as all other Nations. Whoever is conversant with the English Writers cannot but have observed, that the best of them have commonly appeared in Clusters together, and given us a luxurious, but a short Repast; after which we have had a long Interval of Penury and Starving. The last remarkable Class of Good Authors we have had was, some few Years ago, who improved our Taste, and Language to the utmost perfection they seemed capable of: In Compliance with our Natural Impatience, and Unwillingness to undergo any Fatigue for the sake of Intellectual Attainments, they chose to reform us by Degrees, and for that Purpose sent abroad their Compositions from time to time in single Sheets, and executed their Design so happily, that from them we may date a New Era of the British Learning and Eloquence. Some of those Excellent Men are gone to a better World, so enjoy the Reward of their Virtue, and generous La-

bours for the Service of Mankind; and the rest of them, having done their Duty in this, and received the Applauses due to their Merit, seem to have retired from the Scene, and left the Management of it to a New Set of Performers.

From this Account of Things it is easy to see, that our Readers ought not to entertain too High Expectations from the Persons who are at present Employed in this Province. The warm Fit is over with the present Age; and we ought to prepare for the Cold One. Our immediate Predecessors have soared to too sublime Heights, for us to do any more than gaze on their Flights at an humble Distance. Where it is impossible to excell those that have gone before us, it is natural to fall infinitely short. The Despair of ever being able to equal such illustrious Originals damps all our Ambition, and checks every Attempt to follow them. Add to this, that they have exhausted most of those Subjects that are capable of making Writings at once Entertaining and Useful. We have only the Gleanings of their Rich Harvest; and therefore our Readers must not be surprized, that we sometimes see them a picking Straws. To these Causes we may impute that lamentable Dullness that is at present so universally complained of. And as Dullness is ever Infectious, we poor *Essay Writers* must not pretend to be exempted from the Common Calamity. To be *Dull with Design* is a Pretence that will not bear Water at present, when it is so much owing to Chance, if ever we are otherwise.

In Justice however to the Learned World at present, it must be owned, that it has lately produced some Performances of great Value and Usefulness, on very important Subjects, particularly in Morality. My Intelligent Readers will quickly perceive, that I have in my Eye these two incomparable Treatises, the *Religion of Nature delineated*, and the *Inquiry into Beauty and Virtue*; Works that cannot fail of being Esteemed while Mankind shall have any Regard left for Good Sense, or real Knowledge. But alas! Productions of this kind go but ill down with the Generality of Readers; and a Miscellaneous Writer who should at any time fall into that Strain, would procure very little Thanks for his Pains. And Works of Fancy, that are any way truly Estimable, are at present too scarce among us, to warm us sufficiently by their Influence. So that on the whole, considering the Character of the Age we live in, and the numerous Defects our Compositions necessarily labour under, we may apply every Week to our Writings that Humorous Reflection which *La Bruyere* did once in his Life to his; "If they do not take, we may wonder they should not; but if they do take, we may wonder as much how they should."

I am, Sir,

Your very Humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BRUSSLES, May 2. General Vehlen's Dragoons are ordered to join their Regiment at Luxemburg; and the Governours of the seven small Forts on the Escauts are ordered to repair forthwith to their Posts, which causes Speculation.

VENICE, April 24. The News of the Alliance signed between our Court and those of Russia and Sweden, is not confirm'd.

ROME, April 13. Several Cardinals and Persons of Distinction, have been to see the Roman Antiquities lately

lately dug up in the Farnese Garden, consisting of a very fine Piece of Work in Basle Relievo, which according to its Inscription, was made in the Reign of the Empress Livia, Daughter to the Emperor Octavian Augustus. There is also 200 Marble Urns with their Inscriptions, and a very large Column of Porphyry.

Leghorn, April 13. By two French Ships which arrived here last Saturday from Alexandria, we have received Letters from thence of the 9th. of March which say, there has been a general Insurrection in Grand Cairo against the Bashaw that was Deposed, and who is now restored. These Letters add, that the Plague is broke out at Grand Cairo, but that they are free from it in Alexandria and Rosetta.

A Translation of the first Summons for Raising the *Postpolite Ruszere*, on the Great Poste of the several Palatinates under the King of Poland.

Augustus the II. by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuannia, &c. To all those to whom it appertaineth, especially our most Dear and Well Beloved the Senators, Great Officers, and all the Nobility of the Palatinate of ———, and the Towns and Castles therein, Greeting.

Most Dear and Well Beloved,

THAT Peace which has been granted us through the special Providence of the King of Kings, over this Realm, that Peace which we have taken pains to Cultivate, and with Our good Subjects Enjoy, not without inexpressible Care on our Part, is so agreeable to Us, that all Our Endeavours and Views are only to preserve a Gift so precious as long as possible, both at Home and Abroad.

'Twas with this View that, after the Limitation of the last Dyer, we thought fit to appoint Deputies of both Orders, to enter into a Conference with the Foreign Ministers; so the End that after having heard their Proposals, in Order to make Report thereof to the Republick assembled in a Body, we might Concert such Measures as were most Conducive to the greatest Degree of publick Tranquillity, and remove all Obstacles that might oppose the Enjoyment of so great a Happiness.

And tho' we are persuaded that the God of Infinite strength and Power will Bless the Sincerity of our Chres and Intentions, yet we have maturely Reflected, that it is necessary to be upon our Guard in time Peace against all unforeseen Accidents, and to Conclude the Negotiations, Armed with Shield and Buckler, especially considering the Menaces and Machinations of the Nonconformists, Powers, upon account of the Affair of Thorn, which was but a just Revenge of the Doing Offended, and for which the Republick, which is independent and Absolute Mistress of her own Condition, is accountable to no Body.

And whereas that the longer the Time runs on, the greater are the Preparations to put those Menaces in Execution: And whereas 'tis by no Means proper to stand still with the Arms folded, and indolently to wait which way the Storm Blows, but rather to prevent, and Dextrously to avert those Evils with which We are threatened; We have thought fit to Dispatch the Summons for the *Postpolite Ruszere*, conformable to the Power given Us by the States of the Republick immediately after the limitation of the Dyer, together with the Approbation of the most Worthy and most Reverend in Christ, the Primate and the Senators of the Kingdom lately Assembled in Congress.

We Order Our Officers to cause these said Summons to be published, in the usual Camps and Places. Given at Warsaw the 3th. of April, 1726. and of our Reign the 29th.

1 Brussels, May 2. Tuesday last our Governrs received Advice, by an Express from the Governor of Luxemburg, that the French Troops in that part of the Country were all in Motion. Whereupon the next Morning her Highness summon'd a Council of State, at which she assisted, at three in the Afternoon. Yesterday a Company of Grenadiers of the Regiment of Dragoons of Vehlen, was ordered to march to Luxemburg; Orders were also give to all the Officers of Garrison to repair forthwith to their respective Regiments and Companies.

L O N D O N, April 28. 30.

A Protest is entered against Adjourning for a Month the farther Consideration of that part of the Printed Votes of the House of Commons of the 24. of March, 1725. purporting a Message to that House from His Majesty.

I. Because, we the Protesting Lords, conceive the Subject Matter of this Debate to be of so great Consequence to his Majesty's Service, to the Honour of this House, to the Constitution of Parliament, and to the prosperity of the Kingdom, that it ought not to have been postpon'd at all, much less for such a length of Time: It must be for the Service and Support of the Crown, to have the Advice of Parliament upon all Occasions: There has hitherto been no Communication with this House thereupon, tho' it contains Matters of the Highest Importance, and we conceive that it tends to undermine the foundation of this House, when the Commons alone are advised with upon any Matter which concerns the Interest of the whole Kingdom.

II. As this House has always been Esteemed the Hereditary and perpetual Guardians of the Liberty and Properties of the People, they ought not to be excluded from giving their Advice in all matters of publick Concern; and the Rights of the People of England are, as we apprehend, Invaded, whenever they are Deprived of the Assistance of this House of Parliament, without whom no Aids can be given to the Crown, nor Taxes Imposed on the People. — Therefore as we conceive this Message being sent to the House of Commons only, tends to subvert those Rights, We think this Debate should not have been Adjourn'd, least any Inference should be drawn from this dilatory Proceeding. That this House is not as Jealous of their Rights and Privileges at this time, and as much determined to support them as any of their Ancestors.

III. Since it cannot be doubted, that it is an Inherent and Fundamental Right in this House, to Alter and Amend any Money Bills which come from the Commons: We cannot but apprehend also, that all Demands of Supply should come from the Throne in this House of Parliament, according to the ancient Usage; and we conceive all other Methods of Demand in Supplies are New, and must be dangerous to the Constitution.

IV. Because there is in the Message, that which we apprehend to be entirely Unprecedented, and never before used in any Message to that House, the Appellation of Parliament being given them separately from this House: And therefore least any Mistake of this Kind should be attended with such Consequences, as to Encourage Ministers hereafter, to a total Neglect of this House.

We Conceive, proper Notice should have been taken of it immediately, without deferring the farther Consideration of it for a Month.

Scarfsdale,	Aberdeen,	Warrington,
Stratford,	Coventry,	Boyle,
Craven,	Compton,	Bashurst,
Litchfield,	Gower,	Bruce,
Exeter,	Ashburham,	Uxbridge,
Montjoy,	Letchmere,	Foley.

By the Lisbon Packet Boat, and an other Ship, there is certain Advices that Admiral Hoffer will touch in Spain, they having met him steering that Course.

Admiral Wager who Commands the Fleet in the Baltick, has an Extraordinary Commission as Plenipotentiary to the Czarina, and all the Northern Powers.

'Tis publicly talk'd at Vienna, That if the English should obstruct the Ostend Trade to the Indies, that the Spaniards would make Reprisals.

From Ratisbon, That there was a Paper handed about there, giving on Account that the King of Sardinia will have an Army of 50000 Men, to joyn 20000 French to act in Italy, if there should be Occasion.

From Poland, that there had been a great Tumult in Polish Lithuanea, upon an Election of a publick Officer, so that 30000 Men were on Horsback: But it seems to be questioned whether the said Election was the true Reason of such a Number of Men appearing in Arms together.

A Messenger has been sent Express to Admiral Wager to the Baltick with new Instructions.

From Sweden, that the King was determined to do nothing till Admiral Wager arrived.

The States of Holand have publish'd their Reasons for entering into the Alliance with England, in order to induce the other two Provinces to do the same.

From the Amsterdam Gazzett, May, 7. N. S.

His Majesty of Great Britain having received Advice that the Spaniards were filing off towards Giberalter, He sent an Express to Coll. Stanhope, his Envoy at the Spanish Court, to Demand an Audience of the K. of Spain, and to Know the Reason of the Motion of those Troops: And accordingly Coll. Stanhope had an Audience of the King; the Queen, and several Grandees being present; and upon delivering the said Message to the King of Spain, his Answer was, "He (Coll. Stanhope) might assure his Master, that he had not the least Design upon Giberalter, and that he (the King of Spain) had to Great and Tender Regard for his Britannick Majesty, that he would not transact any thing that should give him Offence, And added, That if the Pension, which he had for some time past allowed to the Pretender, and the late Duke of Ormond gave any Offence to his Britannick Majesty, he would withdraw the same."

DUBLIN No. May, 7.

We hear from the Kings County, that a Wild Young Woman has been lately taken there in some Bogs belonging to Major Fox's Estate. She seems to be about 15 Years of Age, extremely Beautiful, has not the Faculty of Speech, and lives only upon Leaves, and such like Foods, and which is still more remarkable, cannot be prevailed on to lie down on a Bed. It is said that Letters have been sent to a Reverend Clergyman in London, for his Advice in the Method of her Education: This Story, which is well Attested by several A Hundred of Spectators, is a Wonder, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Cayn has disposed of his Commission of Lieutenant Colonel, of the Hon. Brigadier Dornier's Regiment of Foot, to Major Murray, Major of the said Regiment, and that Captain John Corry succeeds Major Murray.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE Botany Lecture, at the Physick Garden, Trinity College, will begin on Wednesday the 10th Day of May, 1735, and will be continued every Friday, Monday and Wednesday. The Subscribers are desired to Enter their Names with John Finigan, at the Physick Garden, who shall attend for that Purpose every Day from Ten to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

In the Press,

AND will speedily be publish'd, A Reply to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Wherein his Sermon preach'd in St. Andrew's Church, before the Honourable the House of Commons, October, 23 d. 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion is further consider'd, and the Evil Tendancy thereof laid open. As also, His Vindication of that Sermon is Examined: And the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is clearly Stated, and fully Discussed. In two Parts. By Stephen Radcliff, M. A. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street. Where may be had the Second Edition of Mr. Radcliff's First Letter to Mr. Synge.

John Exshaw,

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Just Publish'd,

THE 3d Vol. of a Master-Key to Popery. Containing, I. The Damages which the Mass causeth. II. A Catalogue of Miracles wrought by the Consecrated Wafer. III. The Miracles of many Living Persons. IV. The Revelations of three Nuns. V. The Life of the good Primate and Metropolitane of Aragon, &c. omitted in the 2d. Vol. By the Reverend Mr. Gavin. Sold by George Risk, at the Corner of Castle-Lane near the Horse-Guard in Dames-Street. Price Bound a British half Crown. Where are to be had the 1st. and 2d. Vol. Price Bound each a British half Crown. At the said Place are to be had a choice Collection of Plays.

James Bordery, Grocer,

WHO lived at the Sign of the Green Dog in St. Thomas Street, is removed from thence to the Mulberry Tree and Green Dog, facing the New Inn the Corner of Tigh Street, in Queen Street, opposite Bridwell. Where any Person may be furnished with all sorts of Wines and Grocery Ware, at reasonable Rates.

For the Benefit of Mr. Husband.

ON Monday next, being the 9th. Instant, will Acted a Play called, *Terodofus: or, The Force of Love.*

To be S. E. T. T.

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffiquot's at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

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John Exbee,

LIVING at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's-Cloase Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggers, German Sarges and Sagathes, as also all Sorts of Cloath Ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee will save Twenty per Cent.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 14th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit.

PLIN.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



YOUR Journalists have lately thought fit to communicate to the Publick several Translations of Odes from Horace. He is one of the Authors of Antiquity that can never be too much admired, for the Beauty and Variety of his Compositions, the Delicacy and Justness of his Reflections, and the inimitable Art he has of always

Where more is meant than meets the Ear.

appearing New every time he is Read; being every where so rich in Sense, that we are perpetually making new Discoveries in him, and may constantly apply to him Milton's Character of that Noble Species of Writing,

It is therefore always with singular Pleasure I observe any worthy Attempts to render into *English* any Parts of so great and so useful an Author. But at the same time, considering how many have been baffled in it already, I am very apt to tremble for the adventurous Person that undertakes to give us a Translation of the whole, as seems to be the Design of One, or more of those Gentlemen, whose Specimens have been published some Weeks since in the *London Journal*.

I do not pretend to Criticism enough, to make a Judgment on those performances. But this I cannot help thinking, that so Close and Serupulous a Translation of Horace as seems to be there promised, is a thing our Language will not bear. It is extremely difficult at once to preserve the Spirit, and the Words of an Author. In endeavouring the former we are apt to fly off from his Meaning; and in adhering too closely to the latter, we are in equal Danger of creeping after him in a servile and indecent Posture. And truly I apprehend this last to be the worse Error of the two. For as my Lord Bacon observes, in translating the Writings of Antiquity, the Spirit of the Original is apt to evaporate, unless a New Spirit be

transfused into them by the Translator. And certainly this Observation will hold much more in Poetical Productions; there being much greater Reason to fear, that a Translator should not be able to come up to the Poetry, than that he should miss the precise Meaning of his Original. A Reader at least will be much better satisfied with a Translation where the Author's Sense is beautifully expressed, though not exactly in his own Phrase, than where it is perhaps more truly represented, but in a dry and spiritless Manner; otherwise we must have had more Admirers of Hobbes's Translation of Homer, than of Mr. Pope's.

In Translating the two following Odes, I have endeavoured equally to shun the Licence of an Imitation, and the Restraint of a Literal Version. You will readily perceive, that they cannot pretend an Exemption from a good deal of Censure; and indeed I am too sensible of their Defects, to desire their Publication on any other Account, than as they may excite others to Vindicate, by their more excellent Performances, an Author that has suffered Injuries from so many other Hands as well as mine; that as in the Multitude of ill Translators, and Commentators he has received great Injustice, so he may, some time or other, be relieved by the Numbers of those who have Strength and Genius sufficient for it. If a good Translation of Horace is ever to be expected, it must be from some such happy Conjunction in his Favour; for I fear much, it will always prove, as it has done hitherto, too arduous a Task for any One Man.

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

MUSOPHILUS.

Horace, Book I. ODE XXVIII.

TO Winds expos'd, and wash'd by e'ery Wave,
Deny'd Mankind's last Privilege, a Grave,
See, where thy poor Remains, Archytas, lie,
Whose mighty Mind once grasp'd both Earth, and Sky!
Say then, what did avail thy nice Survey
Of the broad World, and far-extending Sea?
What did it boot, that thou by Art could'st Soar
Above the Planets, and their Course explore;
Compute the Awful Spaces where they roll;
And with them travel round the radiant Pole;

Since

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Since all thy vast Discoveries could not charm
The Fates, or shield from Deaths impartial Arm?
This is the Fate all Mankind must share;
Tithon at last is vanish'd into Air;
While Tantalus, condemn'd to endless Wee,
Sits fretting in th' elusive Floods below;
Whom Fortune once with every Blessing stor'd,
And Gods themselves vouchsaf'd to grace his Board.
Minos the Just has yielded too to Fate,
The Friend of Jove, and Partner of his State.
And He, the Sage, whom you with just Applause
Will own best skill'd in Nature and her Laws,
Who by convincing Proofs had made it plain,
That Souls withdraw, but to return again,
And Death's detest'd Empire o'er Mankind
Extends to Body only not to Mind;
For ever now dismiss'd, no more survives,
To vouch his boasted Magazine of Lives.
One gloomy Night for all Mankind remains,
And once we all must foot the Shadowy Plains.
Mars sweeps away th' ambitious Sons of Fame,
Who lose their Being to acquire a Name.
And greedy Snylors, to their Ruin brave,
In search of Treasure, perish in the Wave.
The cruel Fates to none Compassion show,
But Old, and Young without Distinction go.
What Wonder then, that I my Fate should find
On these rough Shores from Winds & Waves combin'd?
Tis Fate, kind Mars! nor let thy Hand
Withhold the Tribute of the Common Sand,
To cover up my whitening Bones that lie
To Seas expos'd, and an inclement Sky.
For which good Office, when the rising Storm
Shall strip the Woods, and Adria's Gulph deform.
Amidst the Tumult may'st thou safely Sleep,
And Neptune guard thee through the rolling Deep;
Nor gracious Jove be wanting to repay
With Wealth thy Dangers in the War'ry Way,
But if, proud Man, the pious All you scorn,
Nor care, your Offspring the Neglect should mourn,
Expect the same hard Fates to wait on thee,
When thou despr'st, as I am now, shalt be;
To thy cold Corps no friendly Hand come near,
With Cypress Shade, or decently inter.
My Execrations are not vainly lost;
No Offerings shall appease my injur'd Ghost.
Make no Delays; the Task is quickly done;
Thrice strow the Sand, and thou art free to run.

Book II. ODE XVIII

TIS true, my Cottage mean and low,
Not built for Grandure, but for Ease.
No Ivory Cornices can show,
Nor Ceilings rough with Gold displays.
No Cedar Beams for Pomp and State,
(To Nature Names confess unknown)
Repose their great and precious Weights,
On Pillars of the Parian Stone.

Not drop'd an accidental Hair
To some old Kinless Miser's Means,
No Wealthy Vassal's Gifts I wear,
Rich Purple Vests, and sumptuous Trains.

But Virtue, and a little Sense
Have so endear'd me to the Great,
That, Thanks to bounteous Providence,
Nor have, nor want I an Estate.

Blest in my little Sabine Field,
I'll neither Gods above implore,
Nor, since in snaking Arts unskill'd,
Hing on my Wealthy Friend for more.

From Day to Day with equal Pace
Our sliding Moments steal away,
Nor is the fleeting Moons Increase
Ought but her Progress to Decay.

Yet you, amus'd with Airie Dreams,
Forgetful that the Grave is near,
Are busi'd with your endless Schemes
Of pleasant Seats, and Houses here.

The Bounds of Nature for your Mind
Too little seem, and you are Poor,
Unless the Ocean be confin'd
To enlarge your Borders on the Shore.

Nay more, profanely you leap o'er
Your peaceful Neighbours antient Bounds,
Invade the Weak unfriended Poor,
And seize his patrimonial Grounds.

Expell'd by you from their Abodes,
The tender Wife, and Husband fly;
In vain they invoke their Gods;
In vain their helpless Infants cry.

And yet this dearly bought Estate
How quickly must its Owner leave?
The Wealthy Miser's last Retreat,
And surest Portion is the Grave.

What would you more? Impartial Earth
Wraps in her Lap with equal Care
The High, and Low; nor Royal Birth
Preserves its poor Distinctions there.

Not all Prometheus's boasted Art
Could ever surly Charon sway,
Nor Gold it self work on his Heart
To wade him back into the Day.

Proud Tantalus, and all his Race
He holds in Chains; the Royal Kin
In vain implore the smallest Grace:
No Patent Empire has for Sin.

Yet call'd, or not, the Poor he hears,
And in his lost and painful strife
To his Assistance straight repairs,
And carries off his Load of Life.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following is the Extract of a Memorial, which the Secretary of the Danish Embassy at the Swedish Court presented to the King of Sweden on the 21th of February last.

THE underwritten had Orders to Represent, That the King his Master having been Inform'd from good Hands, that the Duke of Holstein Designs to execute next Summer, with the Assistance of the Emperess of Russia, as well by Sea as Land, the pernicious Design he has long been Meditating against his Danish Majesty. His said Majesty finds himself under a Necessity to take the proper Measures for opposing the Execution of such a Design; & declaring, that the Preparations and Armament he is making, are with no other View than to Guard against the Work that may happen from the Duke of Holstein's Menaces: That his Danish Majesty intends to live always in great Harmony with the King of Sweden, and punctually to observe the Treaties of Peace Concluded between the two Kingdoms, not doubting but his Swedish Majesty was resolv'd to do the like on his part, and would give him fresh Proofs thereof, by having

having no Regard to the Demands and Influences of the Duke of Holstein, and particularly by not granting him any thing that might turn to the prejudice of his Danish Majesty, or by infringing in any Manner the Mutual Treaties, &c.

The King of Sweden's Answer to this Memorial, Delivered the 24th. of March, contains in Substance.

THAT his Swedish Majesty, takes in good part the Token of Friendship and Confidence which the King of Denmark gives him, by imparting to him the Reason of his Armament. That his Majesty always was, and ever would be inclined to observe Religiously the Treaties of Peace and Conventions he had Concluded with other Potentates: He would likewise further assure his Danish Majesty, That he would punctually make Good all that has been stipulated by the Treaties between the two Crowns, and would on all Occasions give Proofs of a Reciprocal Friendship and Confidence; the rather because he firmly Believes, that his Danish Majesty is disposed on his Part to Contribute every Thing that depends on him to maintain the Peace in the North.

Warsaw, April 26. 'Tis said the Protestant Ministers have received Orders to leave this Court: But that the King has invited them to stay here some time, and gives them hopes that the Religious Grievances will shortly be Redressed; on the other Hand pain is taken with the Inhabitants of Thorn, to engage them not to Insist upon the Resitution of their Church and Schools.

Madrid, April 22. On the 19th the Emperor's Ambassador the Count de Koningseck received a Courier from Vienna with Dispatches, as they say, relating to the Ostend Company, the Suppression of which is demanded by the English, French and Dutch. The Duke of Wharton who arrived here lately, has been to see the Escorial and the Palace of St. Ildephonso. He appears in Publick with the Order of the Garter, which was Confer'd on him the 3d of January last, by the Chevalier de St. George, whose Party he has openly Espoused.

Extract of some Letters from the North and Germany.

Letters from Stockholm of the 24th of April import, That the Swedish Commissioners in the Conferences with the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Prussia, had indeed made mention of the Affair of Sleswick, but only by way of Recommendation; Because by the Defensive Treaty of 1724, which the Czar concluded then with the King of Sweden, the latter promised to use his good Offices for the Resitution of that Dutchy. So that it is to this Treaty the Roman Emperor has acceded of late. But no new Treaty has been Concluded between the Courts of Vienna, Russia, and Sweden as has been Reported.

Berlin, May 3. We are assur'd, that about the middle of this Month, we shall form a Camp of about 26,000 Men near Coningsberg; and a great Train of Artillery is actually Preparing in this City.

Petersbourg, April 16. The Czarina has order'd Prince Menzikof to bring to the Neighbourhood of this City before the End of this Month, 30 Regiments of Foot and three of Horse, which are to lye in Quarters for their Refreshment till the opening of the Campaign. The Fleet is equipping with the utmost Diligence, that it may put to Sea as soon as the Waters are clear of Ice.

Brussels, May 2. The Cardinal Archbishop of Mechin has forbid the Austin Fryars to accompany the Procession of the Venerable, which is to be made on the 5th Instant, because it is not proper to expose it to publick View in the midst of certain Decorations and Machines. The unsetting of the two Chambers of Accounts of Flanders and Brabant, has been suspended till further Order; and it is even thought that it

will not take Place at all. The Governors of the seven small Forts upon the Schelde and thereabouts, depending on the Government. The Generals of Antwerp, have receiv'd Orders to repair to their Posts, and reside there constantly for the future, whereas hitherto they spent most of their Time at other Places.

Hague, May 11. They write from Berlin, that according to Advices from Vienna, a Courier was arrived there from the Hague with Advice, that England, France and Holland demand the Demolishing of the Harbour of Ostend, but that the Imperial Court thereupon dispatch'd an Express to the Austrian Netherlands, with orders to fortify it with all Speed.

L O N D O N, May 3. 1759.

(3) A Letter from his Majesty to the Duke Wharton has passed the privy Seal, whereby, he is commanded on his Duty and Allegiance to return home within a limited Time, or he will be attainted of High Treason.

Yesterday, the Commons went through part of the Bill to prevent collusive Seizures of Goods, and fill'd up the Blanks with Penalties and proceeded further Thursday next.

The Wild Youth is very ill at Dr. Arbuthnot's near Hanover Square.

We hear that in a Fortnight's time, a Squadron of 16 Men of War will be ready to sail for the Mediterranean, under Sir John Jennings, and Admiral Hopson.

Mrs. Fitz Williams, Daughter to the Lord Visct. Fitz Williams, of the Kingdom of Ireland, is appointed a Maid of Honour to the Princess of Wales, in the room of Mrs. Mary Haywood, now Countess of Delraine.

Captain Jane, who barbarously murdered his Cabbler Boy, is to be Executed by 8 o Clock on Friday Morning next, it being then High Water,

The Half-pay Officers upon the Irish Establishment are to have the same Pay as those on the English Establishment.

From Vienna, That the Emperor still declares he will send an Ambassador to London with some important Commission; and that he has now 20000 Men in Silesia to assist the Poles if Attack'd by the Prussians.

(5) On Monday last dyed at his House in Cleveland Court, St. James's Square, the Hon. John Pulteney Esq; Surveyor General of the Crown Lands and Clerk of the Council in Ireland, which last was confer'd on him by King William, and now falls to his Son Daniel Pulteney, Esq;

The Tryal between the Duke of Buckingham and John Ward Esq; which lasted 12 Hours, last Tuesday, the Jury brought in their Verdict against said Ward, that he was Guilty of Forgery. It is said, he will be expell'd the House of Commons, and Fined 20,000 l. and 'tis thought he will be set on the Pillory.

(7) By a Holland Mail we have an Account that Sir Charles Wager with his Squadreon, arrived at Copenhagen the 4th Instant, in the Evening, and the 6th. he had Audience of the King of Denmark, and had the Honour to Dine with his Majesty; and the same Evening he put to Sea with his Squadreon, and intended for Sweden.

They tell us from Petersburg, That the Duke of Holstein is to serve in the ensuing Campaign, and had Named 4 Aid de Camps under him.

The Danes continue to make such Preparations by Sea and Land as if they expected some Attempt to be made on their Dominions.

The Polish and Prussian Troops are in Motion on the Frontiers.

They

John Dantzick, that some Polish Troops are marching to the Frontiers of their Territories. The Nobility of the Palatinates of Mazuria and Great Poland, are mounted on Horseback, with all their Vassals fit for Service to the Number of 30,000 Men, that the Magistrates of Dantzick are therefore upon their Guard, and that the Prussians who watch their Motions, are augmented with 10000 Men. Some Advices from the North say, that the Russian Fleet is actually at Sea.

About 22 Judgments are issuing out of the several Courts against the Estates of Philip Duke of Wharton, alias Northumberland, &c.

From Vienna, that Prince Eugene is to set out the 8th. Instant for the Netherlands, which, if true, they take it to be a Token of an approaching War.

The Kent, Royal Oak, and Herwick, of 70 Guns, and 540 Men each, were put in Commission last Thursday.

Yesterday the Countess Dowdager of Drogheda died at her House in George Street, near Hanover Square.

It is expected, that in a few Days a Message from his Majesty will be brought into Parliament relating to the D. of Wharton.

A Loyal Address has been presented to his Majesty from the City of Glasgow, and very graciously received. They have also petitioned the Commons against the Bill for the Relief of Daniel Campbell Esq; and are ordered to be heard by their Council against it.

DUBLIN, May 14.

Last Saturday was publish'd by the Lords Justices a Proclamation, That the Parliament of this Kingdom which at present stands Prorogued to the 17th. Day of May Instant, be further Prorogued to Thursday the 11th. Day of August next.

This Day John McCabe, and William Cuneen, are to be executed near St. Stephens Green, for Robbing — Stepney, Esq; in St. Ann Street on Good Friday last, of his Gold Watch, Cane, and some Money.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Botany Lecture at the Physick Garden at Trinity College, will begin on Wednesday the 18th. Day of May, 1726. and will be continued every Friday, Monday and Wednesday. The Subscribers are desired to Enter their Names with John Finigan at the Physick Garden, who shall attend for that Purpose every Day from Ten to Twelve in the Morning, and from Three to Six in the Afternoon.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in this Kingdom, Entituled, An Act for Vesting part of the Estate of John Pyke, late of Woodstown in the County of Tipperary, Esq. deceased, in certain Trustees for Sale thereof, in Order to Pay and Discharge his Debts and Legacies. The same is accordingly Vested in John Minchin, Mathew Jacob Senr. and John Perry, Gent. Trustees in the said Act Named. All the Creditors of the said John Pyke, are therefore required forthwith to send a Just and True Account of the several Debts now Due and Owing to them from the said John Pyke, to John Pyke at Woodstown in the County of Tipperary, Esq; or Philip Hacker at his House in Fethard in the aforesaid County Gent. or in Term time, at the Three Rabbits in High Street, Dublin. In Order to Enable the Trustees to proceed to the Sale of the said Lands, and to Pay and Discharge the said Debts. Dated this Sixth Day of May, 1726.

AFTER different Consultations between the Divines of the Protestant Church, and several Councils amongst the Divines of the Church of Rome, have all agreed, except the Lady's Father, for the Marriage that was Celebrated the 25th. of April last, at St. Nicholas Church, Dublin; between Madam Grouanni Stradotti, and Mr. Carlo Gambarini, of a Noble Extraction from Italy: Both Famous, the Lady for her Singing, and the Gentleman in all sorts of Polite Literature, and Arts, call'd Liberal.

In the Press,

AND will speedily be publish'd, A Reply to the Revd. Mr. Edward Synge, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Wherein his Sermon preach'd in St. Andrew's Church, before the Honourable the House of Commons. October, 23d. 1725. being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion is further consider'd, and the Evil Tendency thereof laid open. As also, His Vindication of that Sermon is Examined: And the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is clearly Stated, and fully Discussed. In two Parts. By Stephen Radcliff, M. A. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John H-d., Bookseller in Dames Street. Where may be had the Second Edition of Mr. Radcliff's First Letter to Mr. Synge.

John Exshaw,

AT the Sign of the Lace Hood in Golden Lane. Sel- leth Lace and Edgings of the newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English. Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, and French Mullinets. Likewise Neckties or Handkerchiefs are made, and all sorts of Lace join'd and mended

To be SEEN,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 230 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffiquots, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10l per Ann. is to be Sold.

John Exbee,

LIVING at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's-Cloase Dublin. Sells all Sorts of Cloaths Druggets, German Sarges and Sagathies, as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee will save Twenty per Cent.



SAMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth living on Ormond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease for the Tooth Ach. and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them. and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant, for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carlson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 21st. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Hem, vir viro quid præstat?

TER.

SIR,



THE Philosophers in all Ages have recommended to us the Knowledge of ourselves as the best and most useful Study, and the Acquisition of it as the highest and clearest Evidence of Wisdom. Philosophers however have not been always able to make good their own Claim to it. They as well as other

Men have suffered themselves to be too much guided by Appearances in this Science, no less than in Others; and have frequently had so little Wisdom, as to imagine themselves the sole Proprietors of it, and exclude all Others from having any Share in it. This Error could only have proceeded from overrating themselves, or undervaluing the rest of Mankind, and either of these demonstrates the want of Self-Knowledge, since the Worth of a Man is always to be estimated by comparing it with that of Others, and it will be found, upon making the Comparison, that there is not such a prodigious Difference in this Matter among Men as we are too commonly apt to imagine.

It happens a little unluckily too, that Philosophical Minds are more apt to fall into this Mistake than any others. For employing all their Time and Studies in General Speculations and Abstract Inquiries, they are shut out from a particular Acquaintance with Men and Things. So that knowing little besides themselves, and their own Ideas, they are ignorant of all that Worth and Wisdom that may be abroad in the World, and by that Means begot in themselves a fond Belief of their being among the reserved Few that have monopolized all useful Knowledge, and rational Notions. And this Circumstance at the same time that it is the Occasion of many Learned Men being proud and positive, is one of the best Arguments why they should be just the contrary.

Nothing is more likely to betray Men into a criminal Conduct towards their Fellow-Creatures than an imagined Superiority over them, either in Natural or acquired Accomplishments. It inspires them with indecent Opinions, and unfociable Dispositions towards them. When we look on our Neighbours with Contempt, we shall hardly forbear to treat them with Unkindness; if it be not indeed, Unkindness and In-

justice too to condemn Men at all, unless upon clear Evidences of their Dishonesty and Wickedness. For the Opinion of Worth being what all Men seek, and the Desire of it injurious to none, the Possession of it is a real Good, which ought not to be taken from any Man, without the strongest Conviction of his having forfeited it. Acting any otherwise is making ourselves the only Standard of Wisdom and Worth; and we may with as good a Grace claim the Government of the Universe as our own undoubted Right and Privilege. This at least is certain, that immoderate Self-Esteem, and Contempt of Others as a more base and unworthy kind of People, have been the true source of Tyranny in all Ages and Nations of the World. And for this very Reason those Wise and Brave Northern People to whom we owe the Origine of all the free Constitutions now in Europe, made it the first part of their Policy, that the Common Consent should be the Rule of Government. But in regard that could not be always obtained, and the Capacities of the whole Community were supposed to be equal, to prevent the ill Consequences of different Opinions, they all agreed, that the Mind of the Majority should stand for the Consent of the Whole, every Man wisely presuming that the Wisdom of the greater Number would be more than that of the Less, and consequently that there would be greater Safety in following it. And hence perhaps it is, that our Parliaments have been usually stiled the *Wisdom of the Nation*. However that be, this is sure, that this Constitution never was Violated, or given up without introducing Tyranny, and all the Calamities attending it.

If we look into the World, we shall find but very little Reason for Men to be much exalted on any Account whatsoever. Providence has been exceedingly careful in this Respect, that all valuable Blessings should be very equally distributed among Men, in Order to keep them in a mutual Dependence one upon the other, and fortify the Duties of Humanity by Considerations of Interest. Thus no Man is Rich enough to be above the Favours, nor Great enough never to stand in Need of the Assistance of Others. And in point of Wisdom the Difference among Men is still less. Every Man seems to be satisfied, that he has enough; and nothing can be a greater Argument of the equal Distribution of any thing, than that all Men are content with their Share of it.

It is a common saying among Men of Letters, who have not been born to some considerable Share of the Goods

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Goods of Fortune, that the *World is ill dealt*. They imagine themselves the only People of Merit in it, and consequently think themselves ill used that any others should be richer in it's external Enjoyments. This is the Effect at once of great Presumption and great Ignorance; Presumption in thinking so highly of themselves, and Ignorance, in reckoning so contemptibly of others. If Abilities are to be estimated according to their Efficacy in promoting either our own Happiness, or the Publick Welfare, which seems to be the most reasonable way of Proceeding, it will not be found, that the Odds lie on the side of the greatest Wits, or the finest Understandings. There is a certain plain and beaten Road of Thinking, which we call Experience, that directs Men much better in the Affairs of Life, than the fine and airy Schemes of Curious and Speculative Heads; and this sort of Knowledge is much oftner to be met with among the Mercantile or Mechanick World, than in the Closets of Philosophers. He is a wise Man, who chooses the best Ends; and discovers the fittest Means for the Accomplishment of them. Now, I think, it asks not much Labour to prove, that as the best End Men can pursue is their own Happiness in Conjunction with the Good of others, so this End has at all times been much more effectually pursued by Men of moderate Talents, and good common Sense, than by those of greater Geniuses, and closer Reasoning, who have usually too many things in view, and start too much Game, to go successfully upon any one Scent, and look too high, ever to be able to bring home their Quarry.

Besides, since we know not how great Men's Abilities may be till once they are tried, how can we know that those who have never had Leisure to apply themselves to Scientific Discoveries, might not have made as great Advances to them as any Others, had they ever made the Experiment? A Proficiency in Science or Literature, is not the only true Touchstone of a Man's Capacity. Domestic Affairs, Trade, and Commerce require as much Prudence and Sagacity, in order to their right Management, as it does Thought, or Invention to trace the Nature of Things, or compose some elaborate Dissertation on a Point of Abstract Knowledge, or Critical Learning. And if the Use to which Talents of any kind are applied, be of any Moment in the Value of him to whom they belong, they who employ them in such useful and honest Occupations, seem to have a much fairer Title to our Esteem, than such as are wholly taken up in contemplative Exercises, where all that is gained serves only to gratify a vain Curiosity, or a luxurious Imagination.

It is true, there are several Parts of Learning that render Men exceedingly useful and profitable Members of Society, and which it is necessary for the Publick Good, that some Men should be eminently skilled in. But what then? Is that any Argument, that they who excel in such Arts should look down with a supercilious Disdain upon other Members of the Society equally useful and necessary as themselves; and this only because they want some of those Qualifications which it is neither possible, nor would be convenient, that all should be equal Sharers in? This is something like the Contest between the Belly, and the other Members of the Human Body, in the famous Apologue, by the dexterous Application of which *Menenius Agrippa* allayed that terrible Sedition in the Roman State, when the People retired to the *Mount Sacer*. Far less reasonable then is it, or becoming in those who have only acquired the Knowledge of Arts that serve for Nothing else but Curiosity and Amusement, to assume to themselves a superior Air, and cry out *Apoge Vulgus* to the rest of Mankind.

Since the Temper and Dispositions of Men are so extremely Various; since there are so apt to bias and prejudice us in our Inquiries after Truth; since Objects appear so differently to different Minds; since it

is owned almost impossible that the same Reason should make the same Impression on every Understanding; and since the Adepts in all Kinds of Science are every Day making New Discoveries, and rejecting Opinions they formerly held for Certain and Demonstrative: In a Word, since some, or every one of these Difficulties occur, more or less, in the Way to true and real Knowledge, it seems our wisest and safest Course to be less Positive and Dogmatical in our Decisions, and to put an End to those empty Wranglings and Disputes that have so long plagued Mankind, made Bigotry a Science, and Persecution Demonstration. Even they who disclaim all Bigotry, and cry out most against Restraints on the Reason and Judgment of Mankind, yet upon Occasion can shew themselves as Opinionative and Obstinate in the Defence of their Tenets as the most Orthodox of their Neighbours. And though we have new Systems of Infidelity almost every Year, yet the present Scheme is always strict Demonstration, and all Gainsayers are a Set of Designing Hypocrites, or Hot-brained Enthusiasts, that have not the least Claim either to Common Honesty, or Common Sense. You are desired indeed to think with all Freedom; but pray, let not this be understood to extend towards what those Gentlemen call *Free Thinking*: that is a *hitherto* shall thou come, and no further. Every One that shall dare to attack that shall find, that Zeal and Reproach, Wrath and Persecution are not confined to One side of the Question, but may indifferently serve to promote the Cause of either Tyranny, or Liberty, of Ignorance, or Knowledge.

And after all what should we gain on a Supposition of the Truth of any of those Schemes that have been propagated with so much Industry, and with so much Profusion of false Learning, and unfeigned Zeal? Why truly the valuable Privilege of Knowing ourselves to be very unhappy; and we might say, as Mr. Prior does, in his Ode to the late Earl of Halifax.

*If we see right, we see our Woes;
Then what avails it to have Eyes?
From Ignorance our Comfort flows;
And Sorrow from our being Wise.*

These have been, and ever will be the Effects of Men's overvaluing themselves on Account of their Great Knowledge, and being pertinacious in Defence of their Opinions. Authority flows from Esteem, as Power from Dominion; so that when once a Man comes to get an immoderate Conceit of himself, he will as naturally expect, that Others should submit themselves to his Judgment, as one who has a considerable Stake in his Country does to have Seat in Parliament, and some Influence on the Administration of the Publick Affairs. And how much this tends to weaken our good Dispositions, and make us breathe a Contentious and Tyrannical Spirit in all our Dealings with one another, has been, I humbly Apprehend, sufficiently shewn already; and will, I am sure, be very obvious to all Men of Sense and Reflection.

My Readers will pardon me this single Observation before I conclude. Where Learning meets with a Benevolent Disposition, that has been early under the Culture of Humanity and Good Breeding, it sets off every other Accomplishment with double Advantage. But if on the other Hand, it happens to fall upon stony Ground, it only makes the Soil the Harder and the Courser, and produces Thorns, where Nature only meant inoffensive Weeds. In the One Case it makes quiet Honest Men, or else generous and undaunted Patriots; and in the other, either a Generation of Stupid Pedants, or Noise and Impertinent Scholasts. It has improved many good Tempers, but seldom, if ever, mended a bad One.

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienne, May 1. 'Tis said that the Emperor and the King of Spain have represented in concert to the Pope, that as the King of France demands two per Cent of the Clergy's Revenues in his Dominions, they have the same Right so levy in their Dominions; and that the Pope not having thought fit to consent to it, it has been resolved to follow the Example of France, that they may be the better enabled to support the Interest of the Romish Religion. The Duke of Lorraine having declared to France that he has a Mind to continue neutral, and that Grown having allowed him but a Month's time to consider of it, and abrogated otherwise to send Troops into his Country, the Duke has desired the Intervention of the Imperial Court. The Undertaker who engaged to furnish 4000 Horses for remounting the Cavalry, has Orders to furnish 8000 more before the End of July. 'Tis said the Court has issued an Order, which prohibits the printing of any Book for the Use of the Protestant Religion in Bohemia, Moravia, Silicia, &c.

Hambourg, May 7. There has been such a sudden Change of Weather here, that the River Meve is become Navigable, when an Hour before the Thaw came on, they could pass it every where with Carts and Horses.

Warsaw, May 1. The Countess de Vitzhum is almost gone distracted for the Death of the Count her Husband. The Relations and Friends on both sides have Challenged each other to a Duel for the same reason. But the King has forbid them to engage on pain of incurring his Displeasure, and of being prosecuted with the utmost Severity of the Laws of the Realm. We expect here the last Resolutions from England upon the first Declaration the Polish Minister has made to enter into Conferences about an Accommodation. The Crown Treasurer being now recovered of his Sickness, has opened the Conferences with the Prussian Ministers, about the Differences between Poland and the Court of Berlin. The Imperialists and Poles have named Commissioners on both sides to settle the Limits in Silicia upon the ancient Footing.

Dantzick, May 1. We are impatient for the Arrival of the joyn't Squadrons of England and Denmark, to observe the Russian Fleet. The Poles have made Incursions as far as the advanced Guards of Dantzig Werder, but the Prussian Troops who observe them are augmented to 10000 Men. Our Magistrates are very much upon their Guard, and have reinforced the Garrisons of those Posts that were most exposed. The Nobility of the Palatinates of Masuria, and upper Poland are mounted on Horseback to the Number of 30000 Men, including the Servants, but what their Design is no Body can tell, the rather because there is no Forage in the Country, but what they had in their Brains. In short, a Rupture is expected, and upon the Arrival of an Express from Petersburg, the Duke of Mecklenburg is packing up for his Departure.

Rome, April 27. We are assured that the Chevalier de St. George is inclined to turn off the Earl and Countess of Inverness to facilitate a Reconciliation with his Lady, who with the same View intends to dismiss Mademoiselle de Scheldou. Twelve Cardinals in short Habits have been to Compliment both the Chevalier and his Lady, on Account of the Holidays. The Cardinal Piza is departed this Life at his Bishoprick of Faenza.

Hamburg, May 10. On the 8th. Monsieur Roussin, the French Resident here, received an Express from Paris, who pursued immediately his Journey to Sweden, by the way of Copenhagen, carrying with him Dispatches of the last Importance for those Northern

Courts. According to our last Letters from Petersburg, the Russians seem to slacken in their Sea Armament, which they carried on hitherto with so much Diligence. They Write from Stockholm, that Baron Van Cederhielm is actually arrived at 400 from Petersburg.

L O N D O N, May 9, 11.

This Day a General Council was held upon the National Affairs.

They write from Stockholm, that that Court has sign'd an Act with Russia touching the Satisfaction of the Demand of the Czarina, pursuant to the late concluded Treaty made between the Courts of Muscovy and Sweden.

From Madrid, That the Count de Coningsg, Minister of the Emperor, and Col. Stanhope, Minister of the King of Great Britain, conferr'd with the Duke de Ripperda, Secretary of State, and the next Day dispatch'd Couriers to their respective Courts. The Inspectors General are ordered to lay before the Council of War an Estimate of all vacant Military Posts, in order to their being supplied by Appointment of his Majesty.

Letters from the Bath, bring an Account of a great Conflagration which happened there, on Friday last which consumed near 50 Houses to the great loss of abundance of Goods, and Detrement of the Gentry residing there.

'Tis Day came in a Dutch Post advising from Vienna, that they had signed a Treaty with Sweden, and Muscovy, and that the Duke of Bavaria would come into the same.

The Lords of the Admiralty have granted the usual Protections to Merchants, Coasters, and Colliers.

Catherine Hays as soon as the others were executed was pursuant to a special Order, made fast to a stake, with a Chan round her Waite, her Feet on the Ground, and an Halter round her Neck, the End whereof went through an hole made in the Stake for that purpose: The Fuel being placed round her, and lighted with a Torch, she begg'd for the sake of Jesus to be strangled first; whereupon the Executioner drew tight the Halter, but the Flame coming to his Hand, in the Space of a Second, he let it go, when she gave three dreadful Shrieks but the Flames taking her on all Sides, she was heard no more; and the Executioner throwing a piece of Timber into the Fire it broke her Skull, when her Brains came plentifully out; and in about an Hour more she was entirely reduc'd to Ashes. She Affirm'd upon her taking the Sacrament at Newgate, that Billing was her own Son got by Mr. Hays, 'tis suppos'd before her Marriage with him; Billing said, she was a vile Woman, in not discovering it to him before he had Carnal Conversation with of her. If so, it appears to have been a dreadful Scene of Wickedness, hardly to be parallel'd in History; the Son kill'd his Father, and assisted in Quartering him, and lay with his Mother when his Mangled Limbs were under the Bed.

(12) Monday last died the Duke of St. Albans, he was Captain of the Band of the Pensioners, a Place of 20000 per Ann.

It is said that there will be a Draught of 13 Companies out of the three Regiments of Foot Guards, to go on Board Sir John Jennings's Squadron to the Mediterranean.

Last Tuesday the Lords of the Admiralty took off all Storeships, and prest 300 Seamen out of the Merchant Ships that were in the River, there being a Necessity for it.

The next Week the Messenger is expected from Spain with the Duke of Whartons Answer, and if he does not Return, a Bill will immediately pass to Attaint him of High Treason.

DUBLIN,

Last Week the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Clanricard, the Earl of Kerry, the Lord Visct. Charlimont, the Lord Newtown Buttler, Major General Wyane, and Sir Thomas Taylor Bart. were Sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in this Kingdom, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

By Letters from London, we are inform'd, that the Lady Dowager, Relict of John late Lord Molesworth, was delivered of a Daughter on Sunday the 8th. Instant; so that the Honour, which had lain dormant since the late Lords Death, descends, together with the Estate, to the Honourable Colonel Richard Molesworth, now Lord Visct. of that Name.

On Sunday last General Macartney arrived here from England.

This Week the Honourable Humphry Butler, Esq; Eldest Son to the Lord Newtown Butler, was Married to Mrs. Barry, a Young Lady of a considerable Fortune.

On Monday last at three of the Clock in the Morning, a Fire broke out at the Blew Bell in Smithfield, said to be, by the carelessness of the Maid, who left a Candle burning against a Dale Partition, behind which were several Casks of Brandy, and taking Fire, reduced the whole House, and all the Goods to Ashes. The adjoining Houses suffer'd much, but were preserved from the Fire.

They still continue to Press Men for the Sea Service in and about this City.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that Mrs. Lloyd on Ormond-Key, near Mr. Henry's Bank, who has for many Years past followed the Japaning Trade, is resolved to leave it off; will sell all her Jappaned Goods by Auction: Consisting of Indian, English, and Irish Cabinets, Screens, Chests, Desks and Book Cases, Chests of Drawers, Tables of all sorts, Corner Cupboards, Writing Desks, Sets of Dressing Boxes with Looking Glasses, Indian Boards, with several other sorts of Jappaned Goods. The Sale to begin on Thursday the 26th. of May, 1726. at 9 of Clock in the Morning, and continue till all are Sold.

THERE is lately Imported into this City by John Brunet Merchant, at the Corner of Jervis Street, near Strand Street, a Parcel of Fine *Fronsinias*, Three Years old, to be Sold at Eighteen Shillings per Dozen, or Six Shillings per Gallon.

AFTER different Consultations between the Divines of the Protestant Church, and several Councils amongst the Divines of the Church of Rome, have all agreed, except the Ladys Father, for the Marriage that was Celebrated the 25th. of April last, at St. Nicholas Church, Dublin; between Madam *Giouanna Stradiotti*, and Mr. *Carlo Gambarini*, of a Noble Extraction from Italy: Both Famous, the Lady for her Singing, and the Gentleman in all sorts of Polite Literature, and Arts, call'd Liberal.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks. 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. *Boursiquors*, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l per Ann. is to be Sold.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in this Kingdom, Entituled, An Act for Vesting part of the Estate of John Pyke, late of Woodenstown in the County of Tipperary, Esq; deceased, in certain Trustees for Sale thereof, in Order to Pay and Discharge his Debts and Legacies. The same is accordingly Vested in John Minchin, Mathew Jacob Senr. and John Perry, Gent. Trustees in the said Act Named. All the Creditors of the said John Pyke, are therefore required forthwith to send a Just and True Account of the several Debts now Due and Owing to them from the said John Pyke, to John Pyke at Woodenstown in the County of Tipperary, Esq; or Philip Hackett at his House in Fethard in the aforesaid County Gent. or in Term time, at the Three Rabbits in High Street, Dublin, In Order to Enable the Trustees to proceed to the Sale of the said Lands, and to Pay and Discharge the said Debts. Dated this Sixth Day of May, 1726.

In the Press,

AND and will speedily be publish'd, A Reply to the Revd. Mr. *Edward Synge*, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Wherein his Sermon preach'd in St. Andrew's Church, before the Honourable the House of Commons. October, 23^d. 1725. being the Anniversary of the *Irish Rebellion*. is further consider'd, and the Evil Tendency thereof laid open. As also, His Vindication of that Sermon is Examined: And the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is clearly Stated, and fully Discussed. In two Parts. By *Stephen Radcliff*, M. A. Vicar of Naas. Printed for John Hyde, Bookseller in Dames Street. Where may be had the Second Edition of Mr. Radcliff's First Letter to Mr. Synge.



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolved to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, imported last Week from Germany.

John Exshaw,

AT the Sign of the Lace Hood in Golden Lane. Selleth Lace and Edgings of the newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Irish and English. Bard and Grounded Flanders Mechlin, and French Millynets, Likewise Neckarces or Handkerchiefs are made, and all sorts of Lace join'd and mended

THE House at Island Bridge, wherein Cap. Crow Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniences. Enquire at the Salmon at Island Bridge. N. B. There is Fine English Barly for seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

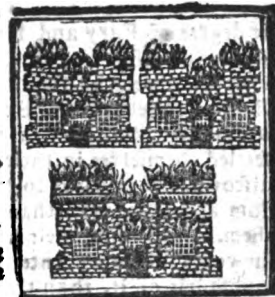
Just Publish'd,

A Neat and Correct Edition of *Brown's English Expofiter* improved: Changing Learned Words into Common, and Common Words into Learned, which last is in no other *Expofitor*. Sold by S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, May, 28th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Ha tibi erunt Artes, pacisque imponere morem,
Parcere Subjectis, et debellare superbos.*

VIRGIL.

SIR,



THE Desire of Conquest, and enlargement of Territory seems to have been the governing Passion of the great Men of Antiquity in all Ages of which we have any Accounts that can be depended upon. A Golden Age, an Arcadian State of pure Love, and perfect Innocence, is a thing that never existed but in the Imaginations

of Poets. And all the Reasonings of Philosophers against immoderate Passions, and irregular Pursuits of Objects foreign to our true Happiness, have not been able to extinguish this powerful Inclination in the Hearts of those, who having been born to Greatness and Empire, have looked on themselves as a superior Species of Mortals, and consequently obliged to distinguish themselves from the rest of Mankind by a Course of Action that might beget Wonder and Astonishment in the Minds of all below them.

Among the Heathens a revengful and implacable Disposition was esteemed one of the truest Characters of a noble and elevated Soul? And to forgive an Injury, or even not to repay it with the most exemplary Vengeance, the greatest degree of Baseness and Pusillanimity. Courage was the Quality that beyond all Others entituled the Possessor to true Glory. Fame, Command, and Dignity were in a Manner appropriated to it. And Eloquence, and the other Arts of Peace, however cultivated in States that were already grown Great and Powerful, yet even there were looked upon as on more than Secondary Accomplishments. But in all New-formed and Rising Societies they were totally neglected, and sometimes the Study and Practice of them expressly prohibited, as Criminal, and Dangerous to the State.

Christianity came into the World on purpose to teach Men a purer and more refined Morality, than they had been yet acquainted with. The forgiveness of Injuries is a Precept almost peculiar to it; and the Arguments for a Sincere and Universal Benevolence are placed in the strongest Light, and enforced by the most Powerful Motives. It does not however appear, that all the Professors of this Divine and Ami-

able Doctrine fully understood the Nature, and Compass of its Precepts. They did indeed strongly inculcate the Duties of Men in Common Life, and shewed how inconsistent Wrath and Resentment between Private Persons were with the Christian Profession. The Cruelty and Barbarity of the Spectacles in the Roman Amphitheatres had filled their Minds with a just Abhorrence of such Unnatural and Wicked Practices. And decide to Controversies by *Duel*, or *Single Combat*, was always held by them as Unlawful and Unchristian. But with respect to Publick Matters they had not the same good and just Notions. The Wars that their Emperors undertook either for the sake of Glory, or the Enlargement of the Roman Dominion were never condemned by them. On the contrary, they prayed for the Success of those Cruel and Unjust Enterprizes, and animated each other to contribute to the Destruction and Slavery of their poor Neighbours who were endeavouring to free themselves from the Usurpation and Oppression of a Succession of the greatest Tyrants and Monsters that ever Heaven, in its Anger, had sent forth for the Punishment of Mankind. To shed a single Persons Blood was held a great and a damnable Sin; but to lay waste Kingdoms, and extirpate Nations, to gratifie the Brutal Pride and Barbarity of an Imperial Murderer was not only Innocent, but Laudable, and Meritorious. And to the scandal of the Christian Name, there are yet Monuments upon Record, wherein Fathers of the Church have boasted of their Zeal in promoting National Cruelty, at the same time that they condemned every thing contrary to Justice and Humanity among Private Persons.

*How vain is Custom, and how guilty Power?
Slaughter is lawful made by the Excess;
Earth's partial Laws just Heaven must needs abhor,
Which greater Crimes allow, and damn the less.*

Our Northern Ancestors, whom the Romans, in their great Civility, were pleased to term *Barbarians*, though a much politer People than themselves, if Wise Constitutions and good Laws be any Arguments of Politeness; did indeed take their full Swing of Revenge on the Roman Empire for the Insolence and Oppression with which they had treated their Neighbours and Subjects, and prosecuted this their Revenge with a greater

(Price Three Half-Pence)

er degree of Fury and Ravage, than is perhaps to be met with elsewhere in History. At this Time however they were all Heathens, and the Memory of the Roman Cruelties and Exactions continued yet fresh upon their Minds. But afterwards, when they had settled themselves in their New Conquests, they soon discovered themselves to have had more Native Wisdom and Goodness, than any that had gone before them. And upon their embracing of Christianity, they shewed, that they entered further into the Genius and Spirit of it, than their more refined Predecessors. Though they were all of a Warlike Temper themselves, yet they had such a Sense of the Calamities and Misery that War brings upon Mankind, that they made it their study to prevent it, if possible, for the Future, or at least hinder it from raging so long and so cruelly as it had done in the former Ages of the World. For this Purpose, they not only formed their Constitutions, so as to Preserve the Liberties of every particular Society from the Encroachments of their own Princes, but bridled in the Power of Princes in such a Manner as rendered it extremely difficult, if not impossible for them to extend their Conquests very far, and erect such formidable Empires as some Other Nations had done. The Conquests they made were cantoned out into a great Number of States and Principalities. And the Power being thus divided, no single Potentate was able to disturb the Publick Tranquillity, without being very soon brought to Reason by his next Neighbours. Or if any One of them happened to grow too powerful for his next Neighbours, this issued in Alliances of considerable Numbers of them, to check an Ambition that threatened the Safety of them all.

This seems to have been the Original of what has been called of late Years the *Balance of Power*, the Preservation of which has been so much the Care of all our best and wisest Princes. To it we owe, that Wars are now a Days neither so Long, nor so Bloody as they were wont to be in former Ages, as every Body knows that is the least conversant in History. It is this, that has banished false Notions of Glory and Renown from among most Nations in Europe, and turned Men's Minds to Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, and other Honest and Industrious Arts of Life. It is this, that keeps aspiring and Ambitious Princes in Awe of their Neighbours, and not only hinders the Encroachments of Nation upon Nation, but preserves very often the Freedom of States within themselves. For whenever a Prince grows absolute at Home, it immediately stirs up the Jealousie of his Neighbours, and prompts them, from a Principle of Self-preservation, to unite against him.

Hence we may observe the mutual Dependance there is between this *Balance of Power* among different States, and the Liberties of the People in every particular State, and how they tend to preserve, and strengthen each other. Free Nations are never very fond to make Conquests and Depredations on their Neighbours, both from a Principle of Frugality, and because they well know, that Foreign Acquisitions only serve to aggrandize the Prince, and enable him, if so inclined, more effectually to make himself Master of his People. And on the other Hand, where the *Balance of Power* is pretty well established among the Neighbouring States, Princes are not under such strong Temptations to attempt any thing against their own People, having none of those Grand Designs to serve by it, which Ambitious Princes conceive upon observing the Weakness of their Neighbours. Accordingly we find, that ever since the Declension of the Roman Empire, all the Struggles that have been made for reviving a New Empire in the Western parts of the World, have proceeded from Absolute Princes, and the Scheme been as often Defeated by the Union of those States that enjoyed a greater share of Free-

dom. Charles V. Solymán the Magnificent. Lewis XIV. Charles XII. of Sweden, and Peter, late Czar of Muscovy, all successively pursued the Project of an Universal Monarchy, and were all Absolute in their own Dominions. Nor can we conceive, humanly speaking, what could have hindered them from carrying their Point, had it not been for the early Coalition of the Neighbouring States, to give a timely check to the Growth of their exorbitant Power.

These Observations serve to shew the Justice, and the Necessity of entering into War for the Preservation of the *Balance of Power*, even before Hostilities committed, or actual Injuries done by the Potentate grown too Great for his Neighbours. The Kings of England who make any Figure in History, have constantly pursued this Maxim. Henry VIII. who if he was not one of the Best, was certainly one of our Wisest Princes, by steadily adhering to it, not only preserved his own Dominions in Peace during his whole Reign, but contributed much to the Happiness and Tranquillity of all Europe. His renowned Daughter, Queen Elizabeth went in the same Track, and has the Blessings of many Nations following her for it to this Day. And none of our Princes have ever deviated from it, that were not either very Weak, or guided by other Views than the Publick Tranquillity, or the Ease, Happiness, and Liberty of their own People.

We have a Monarch at present on the Throne, who during the whole Course of his Reign, has constantly pursued these Wise and Generous Counsels. And we have Reason, to bless God for a Prince of a Genius so suited to the Interest and Temper of the People over whom he is placed. His Sword is never drawn to scatter Wrath and Desolation among his harmless and unoffending Neighbours, but to avert those Calamities from them all, and hinder any one aspiring Man from making himself an universal Oppressor. This is indeed the Way to true Glory; but it is not making Glory the Motive to Action. War it self loses all its Terrors, and becomes aimable, when carried on for such Wise and Good Purposes. Humanity, as well as Justice, sanctifies the taking up of Arms in so virtuous a Cause. and every One that goes out to Battle, may reflect with Pleasure, that he is not carrying on the Cause of Vanity, or Ambition, or Fighting for Lands, or for Laurels; but that he bears in his Hand the Interest of his COUNTRY, supports an Empire of Laws and Reason, in Opposition to brutal Force and Absolute Will, vindicates the Rights of Nations, and contends for the Welfare and Happiness of Mankind.

What a Panegyrick is it on the *British Nation*, that they have been so long and so often not the Arbiters only, but the Defenders of Europe? And how should it animate them to continue still so, to consider, that they thereby perpetuate their own Happiness, and preserve that precious LIBERTY, purchased at so much Expence of Blood and Treasure? The Efforts that are making at present not only procure us the Blessings of many Neighbouring States, but tend to secure to us our own Happy Constitution. If the present Crisis of Affairs should determine in a War, we have the Satisfaction to know, that it is not for the sake of Rapine, Bloodshed, or Conquest, but to avert those very Evils from ourselves, and many Others. The Ancient Heroes used to animate their Soldiers, when they came to an Engagement, with the airy Imaginations of Victory, Fame, Dominion, and Empire. These are poor and sordid Considerations, in Comparison of those that Arm a Nation in the Defence of the Injured and Opprest. The One inspire only a false Bravery, the Other a true and Heroick Virtue. BRITONS, methinks, need no other Argument to urge their Resolution, than to see the Navies of their Country spread over the Face of the Deep, granting peace

Peace and protection to the innocent and the Peaceable, and Speaking Terror and Defiance to the Tyrant and the Invader. And to furnish a Virtue raised from such pure and noble Motives, they have only to imagine the Genius of the British Empire Addressing them in the Language of C A T O.

*Remember, O my Sons, the Law, and Rights,
The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Forefathers;
(So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)
O let it never perish in your Hands!
But piously transmit it to your Children.*

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Basil, May 9. We are assured that the French King has given Orders to put all his Fortresses upon the Rhine and in Flanders into as good a posture of Defence, as if a War was actually declared. Six Men of War are almost ready to sail from Toulon; and as there is more Provision got ready than will serve those Ships, 'tis not doubted but others are to be equipt in that Port.

Vienna, May 4. The Turkish Aga who is upon the Road hitherwards, is expected here the 6 of June next. A certain poor Prince who lives retired among the Austrian Fryars, and pretends that the Ottoman Port has stipp'd him of 16 Millions, is mighty impatient to see the Turkish Minister arriv'd, in hopes to get some Satisfaction. Our Ministers having made some Proposals to the Duke of Richlieu, favour of the Duke of Lorraine, to the End he might be allowed to stand Neuter in this Juncture, have been answered, That the latter would do well to apply himself to the Court of France, who will not suffer Laws to be prescribed to it by any whatever.

Warsaw, May 4. N. S. All is very quiet both in Town and Country, and the Day of Meeting of the General Dyet is so far from being fixed, that we rather think it will be protracted on account of the Jealousy of the Poles, who suspect that the Treaty lately concluded between the Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Czarina, is levelled against them and their dearest Interest, particularly in Relation to the Succession in the House of Saxony, and to the Dutchy of Courland, which the Czarina would fain annex to her Dominions. Mean while the foreign Ministers tarry here in expectation of the meeting of the Dyet of Grodno.

Copenhagen, May 11. N. S. On the 8th Admiral Wager entertain'd nobly on Board his Fleet the King of Denmark, the Prince Royal, and several Prime Officers of the Court. Yesterday the Lord Glenorchy the British Ambassador, treated on Board the principal Officers of the Fleet, in a sumptuous Manner. There are several Regiments of the Danes to Embark on Board their Fleet for the Baltic, where they are to Act in Conjunction with that of Great Britain, the Crown of Denmark having positively acceded to the Treaty of Hanover.

Vienna, May 11. We have Receiv'd the Account of the King of Denmark's accession to the Treaty of Hanover, and that his Fleet joyn'd that of Great Britain.

Madrid, April 30. His Excellency Colonel Stanhope, the British Ambassador, receiv'd a new Express the other Day from his Court, with a Letter from the

King his Master, for our Menatch, which is kept very secret: But it is certain that it has occasion'd several Conferences at the Pallace of Buen Resiro, and that he intends to send back the Messenger to London in 3 or 4 Days with his Majesty's Answer.

Rome, May 4. On Wednesday last, the Chevalier De St. George set out hence with four Post Chaises, passing thro' the Borto Alaminia, under pretence of meeting Cardinal Gualtieri at Orvieto; but Men reason very differently concerning this Journey.

Paris, May 14. They write from Madrid that a certain Duke having receiv'd an Express from Rome; kept short, as he was going from the Escorial to St. Ildefonso, and return'd to Madrid, and made a Visit to Count Conningsek in Company with the late Duke of Ormond.

From Vienna, That the Emperor has order'd 40000 Men to observe an Army of the like Number, which the King Prussia has drawn together on the Frontiers of Poland.

From Flanners, That the Lord North and Grey, together with Count Fleming from Poland, and Divers Great Men from Vienna are gone to Aix la Chapelle under pretence of using the Waters, &c.

From Turin, That the King of Sardinia has given no Answer to Prince Eugene's Letter, in which he press'd the said King to come into the Emperors Treaty.

L O N D O N, May 19.

We have receiv'd the good News from Mr. Pointz our Envoy at Stockholm, that the Sweds had not only refused to Ratify the Emperors Accession to the Treaty of Stockholm; but were on the Point of acceding to the Treaty of Hanover, and has signified to the said Mr. Pointz that the English Squadron should have free Access into the Ports of Sweden, and be furnished with what Provisions and Necessaries they want: And as a Conformation that Sweden is in Friendship with us. Insurances are made for great Quantities of Wine and Brandy from to Stockholm for the use of our Fleet. P. S. We are told there is fresher Advice, that the Swedish Ships have joyn'd Ours, and are gone together towards Revel, where Sir Charles Wager goes a Shoar, in order for the Court of Russia.

That the Forces from Bristol have orders to move to Taunton, &c. while the Regiments from Ireland land there: Which last are to proceed to Portsmouth, to Embark on Board the Fleet which is all compleatly Mann'd, and in a few Days the Press Warrants will all be call'd in.

That the Parliament of Great-Britain adjourns from Month to Month all this Summer.

From Gibraltar, That the Dutch Admiral who Commands their Squadron in the Mediteranian, had sent to the Governor of the Garrison, that he the said Admiral had receiv'd Orders from the States his Masters to joine the British Fleet, when they arrive there; and that in the mean time, he would draw his Squadron near to the said Place.

There is Advice from Madrid, that the Duke De Riparda was in Disgrace at that Court.

The Secretary at War has sent Orders to Scotland and Ireland, for the Forces to Encamp this Summer.

D U B L I N, May 26. 28.

26. This Morning a Duel was fought on Ormond Key, by Lievtenant Smith of the Grahadeers of the Lord John Kerrs Regiment, and one Kelley, Son to the Brewer of that Name in proper Lane, the Lieutnant Dyed on the spot, and the other is said to be mortally Wounded.

They write from Clonmel, that on Friday the 20th Instant at Night, one Mr. Edward West was Kill'd by

by some Officers of the Foot that were on their March.

18. Besides those mentioned in our last, we hear, that the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Duncannon, the Lord Southwell, and Sir Robert Maude Bart. are appointed of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council in this Kingdom.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Book-sellers and Others, that *William Binauld* Gentleman, at the Bible in *Eustace-Street*; who this twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. having resolved to leave off the Trade, will sell all his Books, Paper and Stock, at an under Rate, even by Parcels, as every one shall pick and like them. The Sale to begin on *Monday* the 30th of this Instant *May*, 1726, and continue till all or very near all be sold. Constant Attendance will be given every Day, from Eight to Twelve, and from Three to Eight. Most of the Books are excellent ones, and pretty many just now arrived from beyond Seas. A Catalogue of which Books and Paper, &c. may be view'd at the said Mr. *Binauld's* House. And whereas the said *Binauld*, a single Man, hath taken the fine and large House of *Corkugb*, four Miles distant from this CITY, to live constantly in it, together with all the Gardens, and several Parks and Meadows; This is also to give Notice to all Persons of Distinction, that will be pleased to live there, that they shall be fitted with very fine and Abundance of Apartments, furnished with clean and good Bedding, and other Household Goods and Furniture, and shall have all the Conveniences useful and necessary to such considerable Persons; and if they please, they shall have also most of the Gardens, Parks and Meadows the said *Binauld* hath at his Disposal; but if they have no Mind to have in their Hands any of the said Gardens, Parks or Meadows, they shall be furnished at a more reasonable Rate, with all the necessary Things the Place will afford, and besides, shall have gratis the Use of a very curious and pretty copious Library, in taking good Care of the Books. Things shall be so contrived, that the said *Binauld* shall enjoy nothing, that may interfere with the said Persons. Those that have a Mind to know farther of the Matter, may Enquire at the said *Binauld's* in *Eustace Street*.

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Publick Notice is hereby given, *Tha Randal Donaldson*, Innkeeper, at the Black Bull in *Cable Street*, has sometime ago built a very large Accommodation on the North side of the Yard, where he now lives, it being far more Commodious and Larger, than formerly, either for Gentlemen with or without Horses; their Hay and Grass at Six pence per Night, to all such as take up Bedding for themselves and Servants, and to those that do not take up Rooms and Bedding 2 s. 4 d. per Week for Grass from this time forth; Gentlemen Lodgers and others may have good Eating with said *Donaldson* at reasonable Rates, they giving Notice of their so doing.

AT the Easie Chair in *Nicholas Street*, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman.

In the Press, and almost Finish'd,

A Catalogue of all the Irish Plants, with their Latin, English, and Irish Names: Their Virtue, Uses, &c. Subscriptions continue to be taken in by *F. Davys* in *Ross Lane*, and *R. Norris* at the Indian Queen in *Dames Street*, and by several other Book-sellers.

THERE is lately Imported into this City by *John Brunet* Merchant, at the Corner of *Jervis Street*, near *Strand Street*, a Parcel of Fine *Frontiniae*, Three Years old, to be Sold at Eighteen Shillings per Dozen, or Six Shillings per Gallon.

THE House at *Island Bridge*, wherein *Cap. Crow* Dwelt, Four Rooms on a Floor, with Convenient Closets, and Garden's, Coach House, Stables, and other Conveniences. Enquire at the Salmon at *Island Bridge*. *N. B.* There is Fine English Barly for Seed, to be Sold at the Mills, at the said Place.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of *St. Stephens Green*, next Door to *Mr. Monks*, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at *Mr. Bouriquots*, at the Vine in *Essex Street*. *N. B.* The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in this Kingdom, Entituled, An Act for Vesting part of the Estate of *John Pyke*, late of *Woodenstown* in the County of *Tipperary*, Esq. deceased, in certain Trustees for Sale thereof, in Order to Pay and Discharge his Debts and Legacies. The same is accordingly Vested in *John Minchin*, *Mathew Jacob Senr.* and *John Perry*, Gent. Trustees in the said Act Named. All the Creditors of the said *John Pyke*, are therefore required forthwith to send a Just and True Account of the several Debts now Due and Owing to them from the said *John Pyke*, to *John Pyke* at *Woodenstown* in the County of *Tipperary*, Esq. or *Philip Hackett* at his House in *Fethard* in the aforesaid County Gent. or in Term time, at the Three Rabbits in *High Street*, *Dublin*; In Order to Enable the Trustees to proceed to the Sale of the said Lands, and to Pay and Discharge the said Debts. Dated this Sixth Day of *May*, 1726.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of *Essex Bridge*, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to *James Ellis* at the Sign of the Hammer in *Castle Street*) being resolved to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to

fix upon his *Launcets Knives*, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid *James Ellis* having left off his Trade. *N. B.* He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from *Germany*.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*; where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1725.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 4th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Des. vominis bugus Honorem.

HON.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



YOU have so often obliged me in this way already, that I begin to think my self entitled to a Place in your Paper, from a Right of Prescription. What I now send you has a Claim to it not a much better Reason. The following Pieces are the genuine Remains of a Reverend Gentleman, whose Writings have been received with Universal Applause. How they came to miss a Place in the printed Collection of his Works, I do not know, but sure I am the publick ought not to be deprived of them, nor any other privation of so deserving and excellent a performer. Though I am informed there are a good many other Pieces of the same Hand, that have never yet seen the Light.

I am, Sir, your very Humble Servant.

M. MORRIS.

PIETY, or the VISION.

T WAS when the Night in silent Sable Red,
When cheerful Morning strung with rising red,
When Dreams and Vapours leave to crowd the Brain,
And best the Vision draws its heavenly Scene,
'Twas then, as slumbering on my Couch I lay,
A sudden splendor seem'd to kindle Day,
A Breeze came thro' the Room, a sweet Perfume,
Blown from eternal Garden, fill'd the Room;
And in a void of Blue, that Clouds invest,
Appear'd a Daughter of the Realm of Rest;
Her Head a Ring of golden Glory wore,
Her honour'd Hand the sacred Volume bore,
Her Raiment glistering seem'd a Silver White,
And all her sweet Companions, Sons of Light.

Straight as I gaz'd my Fear and Wonder grew,
Fear hurr'd my Voice, and Wonder fix'd my View;
When lo! a Cherub of the shining Crowd
Thrust forth as Guardians in her Azure Cloud;
Fann'd the soft Air, and downward seem'd to Glide,
And to my Lap, a Ribing Coal apply'd.
Then while the Warmth on all my Pulses ran
Diffusing Comfort, thus the Maid began.

Where glorious Mansions are prepar'd above,
The Seats of Musick, and the Seats of Love,
Thence I descend, and PIETY my Name;
To warm thy Bosom with Celestial Flame,
To teach thee Praises mix'd with humble Prayers,
And tune thy soul to soft Seraphic Airs.
Be thou my Bard!—A Praise here she caught,
(An Angel's Hand the Chrysal V. it brought)
And as with awful sound the Word was said,
She pour'd a sacred Vision on my Head.
Then thus proceeded:—Be thy Muse thy Zeal,
Dare to be Good, and all my Gd. reveal.
While other Poets flatter, and form create,
And paint the gay and thumbrs that deck the Great;
While other Pens tickle the vain Delight,
Whose wakeful slumber wake the depth of Night;
Or others softly sing sad Lullies,
How Damsel Courts, or Amatory Shines;
More wily Thou select the Theme Divine,
Fame is their Recompence, but Heaven is Thine.
Despite the Rapports of discorded Foe,
Where Wine, or Passion, or Applause inspire,
Loveless Life, and aaving a birth of Earth,
Whose meaner Subjects speak their humble Birth,
Like working Spas, that when loud Winters blow,
Not made for rising, only rage below.
Mine is a Warm, and yet a Lament Heat,
More lasting still, and more intensely great;
Produc'd where, Prayers, and Praise, and the soft breath,
And ever mounting, whence it first beneath,
Unpaints the Lovers, that do ring over Beds,
From glistering visions guilty Pleasure beds;
Restore the Colour to the golden Mines,
With which behind the feather'd Id. I join;
To flow'ry Queens give back their Nativity,
The Rose and Lily, never His to wear;
To sweet Arabia send the Balmy Breath;
Sing the fair Fleets, and call the Phœnix Death.

(Price Three Half-Pence).

His Bow be fabled o'er his Shaft the same,
 And fork and point them with eternal Flame.
 But urge thy Powers, thine utmost Voice advance;
 Make the loud Strings against thy Fingers dance,
 'Tis Love that Angels praise, and Men adore;
 'Tis Love Droine that asks it all and more.
 Fling back the Gates of ever blazing Day,
 Pour Floods of liquid Light to gild the Way,
 And all in Glory wrap, thro' Paths untrod
 Pursue the great unseen Descent of GOD.
 Hail the meek Virgin, bid the Child appear,
 The Child is GOD; and call him JESUS here.
 He comes, but where to rest? A Manger nigh,
 Make the Great Being in a Manger lie;
 Fill the wide Sky with Angels on the Wing,
 Make thousands Gaze, and make ten thousands Sing;
 Let Men afflict him, Men he came to save,
 And still afflict him till he reach the Grave;
 Make him resign'd his Loads of Sorrow meet,
 And Me, like Mary, weep beneath his Feet;
 I'll bathe my Tresses there, my Prayers rehearse,
 And glide in Flames of Love along thy Verse.
 Ah! while I speak, I feel my Bosom swell,
 My Raptures smother what I long to tell.
 'Tis GOD, a present GOD: Thro' cleaving Air
 I see the Throne, and see the JESUS there
 Plac'd on the Right. He shows the Wounds he bore,
 (My Ecquours oft have won him thus before)
 How pleas'd he looks! My Words have reach'd his Ear;
 He bids the Gates upbar, and calls me near.
 She ceas'd. The Cloud, on which she seem'd to stand,
 Its Curls unfol'd, and around her spread;
 Bright Angels waft their Wings to raise the Cloud,
 And sweep their Ivory Lutes, and sing aloud,
 The Scene moves off, while all its ambient Sky
 Is turn'd to Wondrous Music as they fly,
 And soft the swelling Sounds of Music grow,
 And faint, then softer, till they fall below.
 My downy Sleep the warmth of Phœbus broke,
 And while my Thoughts were settling, thus I spoke:
 Thou Beauteous Vision! on the Soul impress'd,
 When most my Reason would appear to rest,
 'Twas sure with Pencils dipp'd in various Lights
 Some curious Angel limn'd thy sacred Sights;
 From blazing Suns his radiant Gold he drew,
 White Moons the Silver gaves, and Art the Blue;
 I'll mount the roving Winds, expanded Wing,
 And seek the sacred Hill, and light to sing
 ('Tis known in Jewry well), I'll make my Lays
 Obedient to thy Sammons, sound with Praises
 But still, I fear, unwarm'd with Holy Flame,
 I take for Truth the Flatteries of a Dream,
 And barely with the wondrous Gift I boast
 And faintly practice what deserves it most.
 Indulgent LORD! whose gracious Love displays
 Joy in the Light, and fills the Dark with Rays,
 Be this, to bless my Days, no Dream of Bliss;
 Or be to bless the Nights, my Dreams like this.
 B. A. C. C. H. U. S.
 As Bacchus, mying, and his Followers
 All join in merriment, and sing and dance,
 Chorus the whole, while they drink and dance,
 And with the most of merriment and dance,
 All join in merriment, and sing and dance,
 His followers, and his Followers,
 Through the woods, and down the vale,
 And the mountains, o'er the vale,
 Fly, my Boys, to bring the Cure,
 Up the Mountains, o'er the Vales,
 Thro' the Woods, and down the Dale.

For this, if full the Clusters grow,
 Your Bowls shall doubly overflow.
 So cheer'd, with more officious haste
 They bring the Dungs of every Beast;
 The Loads they wheel, the Rods they bear,
 They lay the rich Manure with care;
 While off he calls to Labour hard,
 And Names as oft the Red Reward.
 The Plants refreshed, new Leaves appear,
 The thickning Clusters load the Year;
 The Season swiftly purple grew,
 The Grapes hung dangling deep with Blue.
 A Vineyard ripe, a Day serene
 Now calls them all to work again.
 The Fauns through every Furrow loote
 To load their baskets with the fruit;
 And now the Vintage early trod,
 The Wines invite the jovial God.
 Strow the Roses, raise the Song,
 See the Maker comes along,
 Lusty Revel join'd with Laughter,
 Whim and Frolick follow after;
 The Fauns aside the Vats remain
 To show the Work, and reap the Gain.
 All around, and all around
 They fit to riot on the Ground;
 A Vessel stands amidst the Ring,
 And here they Laugh, and there they Sing;
 Or rise a Jolly Jolly Band,
 And Dance about it Hand in Hand,
 Dance about, and shout amain,
 Then sit to Languish, and sing again.
 Then they Drink, and thus they Play
 The Sun, and all their Wits away.
 Even as an Antient Author sung,
 The Vine, matur'd with every Dreg,
 From every Creature strangely drew
 A Twang of Brutal Nature too,
 'Twas hence in Drunkeness on the Lawns
 New turns of Humour seiz'd the Fauns;
 Here, one was crying out, by Jove!
 Another, Fight me in the Groove;
 'Tis wounds a Friend, and that the Trees
 The Lion's Temper, and the Bears
 Another Grins, and leaps about,
 And keeps a merry Word of Mouth;
 And talks impertinently, and
 And a twenty talk the same a, he,
 Chattering, Aye, I do find,
 These take the Monkey turn of Mind.
 Here one, that saw the Symp, that stood
 To peep upon them from the Wood,
 Shook off his easy Maid
 Be lagging late beneath the Shade
 Would looke Disperse another raises
 In Naked Nature's plainest Phrases,
 And every Glass he drinks Enjoys
 With change of Nonpareil, and No. 1;
 Mad and Careless, Hot, and Vain;
 Such as these the Goat retain.
 Another Drinks, and casts it up,
 And Drinks, and wants another Cup;
 Solemn, silent, and sedate,
 Ever long, and ever late,
 Full of Meats, and full of Wine;
 This takes his Temper from the swine.
 Here some who hardly seem to breathe
 Drink and hang the Jaw beneath,
 Gaping, Tender, apt to Weep;
 Their Nature's alter'd by the Sheep.
 'Twas thus one Autumn all the Crew
 (If what the Poets say be true)
 While Bacchus made the merry Feast,
 Inclined to one, or other Beast;
 And since, 'tis said, for many a Mile
 Through the Vines of Lebae lie.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

ARLSON, May 20. The Swedish Minister to the Diet of the Empire has communicated to the Minister of Speeches Minister of the Confederation at Stockholm between the Commissioners of Sweden and the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Prussia: whereby it appears that the Senate desired the four following Points to be cleared up, and agreed to before they accede to the Treaty of Hanover, viz. 1. The King of Sweden having no Provinces or Countries out of Europe cannot enter into a Guaranty for such Dominions. 2. It appears by the Treaty of Hanover, that the Tranquillity of Europe which is the Basis of the said Treaty, may be disturbed in relation to Commerce. 3. That the King of Sweden will have no Part in the Design formed against the Grand Company, but rather endeavour by his Intervention to adjust the Differences in an amicable Way. 4. In Return for which his Swedish Majesty hopes from the Allies of Hanover that they will endeavour to do the like with regard to the Reversion of the Duke of Holstein's Territories, and use their Interest with the King of Denmark for that purpose.

Moscow, May 12. The Order is ordered to keep in their Harbours at present. But that 40000 Men were quartered about Nizai and Ryev, in order to Embark for Denmark or Germany, to regain those Territories that belonged to the Duke of Holstein, and that thereupon the Ambassadors of Prussia, France and Denmark were quitting the Czarina's Court.

Vienna, May 18. The Emperor has declared that by the Treaty with the Czarina he is obliged to assist the Duke of Holstein in the Recovery of his Dominions.

Copenhagen, May 21. All our Forces are ordered to join the Hanoverians, to be ready on the first Notice to hinder any Designs that may be attempted in Holstein, or Mecklenburg, in favour of the Duke of Holstein, his Danish Majesty being resolved to seize the Rest of that Prince's Dominions, till his Royal Highness fully and freely abandons all pretensions to the Duchy of Sleswick, and in the mean time to apply the Revenue thereof to supporting the great Armament which he is obliged to make by Sea and Land, in order to repel Force by Force. P. S. Though all Places are full of the Rumours of War, and though Hostilities are expected every day especially in the Banick, yet there are some Advisers which say, That secret Engagements are at Work to engage the contending Powers in concert to the holding a general Congress for discussing and amicably Deciding all their Disputes.

D. C. E. May 24. N. S. On the 22nd the Reverend Mr. Hain, Rector of the Holy Cross Church, was barbarously killed by 3 Roman Catholics of the Guards, who under pretence of speaking with him upon a large Knife in his Back. The Murderer seized immediately into the Castle, from whence he was how ever Commanded to Prison. News of this bloody Murder, which went so far, that the whole Garrison was drawn up to prevent a Massacre, it was even apprehended the whole City would have been set on fire, for which Reason the Magistrates gave Orders to secure all the Roman Catholics till further Orders, being the populace was enraged against them, the more since at the same time that an other Lutheran Minister was to Christen 3 Children 2 Days ago, about 50 Roman Catholics quite unknown, drew their Swords in the said Church, to hinder the Minister from doing his function, which still increased the Alarm.

Madrid, May 13, 18, and 19. The King of Spain has not only assured Count Coningbeck the Emperor's Ambassador, that what had happened at his Court, touching the Disgrace of the Duke de Berperda, would

make no Alteration in the Measures taken with his Imperial Majesty: that all his Engagements with him should be punctually observed; but that he had written Letter to the Emperor with his own Hand giving them the like Assurances; and that the said Letter was dispatched to Vienna by an Express who carries Orders for seizing the Duke de Berperda's Son, and Sealing up all his Papers. The said Duke is still in Oblivion Starhope's House, and by some Accounts, he is charged with communicating to Mr. Stanhope the secret Article of the Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain touching Gibraltar.

Paris, May 28. N. S. The English Fleet is in such a Condition, to stand Terror to the Batacks, that it is very much questioned whether the Russians will dare to attack it. Frequent Expresses are sent here to Germany and the North: and it is said, a Resolution has been taken to send a powerful Reinforcement to the Kings of Great Britain, as Protector of Hanover, and to the King of Prussia, in case the Emperor or Germany should Act against them. Several of our Merchants who are concerned in the Spanish Gallies, being alarmed for fear they should be intercepted by the British Squadron, which is sailed to America, have applied to the Comte de Morville, our Secretary of State, who we are assured gave them an Answer which had made them quiet on that Head. The French Kings Army consists of 235000 Men, including 6000 Militia, which are Exercised every Sunday and Holy Day: and are to desert the Garrisons in their respective Provinces, while the regular Forces take the Field.

L O N D O N, May 22nd 1762

His Majesty's most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 24th Day of this Instant May, 1762.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot in Justice to you put an End to this Session, without returning you my hearty Thanks for the many Mercies you have given Me of your Duty and Affection to My Person and Government, and of your Zeal to maintain the Honour and true Interest of this Kingdom.

The Spirit and Resolution you have shewn on this Important Occasion when our most Valuable Rights and Privileges have been struck at are highly becoming the Weight and Authority of a British Parliament; and the Steps which have been taken abroad in supporting of the Measures entered into against this Nation, must convince every Body of your Wisdom and Prudence in endeavouring to put an early stop to the farther progress of them. I hope the precautions you have taken will be sufficient in Conjunction with My Allies to defeat the Designs which have been formed against us; and that the promoters of them when they have fully weighed their own Circumstances, and better considered those of the several Powers united in Defence of the Tranquillity and Liberties of Europe, will find it their own interest to preserve the peace, and that it will not be prudent to continue in the dangerous Situation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I give you my particular Thanks for the supplies which you have so chearfully and effectually raised; and you may be assured that they shall be faithfully applied to the Use for which you intended them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE constant Employments of my Thoughts, and the warm Wishes of my Heart, and wholly to securing to my Subjects their just Rights and Advantages, and to the preserving to them, and to all Europe the Enjoyment of a safe and Honourable peace: And I could not conclude without giving you the strong Assurance, that the particular Confidence you have placed in Me, shall be made Use of in such Manner only, as may most effectually conduce to the attaining those good and great Purposes.

Then the Lord Chancellor by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is His Majesty's Royal Will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the one and twentieth Day of July next; to be then here held; And this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to Thursday the One and twentieth Day of July next. All the New at Court yesterday was that three Judges had resign'd their Places; viz. Tracy, Powis, and Dormer, they are to have half their Salary during Life, and are succeeded by Sir Lawrence Carter, and the Sergeants Commins and Probin.

That by a Dutch Post of the 29^d 'Tis advis'd from Madrid, that the King having removed the Duke de Rependa from all his Places, the Spanish Mob threaten'd him, upon which he took sanctuary in the English Ambassadors House, and that the King of Spain had settled a large Pension on the said Duke. 'Tis also said; that he stands charged with embezzling of Four Millions of Pieces of Eight.

From Vienna, That the Emperor has Declared to the British Minister, that he will very soon accommodate all Matters with the King of Great Britain, both as to the Protestants, and the Olden Trade, but the last he cannot well abandon.

From the Hague, that the States General still say that they will accede to the Hanover Treaty.

Sir John Jennings has taken his Leave of his Majesty, and is gone on Board the Fleet for the Mediterranean; which he is to Command.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Book-sellers and Others, that William Binault Gentleman, at the Bible in Eustace-Street; who this twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. having resolved to leave off the Trade, will sell all his Books, Paper and Stock, at an under Rate, even by Parcels, as every one shall pick and like them. The Sale to begin on Monday the 30th of this Instant May, 1726, and continue till all or very near all be sold. Constant Attendance will be given every Day, from Eight to Twelve, and from Three to Eight. Most of the Books are excellent ones, and pretty many just now arrived from beyond Seas. A Catalogue of which Books and Paper, &c. may be view'd at the said Mr. Binault's House. And whereas the said Binault, a single Man, hath taken the first and large House of Corkagh, four Miles distant from this CITY, to live constantly in it, together with all the Gardens, and several Parks and Meadows; This is also to give Notice to all Persons of Distinction, that will be pleas'd to live there, that they shall be fitted with very fine and Abundance of Apartments, furnished with clean and good Bedding, and other Household Goods and Furniture, and shall have all the Conveniences, useful and necessary to such considerable Persons; and if they please, they shall have also most of the Gardens, Parks and Meadows the said Binault hath at his Disposal; but if they have no Mind to have in their Hands any of the said Gardens, Parks or Meadows, they shall be furnished at a most reasonable Rate, with all the necessary Things the Place will afford, and besides, shall have gratis the Use of a very curious and pretty copious Library, in taking good Care of the Books. Things shall be so contriv'd, that the said Binault shall enjoy nothing that may interfere with the said Persons. Those that have a Mind to know farther of the Matter, may Enquire at the said Binault in Eustace-Street.

WHEREAS Robert Flaherty, Son to Robert Flaherty of Boley near Gorty, in the County of Wexford, a Man of a Dark Complexion, much marked with Small Pox, about 5 Foot high, has on a Gloath Coloured Drab Suit of Cloaths, and about 23 Years of Age; Run away from his Master Mr. John Mukins Attorney, in Clarendon Street, on Thursday the 26th, Instant, and took with him one Silver Snuffers, Snuffer Dish, Mark'd with a Hand and Dart; One Silver Pepper Box, Weighs 2 Oz. 5 Dr. and 2 Silver Spoons not Marked, weigh 2 Oz. each, and several other things. Whoever secures the Thief and Plate, and brings Word to Mr. John Mukins aforesaid, shall have Three Guineas Reward.

AT the Easie Chair in Nicholas Street, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Maria Coleman.

In the Press, and almost Finish'd,

A Catalogue of all the Irish Plants, with their Latin, English, and Irish Names: Their Virtue, Uses, &c. Subscriptions continue to be taken in by F. Davys in Ross Lane, and R. Norris in the Indian Queen in Dames Street, and by several other Booksellers.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East Side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffiquots, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

John Exbee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Breeches in Patrick's Close Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths, Druggets, German Sarges, Liveries, and Sagathes, &c. as also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee will save Twenty per Cent.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, That Randal Donaldson, Innkeeper, at the Black Bull in Caple Street, has sometime ago built a very large Accommodation on the North side of the Yard, where he now lives, it being far more Commodious and Larger, than formerly, either for Gentlemen with or without Horses; their Hay and Grass at Six pence per Night, to all such as take up Bedding for themselves and Servants, and to those that do not take up Rooms and Bedding 4 s. 4 d. per Week for Grass from this time forth; Gentlemen Lodgers and others may have good Eating with said Donaldson at reasonable Rates, they giving Notice of their so doing.

AT Dempster's Coffee-House, in Essex Street, Dublin, is to be sold Doctor Patrick Anderson's Angelical Pills. The Boxes are seal'd with his Seal, which is his Face, Name and Arms, and K. A. for his surviving Daughter, Katherine Anderson's Name, with a printed Sheet of Directions, with his Face stamp'd on it, to be given with each Box, which will distinguish them from Counterfeits. Price 18 Pence British.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Curson, in Copthall-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 11th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Accedat huc suavis quaedam oportet Sermonum, atque morum, haudquaquam mediocre condimentum Amicitiae.

TULL.

SIR,



THE Art of pleasing in Conversation, as it is one of the most difficultly acquired, so it is one of the usefulest Accomplishments a Man can be Master of. It is our Duty as well as our Interest to aim at rendering ourselves agreeable to other Men. And though it is in Conversation that Men have the greatest Opportunities

of becoming so, yet there we commonly find the greatest and most shameful Instances of their making themselves otherwise; there being no part of Life that has produced more Heart-burnings, Animosities, and Distinctions among Men than this, which, according to the Intention of Nature and under right Management, is capable of procuring us so much Ease and Satisfaction.

No doubt but there may be, and are Rules that may be of great Use for regulating our Conduct in this particular. But it is extremely difficult, if not impossible to establish any so general, as to reach all the Cases that may happen, and at the same time so plain, as to make the Application of them easy on any Emergency. The Humours of Men are subject to too much Variety to be brought under any one Method whereby we may adapt ourselves to them, and these Humours operate so differently, according to the different Circumstances of Times, Places, and Persons, that it must be left to every Man's own Prudence and Observation how to behave in a multitude of Cases.

This however ought not to discourage us from endeavouring to lay down some Rules for our Behaviour in a Matter of so much Importance to us. Though we cannot provide against every Accident that may happen in Conversation, yet we may against some of the most considerable. However out of our Power it may be to please every one with whom we converse, it is still no hard matter to avoid the Error of displeasing. To know all things that are requisite is perhaps the privilege of no Man; but few are ignorant of such as are dangerous. The way to Truth and Right is but one, while Errors and Mistakes are innumerable

The greatest Degree of Perfection therefore that we can hope for in the most Part of Human Actions is that they shall not be hurtful: and consequently the best Way of teaching Men their Duty in such Cases is, instead of laying down positive Rules and Axioms, to point out some of the most dangerous and criminal Mistakes, that they are apt to fall into; it being much easier for the most part to discover wherein we do amiss, than to assign after what manner we may demean ourselves perfectly right.

I hope, I need not precaution any of my Readers, that it is no part of the Design of this Paper to rake into the gross and filthy Discourse of the Profligate and Abandoned. Obscenity, Ribbaldry, and Blasphemy, deserve not the Name of Conversation, any more than the Grunting of Hogs, or the Braying of an Ass. The Errors I have now in my Eye are not indeed of a kind so grossly criminal, yet however extremely dangerous, as they are apt to be committed by People pretending to Virtue, Good Sense, and Politeness, and are productive of Disgust and Misunderstandings among Persons who both ought, and would have the highest Degree of Esteem and Respect for each other, were it not for the indiscreet Management of Conversation.

The greatest and commonest Weakness Men carry into Company with them is measuring all Reason by their own, which is not only an Encroachment on the Common Right of Mankind, but defeats every End a Man can propose to himself by conversing with Others. For it discovers too much Pride and Arrogance, to gain the Good Will of the Company, and makes a Man too sufficient to receive any improvement from them; nothing being so likely to keep a Man from Knowledge and Wisdom, as thinking he has them already, agreeable to the Nature of all Contentment, which constantly suffocates the Desire of any more Riches. And since these two are the only Advantages any reasonable Man can expect from Conversation, whoever would be true to himself, ought to banish, if possible, a Disposition so little adapted to receive them.

Near akin to this Infirmary is the Pedantick Humour of despising all Subjects of Conversation, but those that are agreeable to our own Turn of Thinking, and wherein we have spent much Time and Study ourselves. A Lawyer of this Cast is eternally for putting

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Putting of Cases, and thinks his Time lost, wasted, and to no purpose consumed in any Company, or Society wherein the Discourse turns upon any other Hinge than the Laws of Land. A Physician will never be easie till he has talked the whole Company sick upon his darling and only useful Topick of *Health*. The Mathematician expects Demonstration for every thing that is said, and reckons them a set of very superficial Fellows that can pass an Evening together without talking on something of which they may be absolutely certain. The Gentlemen of the *Belles Lettres* look on all Conversation as dull and insipid, that does not relate to the Refinement of Taste, and Propriety of Speaking, or Writing; as if the only End of Letters were to arrive at a Perfection in using them. And on the other Hand, the Philosopher imagines every thing useless and trifling, that does not clear up some General Proposition, or establish a Favourite Notion; and makes the whole Business, and Pleasure of Life to consist in reasoning and discoursing about it. All People of this Complexion are too particular to give, and too delicate to receive Pleasure in common Conversation. They pretend to be too much refined beyond Others to participate in their Satisfaction; and are no more fit to come into mixt Company, than Splenetick People are to come into open Air. They expect too much from Society, and so cannot fail of being disappointed when they come into it. And as all Disappointments creat Chagrine, and Chagrine is ever infectious, it is no wonder that Persons of such a nice and tender Make should render themselves generally disagreeable to those with whom they converse.

If Men consult either their own Ease, or the Satisfaction of their Company, they will find it necessary to yield to the prevailing Humour, whenever it is innocent, and join in Discourse without reflecting severely on its Usefulness, or Importance. It is a good deal more important to comply with a Company in things indifferent, and thereby preserve their good Humour, than to interrupt their chearful and friendly, though perhaps trifling Conversation, under Pretence of informing their Judgment, and improving their Minds. Besides that it is an Argument of a great as well as good Mind, that it can accomodate it self to a variety of Circumstances, and either bend, or relax itself as there is Occasion. Such a Disposition will make a Man easie and acceptable in all Companies, and enable him to draw both Entertainment, and Instruction from the Discourses of honest Unlearned Men, as well as from those of great Knowledge and Understanding; whereas a false Delicacy only exposes a Man to more Uneasiness than Nature ever meant him, and deprives him of a thousand Advantages and Pleasures in Society, which Minds less embarrassed are open to receive. And though to Men of Genius and Speculation it may seem a Debasing of the Mind to entertain low and trivial Discourse upon Common Affairs, yet it enlarges our Knowledge much more than reasoning upon General Principles, and the Nature of Things, where every Inquiry engrosses our whole thoughts, and shuts every thing else out of our Minds. And if we make the Comparisson between the two with a View to the Tendency each of them has to enlarge our Benevolence and Regard for our Company, or to lessen our overweening Conceit and Opinion of ourselves, I fancy there will be very little Occasion to dispute on which side the Advantage lies; the usual Effects of the One being a tenacious Struggle for Victory, a high Esteem of our own superior Understanding, and a strong Contempt of our Antagonists, not to mention the senseless Noise, Clamour, and sometimes Quarrels that are apt to start up when People are in full Cry of an Argument: While the other, if it does no great Good, is very seldom attended with much Hurt; which, in

the present Circumstances of Human Affairs, is the best that can be said of most Things.

Another Error in Conversation, that has produced innumerable ill Consequences, and seldom fails to put Company into Disorder, is the Buffoon Humour of running into excessive Strains of Mirth and Pleasantry. This in some People proceeds from a mistaken Notion of Pleasing. They find Laughter to be an agreeable Sensation themselves, and so are willing to communicate the Pleasure to others. But it is very certain, that as People seldom Laugh when they are most pleased, so they are not always well pleased when they Laugh most. For this Reason boistrous Mirth is constantly looked upon as Clownishness and Rusticity in all civil and well-bred Companies. However though it seems to be pretty much agreed on, that the violent Agitation it self is indecent and unmannerly, yet it has not been so well taken care of to banish out of Conversation that which excites it. For Satyr, and Ridicule, which are the main Provocatives to Laughter, still keep their Ground among us, and are reckoned the chief Embellishments of Discourse by all your lively People who aim at the Character of Wits.

He must have had very little Acquaintance with Mankind, that sees not how pernicious this petulant Vein has been. And if we rest on the Principle it proceeds from we must conclude it a very Immoral and Unmanly thing to indulge it. Want of Reverence towards one another is the first Inlet to every thing unsociable, and no Man can ~~Ridicule~~ another without failing in Point of Reverence. Add to this, that in Ridiculing any Person we always make a Comparison between his Weakness, and our own Superiority, and consequently express Pride, and Ill-nature at once; the two things in the World that render a Man most disagreeable, and even frightful to all he converses with.

Whoever desires to conciliate the Good Will and Esteem of Mankind, must endeavour to weed this out of his Conversation as much as possible. Though it passes now under the modest and plausible Name of *Railery*, yet every Body knows, that it was Originally Railing, which because no Body would take without Blows, Men of more Wit than Courage made this Improvement upon it, the more effectually to hurt others, and secure themselves. The Injury therefore is now the greater, as it is more artfully concealed, and consequently those that find themselves injur'd will conceive the greater and keener Resentment of it, and look about for the surest and silentest Methods of Revenge. The most benevolent and honest Dispositions will soonest take Fire upon Occasions of this Nature, nothing being so grievous to them as to be lessened in the Esteem of those they love, and no People being more exposed than they to such Insults; their Blemishes resembling the Scars of a beautiful Face, which are always more remarkable than the regular Features, and the constant Marks that Fools and envious People take of them; whereas Characters altogether Vitious, and Faces entirely deformed generally have the Good Luck to pass without being taken such particular Notice of.

I am very far from thinking that all Wit and Mirth ought to be banished from Conversation. What I have said only condemns the practice of carrying it on till it becomes offensive to Company, which he must be a very weak Man who does not know when it is so, and a very ill One, if when he does know it, he nevertheless persists in it. To give Pain to our Fellow Creatures, in order to procure any Advantage to ourselves is allowed to be Criminal by every Body; but certainly it is much more so to do it when we can propose no End at all by it. And those who indulge themselves in such an ill-natured Luxury, however they may imagine they please a Company, because they

They make them Laugh, will always be regarded by Wise Men as a very worthless and insignificant Set of People, for any other Purpose then to be play'd off upon Occasion, and to blurt out things, which though discreet Persons may be sometimes fond of hearing: yet they do not care for saying themselves.

When Men meet together from a Spirit of Benevolence, and true good Humour, and not with a Design to distinguish themselves as *Wits* or *Philosophers*, they will find such a Gladness growing up in their Hearts upon the sight of their Friends and Acquaintance, as will suppress every Motion that can hinder what the Scriptures elegantly calls *preferring one another in Love*. They will mutually participate in each others Gratifications, and instead of turning their Thoughts to remark on the false Pleasures of others, keep up a Disposition for receiving true Pleasures themselves, which familiar and easy Conversation about the Common Incidents and Occurrences of Life is much fitter to inspire, than either contentious Disputes, or insipid Raillery. Without cultivating such a Temper, and endeavouring to preserve a constant Sweetness and Decency of Behaviour it is impossible to preserve Friendship and mutual Esteem; and without some Degree of both of these, all Conversation must either be tasteless, or troublesome and uneasy.

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

H I B E R N I C U S.

Philadelphia, January, 22. We have Advice from Barbados, That the barbarous Lines, formerly Consort to Spriggs the Pirate, and his Crew were taken and carried unto Curacao: The way they went to be try'd was thus, the Commander went at the Head, with about 20 other Pirates, with their black silk Flag before them, with the Representation of a Man in full proportion, with a Cutlas in one Hand, and a Pistol in the other extended, as they were much wounded, and no Care taken in Dressing, they were very offensive, and stunk as they went along, particularly Lines, the Commander, who had one Eye shot out, which, with part of his Nose hung down his Face; there was a Master of a Vessel re-taken with them, whom Lines had snapt his pistol at several times together with an Intent to shoot him thro' the Head, but it missing fire so often, he threw it down on the Deck, and swore he would not kill another Man while he lived: One of the people immediately taking it up fired it off at the first Trial into the air; and it was God's Will to prevent him from breaking his Oath, by putting him in the Way of the two Sloops soon after. He confessed, upon his Tryal, that he had killed 375 Masters of Vessels, besides Foremast Men, during the Time of his Piracy.

Amsterdam, June 11. N. S. His Britanick Majesty has wrote an Extraordinary Letter with his own Hand, to his Catholick Majesty, wherein he made a Proposal to him, That if he would Renounce the Treaty of Vienna, and desist from any Pretensions to the Island of Minorca, and Gibraltar for ever, that his Britanick Majesty would put him in Possession of the Kingdom of Sicilly: And that his Catholick Majesty had communicated the same to his Graces and Council, who all seemed to be well pleased. And his Catholick Majesty answered the said Letter in very obliging Terms, but whether he will accept of of the said Proposal, Time will discover.

Vienna, June 7. Express Orders are sent to Ostend to forbid the Departure of any more Ships without special Directions from his Imperial Majesty, who is believ'd wants to see what turn the Affairs of Europe will take.

Dresden, May 22. N. S. Yesterday between the Hours of 12 and 1. Mr. Halm a Lutheran Minister was barbarously Murder'd by a Villain who pretended to Renounce the Romish Religion; he went to the said Pastor's House, and desir'd to spake with him in private; upon which Mr. Halm retir'd with him into a Room, where the Villain threw a Coard over his Head and first strangl'd him, then cut his Throat, and gave him several Stabbs to the Heart and made off, but was immediately taken, and did not only confess the Fact, but declared that he was prompted to it by a Jesuite, who assur'd him, that upon doing that barbarous Act he should be immediately translated to Heaven. That this Inhumane Act has so alarm'd and incens'd the Protestants of that great City and the whole Electorate, that they are all in Arms, and declare Revenge against the Papists; so that the Governor of Dresden and the Magistrates have had great Difficulty to appease them till they know the King of Poland's Pleasure about that Affair.

L O N D O N, May 31, June, 4.

London, May 31. Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from Sweden, that Sir Charles Wager and the Admirals that were with him; as also his Majesty's Envoy were Magnificently entertain'd at Dinner by the King and Queen, who sent Refreshment to all the Fleet; and that the Council of Sweden told Admiral Wager, that they would come into any Measures for continuing the Peace in the North. They add, that the Danish Fleet had join'd the English, and are to sail together for Muscovy to make Proposals to the Czarina, who has order'd her Great Ships, to be unrig'd.

And from Hamburg, that her Designs upon Germany are Defeated for the present upon the arrival of the British Fleet.

And from Rome, that the Duke of Beaufort was arriv'd there with a splendid Equipage, and had been in Conference with the Pretender, and that the said Duke had receiv'd a Remittance of 20000 Pistols by way of Amsterdam. And that the late Bishop of Rochelle was on his Journey to Rome, to take upon him the Education of the Pretender's Children, and to instruct them in the principles of the Church of England.

That the Emperor continues inflexible in his Resolution of supporting and protecting the Offend Company (whose Actions are 10 per Cent above Part) But on the contrary, that his Brittannick Majesty has lately given the Imperial Court to understand that nothing shall be able to divert him from his Resolution of having the said Company put down.

And from Spain, that it was confirm'd that the Duke de Riparda had entirely discover'd to Colonel Stanhope the secret Treaty between the Emperor and Spain; for which he must stand his Tryal.

That his Brittannick Majesty had sent Directions to Col. Stanhope to demand Satisfaction of the King of Spain for the English Ships taken by the Spaniards in the Indies. That one Pary a Stock Jobber had Reported in London, that Spain had declared War against England, and that the English Envoy was forbid the Court of Spain, and that thereupon the publick Stocks fell very much; for which he is taken into Custody, and the Attorney General order'd to Prosecute him for the same, it being all false.

Yesterday (23) came in a Dutch Post advising from Petersburg, that the Czarina held a Great Council upon Notice that the English Fleet was on the Swedish Coast, and sent out a Frigate with Orders to her Sea Officers and other Ships to pay all publick Respect and Civility to the English and Danish Fleets, wherever they meet them. That there is no Talk now of the said Empress going to Riga to Embark Troops, but designs to go to Moscow.

From

By Letters from the North, we are assured, That Sir Charles Wager having presented to the King of Sweden a Letter from the King his Master, and adding thereto, That he had Orders to protect the Coasts of Sweden with the British Fleet, and having Received all possible Honours at the Court of Stockholm, Return'd on Board, and sail'd directly for Revell, where the Russian Ships are, and where the Danes are to join them.

A Patent is preparing for Sir Robert Walpole, to be created a Baron, Viscount Earl, and Duke of Northumberland, in Consideration of his Great Service done to the Crown and Protestant Interest.

DUBLIN, Jun 11.

Since my Last 10 Persons were seiz'd for Enlisting in foreign Services, they were Examined before Judge Caulfield, and were Committed to Newgate.

Last Night a Mobb insulted the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of this City at Stephens Green. The Lords Janices ordered the Horse and Foot to March out against them, which they did at Ten of the Clock at Night, without Beat of Drum, they were obliged to Fire amongst them before they dispersed, there were several desperately Wounded, and they took Forty or Fifty Prisoners. The Horse and Foot Marched up and down the City till Three in the Morning.

Advice is hereby given. That there is lately arrived in this City, the Famous Mrs. Cherry, the only Gentlewoman truly Learned in that Occult Science of Tossing of Coffee Grounds; who has with uninterrupted Success for some time past, practiced, to the General Satisfaction of her Female Visitants. She is to be heard of at Mrs. C——'s or at Mr's Q——'s in Angier Street, Dublin. Her Hours are after prayers are done at St. Peter's Church till Dinner. N. B. She never requires more than one Ounce of Coffee from a single Gentlewoman, and so proportionable for a Second or Third Person, but not to exceed that Number at any one time.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Corner House in Dames Street and Sycamore Alley, wherein, Mr. Medcalf the Shoemaker now lives, is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finish'd House, Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also large well built Vaults for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Medcalf at any Hour he or they will appoint.

Whereas Robert Flaherty, Son to Robert Flaherty of Boley near Gorey, in the County of Wexford, a Man of a Dark Complexion, much marked with Small Pox, about 5 Foot high, has on a Cloath Coloured Drab Suit of Cloaths, and about 23 Years of Age, Run away from his Master Mr. John Mukin, Attorney, in Clarendon Street, on Thursday the 26th. Instant, and took with him one Silver Snuffers, Snuffer Dish, Mark'd with a Hand and Dart, One Silver Pepper Box, Weighs 2 Oz. 5 Dr. and 2 Silver Spoons not Marked, weigh 2 Oz. each, and several other things. Whoever secures the Thief and Plate, and brings Word to Mr. John Mukin afore said, shall have Three Guineas Reward.

At the East Chair in Nicholas Street, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen Bookellers, and Others, that William Binauld Gentleman, at the Bible in Eustace-Street; who this twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. having resolv'd to leave off the Trade, will sell all his Books, Paper and Stock, at an under Rate, even by Parcels, as every one shall pick and like them. The Sale to begin on Monday the 30th of this Instant May, 1726, and continue till all or very near all be sold. Constant Attendance will be given every Day, from Eight to Twelve, and from Three to Eight. Or the said Binauld will sell all the Books (in a Lump) if he meet a reasonable Buyer. Most of the Books are excellent Ones, and pretty many just now arrived from beyond Seas. A Catalogue of which Books and Paper, &c. may be view'd at the said Mr. Binauld's House. And whereas the said Binauld, a single Man, hath taken the fine and large House of Corkagh, four Miles distant from this CITY, to live constantly in it, together with all the Gardens, and several Parks and Meadows; This is also to give Notice to all Persons of Distinction, that will be pleas'd to live there, that they shall be fitted with very fine and Abundance of Apartments, furnished with clean and good Bedding, and other Household Goods and Furniture, and shall have all the Conveniencies useful and necessary to such considerable Persons; and if they please, they shall have also most of the Gardens, Parks and Meadows the said Binauld hath at his Disposal; but if they have no Mind to have in their Hands any of the said Gardens, Parks or Meadows, they shall be furnished, at a most reasonable Rate, with all the necessary Things the Place will afford, and besides, shall have gratis the Use of a very curious and pretty copious Library, in taking good Care of the Books. Things shall be so contriv'd, that the said Binauld shall enjoy nothing, that may interfere with the said Persons. Those that have a Mind to know farther of the Matter, may Enquire at the said Binauld's in Eustace Street.

Books newly publish'd abroad, sold by Smiths and Bruce Booksellers on the Blind Key.

Hederici Lexicon, Gr. Lat. 8vo.
 Apologie d'Homere par Harduin 8vo.
 L'Art de bien parler Francoise 2 Vol. 12
 Brenemann's Historia Pandecta 14 Vol. 4.
 Bibliotheque des Predicateurs, 14 Vol. 4.
 Hist. de Pierre le Grand. Czar de Moscovie 3 Val. 12.
 Quintilianus de Institut. Oratoria, Caperonnerij Fol.
 Burmanni Epist. ad Caperonnerium 4.
 Vesalij Opera Anatomica & Chirurgica, cura Boerhavi 2 Vol. Fol.
 Terentius Westerhovij 2 Vol.
 — Do. Bentleij 4.
 Lettres & Negotiations de Mr. de Witt 1 Vol. 12
 Colloques d' Erasme 6 Vol. 12
 Negotiations Secrets de Munster & Osnaburg 4 Vol. F
 La Vie de Mezeray 12
 Solitaire en belle Humeur 2 vol.
 Thorn Afflige 8.
 Etat de Chretienisme en France, par Saurin 8
 Pauw de Alca Veterum 12
 Histoire de Tatars 8.
 Recueil des Voyages au Nord 7 Vol. 12
 Crouzaz sur le Mouvement 8
 — Sur l'Education des Enfans 2 vol.
 — Geometrie 8.
 Ceremonies Religieuses & Coutumes du Monde, avec tres belles figures par Picart 3 Vol. Fol.
 N. B. At the same Place is a large Collection of other valuable Books both New and Old, whereof may be had gratis.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carfon, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 18th. 1726.

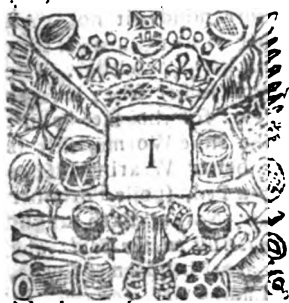
To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin-Weekly Journal*.

*Rura mihi, et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes:
Flumina amem, Sylvasque, inglorius.* —

VIRG.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Have often admired, that during the Course of your Papers you have never once drawn any part of your Entertainment from the Country, but on the contrary entirely neglected that Scene of Life, which is not only the most natural to Humanity, but affords the fairest and largest Field for the Imagination of a Writer to exercise itself in.

To make a Panegyric on Retirement or institute a Comparison betwixt a Life spent amidst the Noise, Hurry, and Impertinence of the Business and Pleasures of the Town, and the innocent Enjoyments, and Tranquillity of a Country Life, would be a very Idle as well as a very needless Performance. The Poets and Philosophers have in all Ages exerted themselves on this subject; and all the Graces of Language and Description have been employed in adorning, and setting it out to the utmost Advantage. Besides, that the End most Men propose to themselves by all the Care and Industry of their Lives being one Day or other to make their Retreat into some quiet peaceable Abode, is an Acknowledgment that this State of Life is the most agreeable to undebauched Nature, and yields the purest and most uninterrupted Felicity.

Indeed if we consult either Tranquillity of Mind, or Indolence of Body, we shall find this Scene the properest for the Enjoyment of both. The Variety of beautiful Landscapes around us, and gay gilded Prospects rising above them; the Magnificence and Grandeur of the awful Works of Nature, which we are not there diverted by a Multitude of trifling Amusements from attending to; the sweetness of Air; the fragrance of Flowers; the verdure of Plants; the cleanliness and pleasantness of Food; the agreeableness of Exercise; but above all an exemption from Care and Anxiety. These Particulars, I say, all concurring together, form the most effectual for promoting both

Health and Contemplation, the Enjoyment of the finest Sensible, as well as Reasonable Pleasures, and thereby the greatest Ease and Happiness both of Body and Mind.

If then these Pleasures be so ravishing both to Sense and Imagination, it is certain, that reflecting on them must give the Mind a very liberal Source of Satisfaction and Delight, and consequently that a good Writer must find them a Subject most worthy his Regard either for Use, or Entertainment. On this Account no doubt it was, that the famous *British Spectator* thought fit to retire into the Country for a whole Month together, and make it the Scene of several of his *Speculations*. And I believe, there are few that have read those beautiful Papers, that do not find a more delicate Pleasure from reading the little Affairs that happened during that time at *Overley-Hall*, than in the liveliest Descriptions of they gay Impertinencies, and frolicsome Adventures of *London*, and *Westminster*. In the One we have a Representation of Things that are more Natural, and thereby more agreeable to our first and genuine Conceptions; while the Entertainment of the Other chiefly consists in stripping Life of those innumerable Disguises under which it has been hid either by the Cunning or Affectation of those that call themselves the Polite and Fashionable Part of Mankind. This last may indeed be esteemed a more nice and exact Knowledge of the World; but I am sure, the former is the more generous and extensive, and as much to be preferred beyond it, as the Qualifications requisite to the Writing of such a Poem as the *Paradise Lost* are to any that can be supposed to have met in the Production of a *Tale of a Tub*.

As it is usually about this Time of the Year that People of Leisure and Taste retire from the Business and Fatigue of the Town, to enjoy the Pleasure of Good Air, Quiet Scenes, and Innocent Diversions in the Country, methinks you *Hebdomadal* Writers should transport your selves along with the Good Company, and make those of your Readers that cannot get out from the Noise and Bustle of the City, participate in Imagination in the purest and most natural Pleasures of Life. You cannot but be sensible, that the best Authors have been those that indulged themselves most in these sorts of Gratifications; and I am confident the best Company will soon grow languid and tiresome without

(Price Three Half-Pence)

MDCCXXVI

out them; since no Man can be an agreeable Companion to Others, who is incapable of being so to himself, which few Men are, that have not cultivated an Acquaintance with themselves in the Green Fields, or on the Banks of a Murmuring Brook.

I know it may be objected against making the Rural Life a Subject of Writing, that it is already exhausted, and that nothing New can be said on it after all those Rapturous Strains of Description and Ornament the Poets of Four Thousand Years have lavished out upon it. Mr. St. Evremont says, That no Modern Writer should attempt to describe any of the Still Beauties of Nature, which being always the same, cannot be better represented than the Antients have already done; and that Men's Passions and Humours are the only Things that admit of an endless Variety, and consequently the only Subject we can write upon without being *Plagiarists*. But with all due Difference to the *Manes* of so Ingenious and fine a Writer, this appears to me to be very weakly reasoned. For if it be true, that the Humours and Passions of Men are so infinitely Various, their Reflections must be so too, and they will imagine Things in an equal Variety of different Lights, and thereby give them an Appearance of Novelty as effectually as if the Objects themselves had it in Reality. If this were not so, it is scarce possible to conceive but that the Vein of Poetry must have been dried up long since, and *Moses*, or *Homer* been the last that should have described any of the Beauties of Nature. For it is certain, that their Descriptions are both Just and Beautiful; and yet we have had just and beautiful Descriptions of the same Things since, which by being set in a New and Different Light, have given us all the Pleasure of Novelty, without the Absurdity of supposing any Change or alteration in the Things themselves.

But though it should be allowed, that the Dumb Scenes of Nature are all already work'd off, and that the Plains, and Meadows, the Mountains and Valleys, the Woods, Rivers and Lakes have drained all Invention, and reduced Language to too much Poverty, to afford them any New Embellishments; yet the Characters here admit of no less Variety than among that part of Mankind that live thicker together, and are engaged in a greater Diversity of Pursuits. The Humours of People here break out as differently as they do in the Town, though not in the same Manner. A certain Sobriety and Homely of Behaviour is the Characteristic of the One, as Gay Impertinence and Affectation are of the Other. Our Blindides only make us absurd, yours become deformed and intolerable. Your Vices are artfully disguised, and our Virtues clumsily displayed. In a Word, we are always what we seem, and you take Care never to seem what you are.

That this is the true Difference betwixt the Manners of the Country and the City, might be made out, I believe, from a multitude of Instances. A Testy Old Fellow with us, that treats his Guests with *March Beer*, and *Hard Words*, is with you a perverse *Valerudinarian*, who imagining every Body takes Pains to tease him, finds a Pleasure in teasing every Body. A Splenetick Old Lady in Town divides her Time betwixt her Devotion, her Pride, and Ill-Nature; rails at the Vices of the Age in all Companies, and practises none of the Virtues in any. In the Country she only commences a Doctor, and takes under her Care all the sore Breasts, and broken Shins in the Neighbourhood. Ill Breeding with us goes no further than Clownishness, among you it rises to Insolence, and Bullying. Our Fools are only Awkward, yours Ridiculous; the one carrying much Civility in the midst of their Rudeness, and the Other the Height of Rudeness under the Mask of Civility. The Beaux of the Country can only be denominated Spruce Fellows, and those of the Town Fantastical. Their Mistresses too

come under the same Description. For the One by desiring to seem no more Beautiful than they are, become much more so than they seem; while the Other by their studied Charms destroy the Beauties that Nature gave them, and like most other great Conquerors, weaken their Empire through an immoderate Desire of extending their Dominion.

As an Instance of the agreeable Images that might be raised from this Part of Life, I send you the following Beautiful Character written above a Hundred Years ago by a Gentleman no less remarkable for his Accomplishments, than his undeserved and unfortunate End, which has cast so great a Blemish on the Reign it happened in. I desire it may be printed in the same Words, and Spelling in which I lend it to you, that it may lose Nothing of that Venerable Simplicity, and Antique Air, which to me, I confess, appear among its greatest Charms. In doing this you perhaps engage me to a further Correspondence, if it be not displeasing to you.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

SILVIUS.

A fayre and happy MILKE MAID.

“ **I** S a Country Wench, that is so farre from making
“ herselfe beautiful by Art, that one Looke of hers
“ is able to put all *Face-Physicke* out of Countenance.
“ Shee knowes a fayre Looke is but a dumbe Orator
“ to commend Vertue, therefore mindes it not. All
“ her Excellencies stand in her so silently, as if they
“ had stolne upon her without her Knowledge. The
“ Lining of her Apparell (which is her skin; is farre
“ better than Outrides of Tissue: for tho’ shee be not
“ arraid in the Spoyle of the Silke Worme, shee is
“ deckt in Innocency, a far better Wearing. Shee
“ doth not. with lying long a Bed; spoile both her
“ Complexion and Conditions; Nature hath taught
“ her, *too immoderate Sleepe is rust to the Soul*: She
“ rises therefore with *Chauvicleare* her Dames Cocke,
“ and at Night makes the Lambe her *Consew*. In
“ milking a Cow, and straining the Feeces through
“ her Fingers, it seems that so sweet a *Milke-Prese*
“ makes the *Milke* the whiter, or sweeter; for never
“ came Almond Glove or Aromaticke Oynement on
“ her Palme to taint it. The golden Eares of Corn
“ fill and kisse her Peete when she reapes them, as if
“ they wist to be bound and led Prisoners by the
“ same Hand that sell’d them. Her Breath is her
“ own, which scents all the Yeere long of *Yune*, like
“ a new made Hay-cocke. She makes her Hand hard
“ with Labour, and her Heart soft with Pity: And
“ when Winter Evenings fall early, sitting at her
“ merry Wheele, she sings a defiance to the giddy
“ Wheele of Fortune. Shee doth all things with so
“ sweet a Grace, it seems Ignorance will not suffer
“ her to do ill, being her Minde is to do well. Shee
“ bestowes her Yeeres Wages at next Faire; and in
“ chusing her Garments, counts no Bravery ith
“ World, like Pecuney. The Garden and Bee-hive
“ are all her Physicke and Chyrurgerie, and shee lives
“ the longer for’t. She dares goe alone, and unfold
“ her Sheepes ith Night, and fears no manner of ill,
“ because shee meantes none; Yet to say Truth, shee is
“ never alone, for shee is still accompanied with old
“ Songs, honest Thoughts, and Prayers but short ones;
“ yet they have their Efficacy, in that they are not
“ pauld with insufling idle Cogitations. Lastly, her
“ Dreams are so chaste, that shee dares tell them; onely
“ a *Fridays Dreame* is all her Superstition; that shee
“ conceales for feare of Anger. Thus lives shee, and all
“ her Care is shee may die in the Spring-Time, to have
“ store of Flowers sucke upon her winding Sheet.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

New York, March, 28. Three Spanish Men of War are arrived here, one of 60, one of 50, and one of 12 Guns, to Guard the Coast. They have taken one Ship and plunder'd her, and say, they have Commission to take every Vessel that has but a pound of Logwood, or a piece of Eight on Board.

Stockholm, May 30. Sir Charles Wager has as it is assured, thought proper to Post his Squadron near the Height of Angou. The Russian Envoy here has desired his Swedish Majesty not to enter into the Hanover Treaty; tho, on the other Hand 'tis said this Court has as good as consented to enter therein.

Copenhagen, June 1. Our Squadron is still detain'd by contrary Winds between Moen and Bornholm, mean time we are assured that they have provisions on Board for four Months.

Basil, May 29. Levies are vigorously carried on throughout Switzerland for the King of Sardinia's Service. Some Advices from Geneva relate, that his Sardinian Majesty is already set out from Turin for Savoy and that even part of his Baggage and Domesticks are arrived at Chambery. The Congress of Coire has been concluded with a Letter the Chiefs of the Grisons have wrote to the Regency of Milan.

Paris, June 7. We have received Advice that upon the Refusal of the Duke of Ripperda to surrender himself according to the Command of his Spanish Majesty, he assembled a Council by whose Advice, the Marschal of the Army and the Alcalá, went with a Body of the Guards to take him from Mr. Stanhope who protested against it, and dispatch'd an Express for London; the Duke is accused of high Treason, and they add, that the Commissaries to make the Process against him are already named, and that he will be judg'd by the Supreme Council of Castile which judges without Appeal tho' the King can pardon, and the Clemency and Goodness of his Catholick Majesty may be greater than his Powers; yet there is no Precedent that the King ever repealed the Arrest of this Tribunal more than of the Inquisition; So if the D. of Ripperda is found Guilty he is the most unhappy Man with Relation to the proceedings and rigorous Pursuits to which he is exposed. Mr. Stanhope when he received the Duke, went to see the King of Spain to know if it was his Majesty's pleasure that the Duke should remain with him. The King in some wise Consented, but M. de Choiseul having represented of what Consequence it would be to seize his Person, his Catholick Majesty sent to Mr. Stanhope to tell him that he desired that the Duke would come to justify himself, promising all Security for his Person, but the Duke apprehending the Credit of his Enemies, the Imperialists giving out the King could not pardon him, he would not trust to that Promise, and Mr. Stanhope having given him Protection, but with the Consent of the King of Spain, he thought it better to refuse to deliver him, till he had orders from his Court, and the Court of Madrid, thought fit to seize him with his Papers.

It is surprizing that we have received no Couriers from Mr. Stanhope, and that whatever comes from Madrid is thro' the Channel of the Imperialists, which makes us believe some Misfortune has happened to the Courier sent thither.

The Courier from the Court of Madrid who left Letters here for the Emperor's Minister is gone to London with Dispatches to the Marquis de Pozzobuono, the Spanish Ambassador, with Orders to acquaint his Britannick Majesty, with the Motives which have engaged his Catholick Majesty to take the D. Ripperda from Col. Stanhope's House.

As Mr. Walpole the British Ambassador has not yet received a Courier from Col. Stanhope, 'tis suspected that the Court of Madrid has forbid the furnishing of his Couriers with Passes, or else that they are stop'd by the Way, in order to give Time for the Courier of the Court of Spain to be at London first.

Petersburg, May 25. N. S. The English Squadron is forthwith expected on the Coasts of Livonia, and we are assured, That Admiral Wager will come hither in Person, to execute an Important Commission to the Czarina, and, That the 40000 Men that were drawn together for some extraordinary Expedition, will only be employed to finish the Canal of Ladoga.

Hague, June 14. N. S. 'Tis much questioned here, whether the King of Spain, will, after all, Break with the Crown of Great Britain, for the sake of Supporting the Interest of the Emperor. Probably his Catholick Majesty will have more Regard to his Weakness at home, and especially to that of the West Indies, which never were in such a Condition as at present, since they have been in the Spaniards Possession.

Their Fortresses in America, have neither regular Troops nor Ammunition to defend them, the Native Indians are every where Dissatisfied with the Government, and Ripe for Rebellion: and which is yet worse, the Finances of Spain are all anticipated, and spent before they are received, add to this, That the Galleons, if not in Danger of being taken by the English, are at least afraid to come home this Year, which will be an inestimable Prejudice to the King of Spain.

LONDON, June, 9, 11, 14.

London, June 9th. They write from Aberdeen the following Dismal Account,——That a Gentleman and his servant travelling over the Kinnamoun, about Eight Miles long, and coming within a Mile of an Ale-House, the Master ordered the Man to Ride before, to get his Horse Shod; The Man was no sooner out of sight, when up starts an Highwayman, and demands the Gentleman's Money, and Fired but miss'd him, the Gentleman returning Fire shot him Dead, Two others coming up he had the good Fortune to kill one of 'em with his Pistol, and the Third with his Sword. He then came up to the Ale-House, where he sees Three lusty Women, one of whom ask'd him, If he met any Body on the Road? He answer'd, No! Thereupon one of the Viragoes Rode away privately, and seeing the Highwaymen lye Dead. Return'd, and consulting with the other, they came behind the Gentleman, claps a long Towell about his Neck, and between 'em soon strangled him, and Buried him in the Dunghill. The Servant Returning from the Smith, ask'd for his Master, they said he was not there, I am sure, says the Servant, he is; In short the Horse would not pass the Dunghill do all he could, at last he perceived part of his Master's Coat, and seeing some People passing by, he told them, upon which the Three Women were committed to Aberdeen Prison, and condemn'd to be hang'd. The House was razed to the Ground, and a Pillar erected there, *ad futuram Rei Memoriam*.

By a Lisbon Mail there is advice, That Admiral Hoffer arrived at Madera the 6th. of April, O. S. in Seven Days from Plymouth, and after Five Days stay, proceeded to the West Indies.

From Holland that 'tis now certain, That all the Provinces (except that of Utrecht) have acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, and if Utrecht does not come in, within a certain time, the Rest will proceed without them, in the mean time, the States-General have given Orders for fitting out their Fleet, and augmenting their Army with all Expedition.

By a Mail just arrived from France, we learn that the King having taken upon himself the Government of his Kingdom, hath dismissed the D. de Bourbon from the Charge of Prime Minister; but that the Duke still continues one of the Councillors of State.

By the last Foreign Mail there is advice, That the King of Prussia was gone with his Generals to see how the Poles are Posted on the Frontiers, and is augmenting his Army with 10 Men to Each Company of Foot, and some Poland, That their Troops are in Motion to watch the Prussians, but they are in great want of Money.

The King's Messenger, who was sent to the Duke of Wharton with a Letter under the Privy Seal commanding him, on his Allegiance, to return home, is arrived here with an Account, that he gave the said Letter into the Duke's own Hand, but received no Answer. We are told it was given to the Duke as he was passing the Streets in his Coach, but that he thought fit, upon hearing what it was, to fling it back, without opening it; and afterwards gave out, that he had presented a Memorial to the K. of Spain, complaining of the Inult committed by a Foreign Prince, in exercising such a Piece of Indecision in his Catholick Majesty's Dominions. But upon Enquiry, Coll. Strahope found there had been no such Thing, and that his Catholick Majesty was not disposed to receive any such Memorial, had it been presented.

His Grace has now Opportunity and Leisure to Collate the celebrated Spanish Manuscripts, that were of so great Use to him in Writing the *True Briton*.

DUBLIN, June, 18.

The Persons mentioned in my last, who were taken up for the Riot at St. Stephens Green were admitted to Bail.

Last Sunday two Young Men going to wash themselves in the Liffy near Island Bridge, one of them went out of his Depth, and the other going to his Assistance, they were both unfortunately drowned.

Dublin, June 16. This Day the Cause depending before His Majesty's High Court of Delegates between *Marsh Harrison*, Esq; Appellant and *Dame Mary Wray*, Wife of Sir *Cecil Wray*, of *Bransford* in the County of *Lincoln*, Bart. Appellant, relating to the Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, &c. of *Francis Harrison*, late of the City of *Dublin*, Esq; Deceased, was heard, and their Lordships, the Delegates were pleased unanimously to confirm the Decree given by the Right Honourable *Marmaduke Coghill*, Esq; Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Ireland* in Favour of the said *Dame Mary Wray*, Sister to the said *Francis Harrison*.

Whereas Proposals were lately given out, for Printing by Subscription *Vernon's Chancery Cases*, with the Approbation of the Judges in England, containing 100 Sheets or upwards, at two Crowns a Book in Sheets: Now this is to give Notice, That at the Desire of several Gentlemen that are Subscribers, the said Book will be printed Page for Page with the English Edition, and will make 140 Sheets, which is proposed to Subscribers at 13 s. in Sheets, a British Crown to be paid at Subscribing, the rest on the Delivery of the Book. Proposals are given gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertaker *Mr. John Chantry*, at his House opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, by *Mr. Fairbrother*, Bookseller in Skinner Row, by *Mr. Edward Hamilton*, at the Corner of Christ Church Lane in High Street, and by most of the Booksellers in *Dublin*; in *Cork* by *Alderman George Bennett*, Bookseller. N. B. The London Edition is now sold for 2 Guineas.

THE APPROBATION

WE do allow and approve of the Printing and Publishing the Cases argued and adjudged in the High Court of Chancery, as they are collected by *Thomas Vernon*, late of *Middle Temple*, Esq; well knowing the great Learning, Ability and Judgment of the Author.

<i>King, C.</i>	<i>Littleton Powys,</i>	<i>F. Page,</i>
<i>R. Raymond,</i>	<i>R. Tracy,</i>	<i>Alex. Denton,</i>
<i>F.zekyll,</i>	<i>Ro Price,</i>	<i>Ja. Reynolds,</i>
<i>R. Eys,</i>	<i>Robert Dormer,</i>	<i>B. Hale,</i>
<i>Jess. Gilbert,</i>	<i>J. Fortescue Aland</i>	

In the Press,

EXACT Tables of Exchange, for reducing Irish Money into English, at a y Rate, from 5 to 14 by Addition only, and advancing English into Irish, by Subtraction. All on one Broad Sheet of Fine Dutch Paper, so contrived as to paste in the Pocket Books, or to hang up in the Counting Houses of Merchants, Bankers, or Agent, &c. calculated by *S. Fuller*, and sold by the Booksellers in *Dublin*. Price a British 6 d.

Also, the Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with a Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetick of Logarithms, by *Dr. John Keil*, late Professor of Astronomy at *Oxford*. Carefully corrected by *S. Fuller* at the Globe in *Meath Street*.

TH E R E is to be disposed off by *Mr. Blare* Upholder on *Ormond Key*, two Chariots and a Coach, all in good Order, one of the Chariots a Mourning one. Enquiry at *Mr. Blare's* aforesaid, and know further,

Just published,

A R E P L Y to the Reverend *Mr. Edward Synges*, Prebendary of *St. Patrick's*, DUBLIN. Which his S E R M O N preach'd in *St. Andrews Church*, before the Honourable the House of Commons, October, the 23 d 1725 Being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion, is further consider'd, and the Evil Tendency thereof laid open. As also, His Vindication of that Sermon is Examined: And the Question concerning Toleration, particularly of Popery, under certain Conditions and Limitations, is clearly stated, and fully Discussed. In two Parts. By *Stephen Radcliff*, M. A. Vicar of *Naa*. Printed for *John Hyde*, Bookseller in *Dames Street*. Where may be had the second Edition of *Mr. Radcliff's* Ninth Letter to *Mr. Synges*.

AT the Ease Chair in *Nicholas Street*, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of *St. Stephens Green*, next Door to *Mr. Monks*, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at *Mr. Bouffignots*, at the Vine in *Essex Street*. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l per Ann. is to be sold.

TH E Corner House in *Dames Street* and *Sycamore Alley*, wherein *Mr. Medcalf* the Shoemaker now lives, is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finish'd House, Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also large well built Vaults for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said *Mr. Medcalf* at any Hour he or they will appoint.

In the Press, and almost Finish'd,

A Catalogue of all the Irish Plants, with their Latin English and Irish Names: Their Virtue, Uses, &c. Subscriptions continue to be taken in by *F. Davys* in *Robt Lane*, and *R. Norris* at the Indian Queen in *Dames Street*, and by several other Booksellers.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghills Court*, *Dames Street*, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, June, 25th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Migret in obscuras hūnili Sermone tabernas,
Aut, dum vitut humum, Nubes et inania capiet.*

HOR.

SIR,



FALSE Eloquence, and false Refinements of Language are the usual Effects of Mens being more sollicitous about the Manner, than the Matter of their Compositions. By endeavouring a too many Excellencies, they are apt to overload their Writings with Ornament; and lose the Decent and the Beautiful in the Monstrous and the Affectèd. They take greater Care in the Colouring, than the Luminous of a Piece. and consequently provide it be Luminous and Glaring, are very little concerned about the Proposition, Harmony, or Position of the Figure they draw.

As it is natural for Men that have chosen a wrong Design to miscalculate the Means for pursuing it, or rather since there can be no regular Means for carrying on an Improper or anomalous Design, it is not surprizing, that where the only Intention of Writing has been to captivate Mens Ears, and not improve the Understanding, such Authors have not had Understanding enough to know what would be most pleasing to a judicious Ear. Words are but the Dress of Thoughts; Aptitude to their Subject, and Simplicity are their distinguishing Perfections: and they lose their Beauty and Propriety as much by a Superfluity and Studied Finery, as by a sordid and slovenly Neglect. A Full-bottomed Periwig, or an enormous overgrown Hat and Feather give just such a ridiculous Air to the Human Figure; that *Fustian* and *Bum-bust* do to a natural Sentiment, that might have been told in easy and intelligible Language. In both Cases our Attention is diverted from the true and the Natural Beauty to the false and the Artificial, and the Imagination is confounded amidst the Variety of incoherent Objects. As we should have some little Difficulty to know the same Face in a natural Head of Hair, or under a Night-cap, which we had formerly seen planted about with such a Profusion of Flies; so the true Thought will appear very differently, when expressed in a plain, agreeable manner, from what it does under the Disguise of Superfluous and Unnatural Embellishments. Good Painters there-

fore generally choose to draw Men with the Beauties that Nature gives them, and will not deform their Pieces with the Drapery of every fantastick Mode that happens to prevail. And much more should the same Conduct be observed in Writing, where forced and affectèd Ornaments are so much more dangerous, as having a Tendency not only to debase the Imagination, but sometimes to mis-lead the Judgment, and prejudice us against Truth.

But though these Truths are pretty generally acknowledged among all People pretending to Taste or Discernment, yet no People have acted more contrary to them than has been frequently done by Authors in our own Language. We were scarcely recovered from that Darkness, common to us with all the other Nations of Europe, brought upon us by the Ignorance and Superstition of the Monks, but we had like to have relapsed again into Barbarity. It is true, the Controversies then agitated in the Learned World, gave room for great Improvements in Knowledge: but then those Controversies consisted so much in the unravelling of Abstruse Terms, and dark Scholastical Notions, and were managed in such a stiff and Spiritless Method, as corrupted Mens Taste in informing their Judgment of the Points in Question. Every Thing was wrote in Mood and Figure, and consequently enlarded with a Senseless uncouth Jargon of Technical Words and Barbarous Expressions. This continued the prevailing Humour for some Time. And though we gained Ground in Knowledge, we seemed rather to be going backward as to Politeness, or the Art of Writing justly and naturally.

Spencer, Sir Philip Sydney, and Hooker, the celebrated Author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, setting up the Antients for their Models, excelled all their Contemporaries in Justness of Composition, and Propriety of Style. The Two Former shewed how capable our Language was of the pure and genuine Graces of Poetry, without the Assistance of forced Turns of Wit, or pompous and swelling Expressions. And the other by a plain and unaffected Manner of delivering his Thoughts on a Subject of great Learning and Importance, has given a fine Pattern for the free and graceful Management of Argumentative Subjects, which may carry all the strength of Demonstration, without the empty Parade and Formality of it.

These

(Price Three Half-Pence)

These illustrious Examples might have probably introduced a speedy and thorough Reformation, had not the Genius of a Monarch mighty in the Cobwebs of Casuistical Divinity, and the Quibbles of the Schoolmen, given the Minds of his Subjects a different Turn. This was the Age of *Anagram's*, *Puns*, and *Acrosticks*. A Man had nothing to do but make one Word carry two Meanings, and then march between them into Preferment. A young Man who had only given the Promise of a rising Genius, by making some notable *Conundrum*, was entitled to a Prebendship, as an Encouragement to improve his Parts, and quicken his Industry. This Eloquence became even fashionable in the Pulpit; and every Head of Discourse was thought unfinished that did not terminate in the Point of an Epigram. I have seen an admirable Instance of this in a Sermon of that Age, wherein the Preacher after a long Detail of the Vices and Corruptions of the Times, sums up the whole in the following pathetic Exclamation. " *All Houses*, says he, " *are turned Ale Houses*? some *Mens. R. adice*, is a *Pur* " *o' Dice*; the holy Stat. of *Matrimony* is made *Matr'er* " *o' Money*. Was it thus in the Days of *NOAH*? " *AH NO!* Whether or no this ingenious Gentleman was ever rewarded with a *Bishoprick*, I do not remember; but if he was not, I am sure, Preferments at that time were very unequally distributed.

Our Language suffered extremely under these Gothic Refinements, what made the Mischief still worse was the Pedantic Humour of larding all Sorts of Writing with Old Saws, and Scraps of *Latin*, which together with the Eternal Affectation of making Parallels and Oppositions between every thing, made most of the Works of that time look like so many Pieces of Patchwork. The fine Genius of *Shakspeare* was not able to preserve it self against the prevailing Corruption. Every Body knows that he is full of Puns and Quibbles. These Blemishes appear sometimes amidst his greatest Excellencies; and there is no other Way of accounting for them, but his Complaisance with the Humour of his Age. For it is hardly conceivable how a Man of so noble a Turn of Thinking could missee the Folly and Absurdity of them.

The next Reign produced a low and grovelling Manner of Writing. The Fast Sermons at St. Margaret's Westminster spread the Infection of Low Non-sense over the Whole Nation. Yet they were a Pains-taking People, who brought in this Way, and imagined there was a great deal of Wit, and Beauty too in it. Odd Compositions of Phrase, and Long spun Allegories were the Delight of their Souls. A Choice Metaphor was to them an inexhaustible Source of Pleasure; and they never failed to hunt it from One End of a Discourse to the other. In short, they laboured with more Assiduity to be ridiculous, than would have been sufficient to make them intelligible; and explained every thing after such a Manner as rendered it more inexplicable than before. We must have sunk into the lowest Degree of Barbarity, had the Power of modifying our Style and Language been vested solely in such Hands. But Heaven was pleased to raise up a *Chillingworth*, a *Milton*, and several other great Men, who by their immortal Writings prevented the Corruption from becoming Universal, and kept up a Standard of Decency, Propriety, and Elegance, for the Benefit of Posterity.

Disgusted with those many dark and uncouth Horrors of Expression that had been so long in Vogue, Sir *Rogert Strange*, and some few that copied after him, introduced a new Refinement among us, and were the Authors of a Style, which I know no other Epithet so well suited to as the *Dogger*. It consisted of all the Pert Phrases, and Cant Words peculiar to the lowest and most profligate Part of Mankind. This was in order to make every thing as plain as *Porridge*. Their Allusions were all taken from the base and dishonourable Occupations of Life, and would

have passed much more current among Bullies, Sharpers, and Drawers in a Tavern, than with Men of Sense and Letters. To relish their Compositions one must have been very conversant with scoundrels. If this goodly Scheme of Reformation had gone on, what a decent Figure would the Commonwealth of Letters have made? The Flowers of our Poetry had been gathered from the Dunghill, and the Kennel, instead of the Painted Meadow, and the clear Fountain; the Discourses of Philosophers sounded in the Key of *Billinggate* Declamations; and the Precepts of the Gospel been inculcated in the same Dialect in which People play a Game at *Whisk*.

These several Ways of Writing have alternately had their Run among us. At present they seem to be pretty much out of Countenance, and rejected by all People of Judgment and Taste. Yet every now and then there starts up some odd Author, who affecting Singularity, imitates the greatest Faults of former Writers, under the Notion of Excellencies. And as every Author will have his Set of Admirers, it is of Use to remark on such false Ornaments of Writing, to hinder a bad Taste from stealing in upon us by Degrees.

A false Sublime is the commonest Error a young Writer is apt to fall into in an Age that has produced so many Instances of the True. We have had a Constellation of great Genius's, whom it may, and has proved very dangerous to imitate. The raised and the figured Style will not do with any that have not the same exalted Manner of Thinking. Great Strength of Judgment as well as Warmth of Imagination, is required to carry it handiely through. For want of reflecting on this, I have known several intolerable Blunders committed by Authors, who might have passed uncensured; had they been contented to deliver themselves in a naked and unadorned Manner, and not aimed at Perfections they were unable to reach. There is a fine Paper in the *Spectator* on the Subject of Inconsistent Metaphors, which gives a great many Instances of what I am now speaking of. And I could refresh the Memory of my Readers with a great many more that may be met with in Authors of no inconsiderable Note. But as this would be a very invidious Performance, and I shortly intend an Essay upon Pamphlets, I shall defer any thing of this Sort till then, when I shall have a fairer Opportunity for doing it. From several Ingenious Pieces that have lately appeared in this City, whose Blemishes I may inadvertently upon with so much the less Offence, as they have not any one Beauty to entitle them to Compassion.

I am, SIR,

Your very Humble Servant.

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, June 1. Letters from Petersburg of the 20th. of May O. S. advise, that the Czarina's Court was under the greatest Uneasiness and Contention at the News of the British Fleet's Anchoring that Way, and had immediately given Orders for reinforcing the Garrisons of Wibourg, Cronstot, Reval and Riga.

Warsaw, June 6. The Senators and Ministers of State being informed, that an Assembly of the Nobility of Courland has summoned to proceed to the Election of a Duke to succeed the present Duke the last of that Name, who has no Issue, have presented a Memorial to his Majesty, requesting him very earnestly to send Circular Letters to Courland, to warn the Nobility of Courland not to assist at the said Assembly.

The

The French King's Speech to his Council of State, June 16th. 1726.

" It is now Time for me to take the Government of my Kingdom upon my self, and to devote my self entirely to the Affection I owe to my People, that they may know how sensible I am of their Fidelity. As much as I am convinced of the Zeal which my Cousin the Duke Bourbon has shewn in the Affairs with the Administration whereof I entrusted him; and how great Affection forever I still preserve for him, I have thought it necessary to suppress and extinguish the Title of Principal Minister. I have given Orders for communicating to my Parliament of Paris the Resolution I am come to, of taking the Reins of Government into my own Hands; and the same thing will be done with regard to all my other Parliaments: I shall make it known to all the Governors and Intendants of my Provinces by Letters under my Privy Seal; and I have already sent Notice to all my Ministers in Foreign Courts. My Intention is, that the Exercise of all the Offices about my Person shall be continued upon the same Foot that they were under the late King my great Grandfather. I have chosen in the room of *Sieur Dodan*, who desired leave to retire, the *Sieur Pelletier des Forts*, to supply the Place of Comptroller General of the Finances, and the *Sieur de Breteuil* having desired the same Favour of me, I have nominated the *Sieur Le Blanc* to succeed him as Secretary at War.

" The Councils shall be holden exactly on the Days appointed, and all Business shall be transacted as usual.

" For what concerns the Graces I shall have to grant I will be apply'd to on my own Person, and I will cause the Petitions to be delivered to the Keeper of the Seals, my Secretaries of State and Comptroller General of my Finances, each according to his proper Sphere. I will fix Hours for the particular consideration of them, whereat the Ancient Bishop of Frejus shall constantly assist, as well as in other Affairs entrusted to the Management of different Persons, by virtue of the Places they enjoy.

" In a word, I will in every Thing follow as exactly as I possibly can, the Example of the late King my Great Grandfather.

" If you think there is any thing more to be done at this my first Entrance, you may propose it freely and with Confidence; and I promise my self, from your Zeal for my Service, that you will second me in the Design to render my Reign Glorious; by making it useful to my People, whose happiness shall always be the principal Object of my Cares.

Petersburg, June 4. N. S. The Night between the 31st, past, and the 1st. Inst. a Fire broke out in the Great Timber-Yard, and reach'd inuantly the Gallies: Eight whereof were intirely burnt, another Ship called the *Cummell*, just finish'd with a Design to Conduct a Man of War of 120 Guns to Cronsthat, was also Receiv'd considerable Damage. The Fire lasted from Eleven at Night till Five in the Morning, when it was extinguish'd by the good Orders given in the Empresses Presence, who had Repair'd thither.

Stockholm, June 9. N. S. The King and Senate seem to be very well pleas'd with Admiral Wager, so that there is no room to doubt, but, That Sweden will come into all the Measures with the Crowns of Great-Britain, Prussia, Denmark, and France, with regard to all former Treaties, and since the Departure of the English Fleet from Ellenab the Conferences between the British Minister, and the Count de Hessen, are more frequent than before.

Leipsick June 18. N. S. A Jesuit having had the impudence to assert in a Sermon which he preached in this City, That it was true to root out the Lutherans; the Students of this University were so pro-

voked, that they ran to Arms, but were appeas'd by the Good Conduct of General Marshall Fleming.

Paris, June 18. M. de Frejus has assured Mr. Walpole, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, That the Change lately made in this Court, will be so far from making any Alterations in the Measures taken with the Crown of Great Britain, concerning the Treaty of Alliance; That on the Contrary, it will contribute very much to the better Execution thereof.

LONDON, June, 14. 16. 18.

From Vienna, That the Emperor continues his preparation of War, both against the Turks and those that shall disturb the Peace of Poland.

From Sweden, That the English Fleet was before the Harbour of Revel, and that the Muscovites were so Extremely alarm'd, and under such a Consternation at the appearance of our Fleet, that they Halled up all their Men of War into their Harbours, taking the Guns and Rigging out; and have put several Regiments into the Garrisons of Riga, Revel, and Cronsthat, and made a Platform of Cannon, lest the English should land.

That the Czarina has writ to the Emperor that she cannot Resolve in the present Conjuncture to accede to the Treaty of Vienna.

From Paris, That the King has declared that he charged his Ministry for no other Reason, but to establish the ancient form of Government which was always Despotick, and that the D. of Bourbon should be always dear to him, and that he had signified the same to all his Ministers residing at Foreign Courts.

That the Contractors for Cloathing the English Army have bought great Quantities of Bedds, Shirts and new Cloaths for those Soldiers that are to be employ'd in the Expedition.

Yesterday an Order was sent down from the Navy Board, immediately to fit up 3 large Bomb Vessels, and a Squadron of Frigats to attack a certain Sea Port, and that 3 of the Regiments that left Ireland lately, are to return forthwith, (viz) The Royal, Middleton's, and Howards.

We hear that a Treaty of Marriage is so far advanced, betwixt an Eminent Wax Chander, late of the City of London, and a Chamber Maid of Distinction at Madrid; that nothing is wanting to conclude it but a Dispensation from the Court of Rome, for a Roman Catholick to marry a Protestant of the Church of England as by Law Establish'd. The Consent of the Prebender, and his Good Offices with the Pope to Grant his Licence for the said Marriage, and an Authentic Certificate from the proper Persons to vouch that the said Wax Chander is a Widower.

From on Board his Majesty's Ship the *Torbay* near the Island of Nargin, 3 Leagues from Revel, May the 29th, O. S. Sir Charles Wager with the Squadron he Commands, sail'd from Elsmab near Stockholm the 25th Instant, and arrived last Night at this Place, and this Morning Sir Charles sent an Officer with a Letter to Lieut. General Wuloff, who Commands at Revel: He has also order'd the Port Mahone Man of War to sail for Cronsthat, having on Board Mr. Bafnet one of his Lieutenants, by whom he has sent his Majesty's Letter to the Czarina, inclos'd in a Packet to Admiral Apraxin; and that the Men on Board continued all in good Health.

It still Remains a Mystery where the Fleet under Sir John Jennings is design'd: The Province of Utrecht is come into the Hanover Treaty with the other Six; so that they are unanimously agreed, Admiral Wager meets with great Civilities at Revel. We hear from Vienna, That their Court is in Dispair of the Czarina's coming into their Measures.

From France, That the King is Removing all the Creatures of the Duke of Bourbon of both Sexes from

from their Employments; and at the same time Expresses a great Affliction and Value for the said Duke. From Spain; That the Duke de Riperda is close confined; and no Body suffer'd to see him but the Commissioners that Examine him: and are to make out the Process against him; and that Colonel Stanhope continues still at his Country Seat, waiting for the Return of the Express sent to London. The Court has sent two Advice Boats to Vera Cruz and Cathergena, to Order the Gallies to return home this Year, which has occasion'd a universal Joy in Spain. The Dutch Ambassador at Madrid has signified in a Letter to the Marquis de Paz, his Opinion of the forcible taking of the Duke de Riperda out of Col. Stanhope's House, and Declares it to be contrary to the Rights of Nations, and the Priviledge of Ambassadors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES PINNY who kept the Wine Celler the Corner of Pembroke Court, is now Removed to the Rose Tavern in Castle Street, where Gentlemen and others may be furnished with variety of the best of Old Wines, good Eating, and Attendance. At the said place there is a large Room well furnished, with a large Closet and Office, to be set together. As also, several Back Rooms unfurnished; likewise a Celler in Pembroke Court, fit for a Merchant.

In the Press,

EXACT Tables of Exchange, for reducing Irish Money into English, at any Rate, from 5 to 14 by Addition only, and advancing English into Irish, by Subtraction. All on one Broad Sheet of Fine Church Paper, so contrived as to paste in the Pocket Books, or to hang up in the Counting Houses of Merchants, Bankers, or Agents, &c. calculated by S. Fuller, and sold by the Bookfellers in Dublin Price a British 6d.

Also, the Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with a Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetic of Logarithms, by Dr. John Keil, late Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Carefully corrected by S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street.

WHEREAS Proposals were lately given out, for Printing by Subscription *Vernon's Chancery Cases*, with the Approbation of the Judges in England, containing 200 Sheets or upwards, at two Crowns a Book in Sheets: Now this is to give Notice, That at the Desire of several Gentlemen that are Subscribers, the said Book will be printed Page for Page with the English Edition, and will make 140 Sheets, which is proposed to Subscribers at 13s. in Sheets, a British Crown to be paid at Subscribing, the rest on the Delivery of the Book. Proposals are given gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by the Under-aker Mr. John Chantry, at his House opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, by Mr. Fairbrother, Bookfeller in Skinner Row, by Mr. Edward Hamilton, at the Corner of Christ Church Lane in High Street, and by most of the Bookfellers in Dublin, in Cork by Alderman George Bennet, Bookfeller. N. B. The London Edition is now sold for a Guinea.

THE APPROBATION.

WE do allow and approve of the Printing and Publishing the Cases argu'd and adjudg'd in the High Court of Chancery, as they are collected by Thomas Vernon, late of Middle Temple, Esq; well knowing the great Learning, Ability and Judgment of the Author.

King, C.	Litteton Powys,	F. Page,
R. Raymond,	R. Tracy,	Alex. Denton,
J. Fekyll,	Ro. Price,	St. Reynolds,
R. Byr,	Robert Dormer,	B. Hall,
Jess. Gilbert,	J. Portescue Aland,	

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen Book-sellers, and Others, that *William Binauld* Gentleman, at the Bible in *Eustace Street*; who this twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. having resolv'd to leave off the Trade, will sell all his Books, Paper and Stock, at an under Rate, even by Parcels, as every one shall pick and like them. The Sale to begin on Monday the 27th of this Instant June, 1726, and continue till all or very near all be sold. Constant Attendance will be given every Day, from Eight to Twelve, and from Three to Eight, Or the said *Binauld* will sell all the Books in a Lump, if he meet a reasonable Buyer. Most of the Books are excellent Ones, and pretty many just now arrived from beyond seas. A Catalogue of which Books and Paper, &c. may be view'd at the said Mr. *Binauld's* House. And whereas the said *Binauld* a single Man, hath taken the fine and large House of *Corkagh*, four Miles distant from this CITY, to live constantly in it, together with all the Gardens, and several Parks and Meadows; This is also to give Notice to all Persons of Distinction, that will be pleas'd to live there, that they shall be fitted with very fine and Abundance of Apartments, furnished with clean and good Bedding, and other household Goods and Furniture, and shall have all the Conveniencies useful and necessary to such considerable Persons; and if they please, they shall have also most of the Gardens, parks and Meadows the said *Binauld* hath at his Disposal; but if they have no Mind to have in their Hands any of the said Gardens, Parks or Meadows, they shall be furnished, at a most reasonable Rate, with all the necessary Things the Place will afford, and besides, shall have gratis the Use of a very curious and pretty copious Library, in taking good Care of the Books. Things shall be so contrived, that the said *Binauld* shall enjoy nothing, that may interfere with the said Persons. Those that have a Mind to know farther of the Matter, may Enquire at the said *Binauld's* in *Eustace Street*.

Books newly publish'd abroad, sold by Smiths and Bruce Bookfellers on the Blind Key.

Hederici Lexicon, Gr. Lat. 8vo.
 Apologie de Homere par Harleuin 8vo.
 L'Art de bien parler Françoise 2 Vol. 12
 Brenemann's Historia Pandecta 14 Vol. 4.
 Bibliothek des Predicateurs, 14 Vol. 4.
 Hist. de Pierre le Grand. Czar de Moscovie 3 Val. 12.
 Quintilianus de Institut. Oratoria, Caperonnerij Fol.
 Burmanni Epist. ad Caperonnerium 4
 Vetalij Opera Ana omica & Chirurgica, cura Boerhavii 2 Vol Fol.

Terciusius Westerhovij 2 Vol.

Do Bentleij 4.

Lettres & Negotiations de Mr. de Witt 1 Vol. 12

Colloques d' Erasme 6 Vol 12

Negotiations & creis de Munster & Osnaburg 4 Vol. F

La Vie de Mezeray 12

Solitaire en belle Humeur 2 vol.

Thorn Affige 8.

Etat de Chretienisme en France, par Saurin 8

Pauw de Alea Veterum 12

Histoire de Tatars 8

Recueil des Voyages au Nord 7 Vol. 12

Grözaż sur le Mouvement 8

Sur l'Education des Enfans 2 vol.

Geometrie 8.

Ceremonies Religieuse & Coutumes du Monde, avec tres belles figures par Picart 3 Vol Fol,

N. B. At the same Place is a large Collection of other valuable Books both New and Old, Catalogues whereof may be had gratis.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Eason*, in *Coghills-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July, 2 d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Nos tamen hoc agimus, totumque in pulvere fulcos
Ducimus.*

JUVENAL.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



THE agreeable Variety to be met with in Horace though one of his greatest Excellencies, is nevertheless a principal Reason that makes him so difficult to be translated. To do him Justice one must have the same Turn of Thoughts, and be in the same Temper of Mind he was himself when he composed any Part of his Works; and

this is what none can arrive at, who have not a large portion of the same Spirit that animated him. This is all the Apology I shall make for the Difficult chargeable on the Translation of Two Odes you formerly allowed to be inserted in your Paper. What I now send you will very much need to be regarded with the same favourable View. They are Two of Horace's most admired Pieces in the sprightly and gay Manner of Writing, yet contain a very good Lesson against immoderate Care, and an anxious Concern about Fortune; and consequently it is no easy Matter to make them appear with the same Ease and Gracefulness in English they do in the Original. If my Attempt shall only be thought pardonable, it will be sufficient to gratify the highest Ambition I have had in this Matter.

THE most humble Servant,
MUSEOPHILUS.

HORACE, Book I Ode xiii.

THE Mountain of the Delphian God
You see is wrap'd in Sheets of Snow;
The Trees, forsaking scarce their Loads,
Their hoary Heads do jettied low.

And, glen'd with Ice into the Shore,
The alive Streams can roll no more.

With roaring Fires the Cold destroy,
And set about the flowing Bowl;
Bleed e'ry Grape to give us Joy,
To cherish and exalt the Soul.
Hereafter to the Gods resign;
Be theirs the Care, Enjoyment thing.

To them this Earth, their Foot ball leave
To kick and tumble as they please;
From them the Storms Permission have
To box about the teasy Seas;
Yet, still subjected to their Will,
If they but nod, are hush and still.

To Morrow and its Cares despise;
The present Moment is thine own;
Then snatch it quickly ere it flies,
And score it up as clearly won;
Not scruple to indulge the Fire
Of youthful Love, and gay Desire.

Old Age will quickly pall the Taste,
And blunt the edge of sprightly Joys;
With dazing Sadness fill the breast,
And give no Relish but in Toys.
Youth is alone the Time can prove
Delights of Exercise, or Love.

The gentle Talk, the soft Embrace
In some retir'd, and dusky Shade;
The feigning bidden Maid to trace,
By her own treacherous Snare betray'd;
Be these thy Care, thy Business still;
Such Pleasures Youth alone can feel.

And when with struggling in your Arms,
The leering lis'le roguish Thing
Is rous'd, and flushing all with Charms,
Secure her Hand, and snatch her Ring;
Then all her Frowns are but a Blind;
The Plodge enough she will be kind.

ODE

(Price Three Half-Pence)

ODE XXX. BOOK III.

GREAT Offspring of the Tyrrhene Kings,
Thy Horace keeps for thee in Store
What, wanting thee, no Pleasure brings,
A Cask of Wine ne'er pierc'd before.
With Roses to adorn thy Brow,
And mix the Lustre it shall shew.

Why should you still on Thybur gaze,
Or Anio rolling down the steep?
Will no Place but Fescæi please,
And elsewhere you no Regells keep?
Or can such narrow Bounds confine
A Soul so free in Joy as thine?

Then haste, and to be truly Great,
The great Ones nauseous Plenty fly,
And from thy stately House retreat
Whose haughty Roof invade the Sky;
And with a virtuous scorn look down
On the vain, giddy, noisy Town.

Of times the Great have thus retir'd
To breath a free and purer Air,
A Shepherd's cleanly Cell admit;
And sweetly fed on homely Fare:
Of this have smother'd, and soft'ned been
The fretted Brow, and bustling Spleen.

Lo now, while Sol's enlivening Beams
Play warmly on the flow'ry Meads,
The Swain conducts to cooling Streams
His Flocks, and seeks the Sylvan Shades;
Silent the Brook its Borders leaves,
Nor curls one Breath of Wind the Waves.

While you with restless Care attend
The Peace and Settlement of Rome,
Intent what foreign Wars impend,
Or secret Mischief's Bood at home;
And your own Quiet all forego,
To watch the Motions of the foe.

But know, a wiser Providence
Hath hid in Clouds thy endleſs Night,
Impervious to the strongest Sense,
Things future from weak Mortals hid;
And laughs to see them vainly try
The Depth of vast Eternity.

Snatch at the Joys the present Hour,
The passing Instant now be gone;
The rest is all beyond our Power,
And like the fickle Tyber flows,
That now beneath its Banks subsides,
And gently to the Ocean glides.

Anon with dreadful Noise and Roar
Impetuous Rolls a broken Flood,
Augmented with the melting Snow,
And Ruins of the Neighbouring Wood,
And headlong rushing sweeps away
Flocks, and their Folds into the Sea.

He Master is of Life and Fate,
And happy Lives that thus can pass
Each Night, to Day has been my Lot;
"And I have clearly liv'd to Day"
Be then to Morrow foul or fair,
I'll call a Case; that's not my Care.

"What's past has certainly been mine,
"Not Fate it self can make it worse,
"Nor Powers should all the Powers combine,
"Revoke the Goods I have enjoy'd:
"There no Disasters intervene;
"What has been, still is, and what has been.

A perfect Gilt this Fortune is,
And blind, but obstinately blind
Still playing Bo-peep with her Bliss
To tease and torture poor Mankind,
And idly whiffing through the Air
Her empty Bubbles here and there.

Alas! while with me she plays,
But soon as e'er she takes the Wing,
Let Fools pursue her, if they please,
Her Favours back again I sing;
Then take to virtuous Poverty;
A Spouse with whom I can live free.

I'll never be her passive Slave,
But all her Tyranny controul,
In conscious Innocence be brave,
Secure from Taint, or carking Grief,
The Breath of Envy, or of Lust.

When Tempests toss the raging Floods,
I make no lamentable Prayers,
Nor strike a Bargain with the Gods
For future Vows, and present Tears,
To save my Wealth from adding more
To all devouring Ocean's Store.

And as the stormy Sea safely ride,
My Soul shall with the stormy Tide,
My Mind shall with the adverse Wind;
My Virtue shall with all serene,
Dispel the Storms, and calm the Main.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LAgue, June 26. The Marquis de Bessolles, the French Ambassador here, has received another Express from his Court with a Letter written by the King his Master's own Hand; according to the Contents thereof His Excellency has notified to the Senate, that the Change in the Ministry shall not make the least Alteration in his Majesty's Sentiments and Engagements with his Allies, which Assurance has also been made to all the Foreign Ministers here.

Leghorn, June 8. They write from Port Mahon, that the Lord Carpenter was assisted there by several Officers, from England; since which a great deal of Diligence is used in repairing and improving the Fortifications. Several English Ships are stationed here, to take on board Timber cut in this Duchy and the Republick of Lucca, for Palisades and other Uses.

Madrid June 9. The Government apprehending that something would be undertaken against Catalonia, the more because the French, are erecting great Magazines on their Frontiers, and their Troops are in Motion, have order'd a considerable Number of Forces to march with all speed to Catalonia, and another Body to Arragon. The Congress of the Imperial Ambassadors confers daily with our Ministers, and continually importuned them to send without any longer delay, the Subsidies which were promised the Emperor for effecting of which he would have sent Government for two Millions of Piastres. A French Advice ship which arrived last Week at Cadiz from our West Indies.

Paris

that it is not to be doubted, but that the same will have a happy issue.

DUBLIN, July 2.

On Wednesday last one Piggot an Attorney of the King's Bench, stood in the Pillory for Forgery, before he received Sentence, he was Ordered to stand upon the Table, before the Court, then sitting; the Common Hangman was ordered first to put on his Gown, and lead him 3 Times round the Table, then tear it off and throw it over the Bar.

Last Saturday one Nowland was try'd for Inlisting Men for the Service of the Pretender, the Evidence was very clear against him, that he had shipped off 200 Men for that Service, and had 100 more ready the Night he was taken. He was found Guilty, and is to be hang'd drawn and Quarter'd.

A True and Faithful Inventory of the Goods belonging to Dr. S—t, upon lending his House to the B—y of M—, till his own was built.

A N Oaken broken Elbow Chair;
A Candle Cup, without an Ear;
A battered Shatter'd Ash Bedstead;
A Box of Dael, without a Lid;
A Pair of Tongs, but out of joint;
A Back-sword Poker, without Point;
A Pot that's crack'd across, around
With an old knotted Garter bound;
An Iron Lock without a Key;
A Wig, with hanging, quite grown grey;
A Curtain, worn to half a Stripe;
A Pair of Bellows, without Pipe;
A Dish, which might good Meat afford once;
An Ovid and an old Concordance;
A Bottle-bottom, Wooden Platter,
One is for Meal, and one for Water;
There is likewise a Copper Skillet,
Which runs as fast out as you fill it;
A Candlestick, Snuff-Dish, and Save-all;
And thus his Household Goods you have all.
These to your Lordship, as a Friend,
Till you have built, I freely lend;
They'll serve your Lordship for a Shift;
Why not as well as Doctor S—t?

ADVERTISEMENT.

Proposals for printing, by Subscription. Major Richardson Pack's whole Miscellaneous Works, in Verse and Prose. In 4 Parts. The Book, will contain (as is computed) about 20 Sheets, printed on a good Paper, and beautiful Letter, in 12. The price to Subscribers, neatly Bound in Calves Leather, is a British Half-Crown; 3 British Sixpences to be paid at Subscription; the remainder, at the delivery of the Book. Subscriptions are taken in by the Undertaker G. Risk, near the Horse Guard, the Corner of Castle Lane, in Dame's Street; W. S. Fairbrother, opposite the Tholsel in Skinner Row; C. Daniel in Cork. J. Holmes in Belfast, and by most of the Booksellers in Dublin. Also, just publish'd, Poems upon several Occasions. Written by the Rt. Hon. George Granville, Lord Lansdown, with his Tragedy of Heroick Love. Price 3 s. 3 d. There is likewise in the Press, Poems on several Occasions, by Mr. Pomphret, and others.

A T the "Horse Chair" in Nicholas Street, are sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilted and Maccresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates. By

Marshall Coleman.

HERE is just published, and to be sold by G. Grierson, at the Two Bibles in Essex Street, and also by G. Bennet in Corke, a Treatise on A Consumption of the Lungs, with a previous Account of Nutrition, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs. By Dr. Berry.

There is also publish'd by G. Grierson; Bishop Tillson's Works, containing 54 Sermons, with his Rule of Faith, being all that were publish'd by himself. In One Vol. Fol. and in Six Vol. 12. To this 2d Edition, there is prefixed a large Table of the most remarkable Propositions contained in each Discourse, never before published.

THE Corner House in Dames Street and Sycamore Alley, wherein Mr. Medcalf the Shoemaker now lives, is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finish'd House, Two Rooms on a Floor; Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also large well built Vaults for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Medcalf at any Hour he or they will appoint.

In the Press, and above 100 Sheets printed,

Dictionnaire Oeconomique: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr. Bradley. Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manure of all sorts; planting Fruits, Trees, Forresteries, Underwoods, Shrubs, and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best way of preparing several sorts of Waters and Liqueurs for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Methods to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry, with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. Translated from the last Edition of Monsieur Chomel.

Proposals are given, and Subscriptions taken in by the Undertakers, Mr. John Chantry, opposite the Watch House on the North side of College Green. Ed. Hamilton, at the Corner of Christ Church Lane in High Street, Bookseller, and F. Davys, in Ross Lane.

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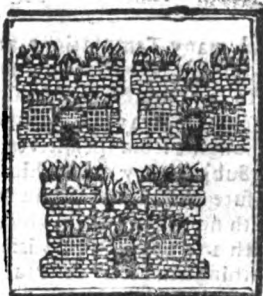
John Exbee, Living at the Sign of the Coat and Breeches, in Leestrick's Close Dublin, sells all Sorts of Cloaths, Druggs, German Surges, Liveries, and Sagabers, &c. and also, all Sorts of Cloaths Ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee, will save twenty per Cent.

DUBLIN. Printed by James Gifford, in Cock's Court, Dames Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July, 9th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Si non—

Intendes animum Studiis, et rebus honestis.

HOR.

S I R,



Means for procuring it.

This Observation serves to make good that seeming Paradox which some Ingenious Gentlemen have frequently asserted, that it requires much greater Talents and Abilities to fill up a retired and contemplative Life, than to make a Figure in a Scene of Action and Business. For the Mind in the one Case has no King to support it but its own Natural Strength and good Disposition, and in the other is very frequently carried on, like a Man in a Crowd, by the Motions of others, without contributing any great Force, or Endeavours of its own.

How many People do we see every Day undress, and become a Burthen to themselves, and every Body about them, merely for Want of something to do? If the Effects of this were confined to that venerable Set of Humdrums that saunter from Morning to Night in a Coffee House, and have no other Materials for thinking but what arises from a Gazette, or a pair of Tables, there would be the less Reason to complain; since when Men have no Inclinations to be Virtuous, the best thing they can do is to become insignificant. But alas! far the greater Part of idle People we meet with have too much Vivacity to keep within the Bounds of an inoffensive Indolence. They love Action; but either not knowing, or not desiring to employ themselves rightly, grow mischievous out of pure Necessity. In private they are taxiarious, and unassie, and in publick, insolent and Capricious. Take from them the Opportunities of doing Mischief, and Life becomes insipid and tedious to them. Nor is there any Evil they apprehend so great as being stop in the Carrier of their Extravagancies.

It is one of the most difficult things in the World for the generality of People to be Idle and Innocent at the same time. They have no Notion of any Pleasures but such as are quick and violent; and consequently are incapable of enjoying themselves unless either in the full Range of Pleasure, or in the eager pursuit of the

If we enquire into the Cause of this Grievance, we shall find it principally owing to a wrong and preposterous Method of Education. One of the first things instilled into the tender Minds of Infants is a Spirit of Pride, and immoderate Self love. They are early taught to contemn their Inferiors, and to treat all under them with a perverse Haughtiness and Scorn. Their little Hearts are made to swell and flutter at the Homage and Deference paid them. Young Master is made a Coxcomb, and little Miss a Coquette, before either of them can speak. A fond Mother takes great pains to settle their Affections on Finery and Gewgaws; and make them imagine that sort of Tramperry among the real Goods and Blessings of Life. And hence it comes to pass, that their Desires centering in pleasing and adorning themselves, the Benevolent and kind Affections by Degrees wear out of their Breasts, and they become deprived of that great Source of true pleasure, that arises from participating in the Good of others. Their Imagination too takes a wrong Turn, and having been long employed about mean and little Objects, which very soon languish in the Fancy, cannot raise it self to any thing truly Great or Beautiful; by which Means the Mind becomes unquiet and restless, and can satisfy itself no otherwise than by rambling through those tumultuous Pleasures that are but too ready to be met with by People that have no other Business but to seek for them.

The great Decay both of Publick and Private Virtue, that has been so much complained of among our Youth of Distinction and Fortune, has I am confident, been in a great Measure owing to this single Cause. Those about them make it more their Business to flatter them with the vain Thoughts that they already have all that is necessary to make them happy, than to guide them in the Paths wherein true Happiness is to be found. There is little, or no Care taken to form their Imagination, or give them a relish for sober and rational Pleasure. Young Gentlemen are made to know, that Learning is not to be their Livelihood, and from thence draw this pretty conclusion, That it is below their Birth and Fortune to trouble themselves with it. Hereby they are rendered incapable of having any generous Views of Human Life, and having much spare Time lying on their Hands, and

(Price Three Half-Pence)

and many Temptations and Opportunities of misemploying it, they are in a manner forced to break out into a Thousand Excesses, merely to divert what hangs so heavy upon them, and turn away their Thoughts from themselves, and their own just Actions: A Subject they must think on, whenever they have leisure to think at all, in regard they are acquainted with no other; and which yet they cannot think on with any Degree of Satisfaction, because they can see nothing Amiable or Praise-worthy in it. In short, they bury themselves in Vice and Folly, as Moles do in the Earth, only to avoid a Reflection that must always create in them Pain and Uneasiness.

Since then it is so extremely hard to be idle and innocent at once, to be disengaged from the Fatigue and Hurry of Business, and at the same time preserve ourselves from running into violent and immoderate Pleasures; and since it is impossible we can be always on the Stretch, but necessarily require some Intervals of Relaxation, and Amusement; it is the Duty of every Man to look out for some way of filling up the vacant Hours of Life with Entertainments where in the Mind may participate more than the Body. The Author of Nature has very liberally provided for our Pleasure in this Respect; and we need only give Attention to the Objects he has surrounded us with, to receive the finest and noblest Gratifications we are capable of. An Imagination thus formed will find its Delights perpetually growing upon it, and make those Hours among the joyfullist and pleasantest Seasons of Life, which to others are either accompanied with Satiety and Languor, or employed in laying Scenes of Guilt and Folly.

Employments of this Kind will open a much larger Field of Pleasure than any the Senses can afford. For all the Pleasures of Sense are short and fugitive; grow fainter with Age, and duller by Repetition; cannot be revived but after some Intervals; and must wait the Returns of Appetite, which are not always at any Man's Call; and seldomest at theirs who indulge them most. But the Pleasures of Imagination are free from all those Inconveniences; and are both of larger Extent, and longer Duration. They comprehend not only all that is beautiful and magnificent in Nature, but all that is elegant and curious in Art. Nor are they ever confined to Objects that have a Real Existence, but can be raised from Intellectual Images, and Beings of the Mind's own Creation. The Material, and the Moral World are equally the Scenes of these refined Pleasures; and the Mind receives the like amiable Ideas of Beauty, Order, and Harmony from the Structure and Contrivance of Both.

As to Duration, the Advantage these Pleasures have beyond the others is very obvious, upon the smallest Reflection. As they do not so immediately depend on the Texture of the Body, and the Constitution of Animal Fluids, of consequence they are not subject to such frequent Languors, or so speedy a Decay. The Immense Variety too of the Objects, that excite them must necessarily occasion their longer continuance. Accordingly we find, that such Persons as have once got a Taste of them have usually gone on without Weariness, to their Lives End in the Pursuit of them; and there have been many Instances given wherein they have continued to animate a Philosophical, or Poetical Enthusiasm to extreme Old Age. Whereas I believe, there can scarcely be found one Example of the most lively and vigorous Rake, that ever knock'd down Watch men, or broke Windows beyond Fifty. Generally at that time, if they do not commence Quakers, or Reasoners, and Good Seniors, they degenerate either in heavy dull serious queer Spectacles, old Cures that can endure no Body, nor no Body endure them.

A well turned Imagination being of such Importance in Life, it is useful to enquire about the proper Employments for making it so. I believe, the

most part of my Readers will out-run me in this Point, and presently fix upon the Pursuit of useful or Elegant Studies, as the best Method either to form a Taste, or to employ our Leisure Moments with Satisfaction to ourselves, and without Injury to others. A Man that can retire from the World, to seek Entertainment in his Closet, has a Thousand Advantages that other People have no Idea of. He is Master of his own Company, and his own Pleasures, and can command either the one, or the other, according to his present Circumstances, or Temper. All Nature is ready for his View, and all Ages of Mankind to appear at his Call. He can transport himself to the most distant Regions, and enjoy the best and politest Company that ever the World afforded. Things also appear to him in a different Light from what they do to the unthinking Part of the Species. He sees more of their Beauties, and is every day discovering something new to love, or to admire in them. Inanimate things have Reason and Discourse in his Contemplation of them. A Beautiful Landkip, a Fine Picture, or a Statue give him something equivalent to the Pleasure of Conversation. In a Word, he acquires a kind of Property in every thing he sees in the Material Universe, and an Interest in every thing that has, or possibly can happen in the Intellectual; and by that Means participates in all the Bounties of Nature, and in all the prosperous Events of Mankind.

Here, I am sensible, it will be objected, that the Difficulty still recurs, and that a Taste is previously requisite to make Men employ themselves in this Kind of Studies, which are said to be the Means for their acquiring a true Taste. This is what indeed I cannot deny. Yet it does not in the least invalidate any thing I have said. For all Men have that Taste Originally, and such a Sense of Things as would naturally put them on the Pursuits I have mentioned, were it not in a great Measure suppressed by inspiring them early with Principles of Vanity, and Selfishness, which render them inattentive to every thing without them, and make them confine all their Enjoyments within themselves, which being a Violence done to Nature, must of Necessity produce very violent and irregular Effects. Let our Affections have but their Natural Play, and it will be no such hard Matter as is commonly imagined to direct them to those good Pursuits for which our kind Creator implanted them.

Let People therefore that have any Influence over others be at the Pains to awaken this Sense in them, and shew out to them such Methods of employing their time as will furnish Occasions of gratifying it. Those that are incapable of severer Studies, may yet have Amusements given them, that if they do no more, may preserve them from doing of Mischief. The very reading of Romances, however dangerous to People of small Fortunes, may yet have its Use among the Rich and the Idle, both in softening their Minds, and keeping them out of much worse Occupations. At least, I think, it will be granted me, that it were much better the *Beau Monde* were ridiculous in the Romantick Notions of Love and Gallantry, which this kind of Learning produces, than in the Modern Neglectance of Debt, Chary, which they get without any Learning at all; that they exerted their Valour much oftener upon Visionary Giants, than living and Mortal Chaiemen; that they fell in Love with mere Utopian Queens, and quired fewer *Hibernian* Spinners; that they thought oftener of *Necromancers*, and *Enchantments*, than Cards and Dice; and that they employed more time in the fantastick Business of *Castle-Building*, than reducing the *Mansion* and *Hall* Houses of their Ancestors to the same Ethereal Existence.

I am S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, June 11. The Affair of the Duke de Ripperda is involved with more Difficulties than was at first imagined, the Council of Castile are not clear in the Point, whether they can declare him a Traitor to his Country: They may search long enough for Instances or Precedents of a Case which tallies exactly with that of this Foreigner; they have indeed found out that one William Pellissier, Bishop of Montpellier, who was the French Ambassador at Venice in the Reign of Francis the First, was turned out of all his Employments, and yet gratified with a Pension, as a Reward for his Services, but the Circumstances are not the same in the one Case as in the other: The Prisoner has laid his Finger on this Precedent; he alleges, that being discharged from the Ministry, and being born a Subject of their High Mightinesses the States General of the united Provinces, he has a Right to demand a Passport to return home to his own Country, and he pretends moreover, That his Masters ought to reclaim him by virtue of the Treaties of Peace, what will be done with him is not yet known. Mean time the Emperor's Ambassador exclaims mightily against him for not remitting to Vienna, the Sums which were stipulated by the late Treaty: he pretends, That the Councils of this Ministry, naturally tended to a Rupture; and it looks as if his Disgrace, which was fomented however by the Envy of the Grandees, was designed chiefly as a Satisfaction to the Court of Vienna.

Amsterdam, July 4. The Seventh Ship we expected from the East Indies is arrived in the Texell, and we see 19 others coming in: The Offenders perceiving some English Ships in the Channel sailing towards Ostend, had a Notion that they were coming to Bombard that Town.

Stockholm, June 15. The Russian Minister has presented a Memorial to the Court, in order to contradict the Report spread abroad, as if the Russian Fleet was to come upon our Coasts, and at the same time to offer on the Part of the Empress his Mistress all manner of Assistance, in case the Kingdom should be Disturbed by any Power whatsoever.

LONDON, June 28, 30.

(28) They write from the Downes, that Admiral Hobson with the Union and Seven others of the largest Men of War sailed to the Westward on Sunday Morn'g, leaving there the Transports and the Rest of the King's Ships.

Sir John Jennings is arrived at Portsmouth, to go on Board the Fleet.

The Two Bomb Vessels having taken In the Naval Stores, at Woolwich, are suddenly expected in the Downes.

That Sir Charles Wager lies still with his Squadron before Revel, and the Russians are still inactive by Sea and Land.

The Reports continue, That they design to Bombard the Three East India Ships in Ostend Harbour: That the French King has sent Expresses to his Armies on the Rhine and in Flanders to hold themselves in a Readiness, to march at an Hours warning.

Frost Poland, That the King was very ill of a Fever, and that the Senators had put off their Dyet for this year, so that what Turn Affairs will have in Europe, and that the Swedes will desire to be Neuter.

London, June 30. Private Letters and Passengers from Brussels give such an Account, of the Confusion they are in through all Parts of the Austrian Netherlands, that the like has not been known during the Whole Course of the late War, the Merchants are removing their Effects to the more Inland Parts, the Monks and Nuns flying from their Monastery; and their Regiments marching by Night by the Light of

Flambeaux, such a dreadful Remembrance have the People of the Austrian Netherlands, of the Glorious Actions of the English Nation, both in that as well as in other Parts of the World.

By a French Post yesterday arrived, there is Advice, That the King had sent Orders to the Militia all over the Kingdom to return home to their Habitations, for that he had no further Occasion for them, and had also sent to the Officers that commanded on the Frontiers of Spain, to return to Paris. This has occasioned a Report, that the King of Spain is willing to come into the Hanover Treaty.

By Letters from the North, That the Muscovites had ordered Three Light Frigates to get as near the English Fleet as they could, in order to observe their Number and Motions, and also to learn, the distance between the Danish Squadron, and the English.

The Turks seem determined to make themselves Masters of Isphahan, the Capital of Persia, against which they are now marching an Army of 150,000 Men.

The Wild Youth lately brought from Hanover, being pretty much forwarded in Speech, is (we hear) to be Baptized this Evening.

His Majesty has added 500*l.* per Annum to the Salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Consideration of his Good Services.

DUBLIN, July 9.

Summer Assizes, 1726.

Leinster Circuit.

County of Wicklow at Wicklow,	26 July
County of Wexford at Wexford,	1 st August
County of Kilkenny	6 August
County of the City of Kilkenny	same Day
County of Carlow at Carlow	12 th of August
County of Kildare at Athy,	16 th of August
Queen's County at Maryborough,	10 th of August
King's County at Philip's town,	16 th of August.
Lord Chief Justice Whorlespe	} Justices
Mr. Justice Gore.	

North East Circuit of Ulster

County of the Town of Drogheda,	4 th of July
County of Meath at Trim,	18 of July
County of Monaghan, at Monaghan,	22 ^d of July
County of Armagh at Armagh,	26 th of July
County of Antrim, at Carrickfergus,	1 st of August
County of the Town of Carrickfergus,	same Day
County of Down at Downpatrick	1 st of August
County of Louth at Dundalk,	10 th of August
Lord Chief Justice Wyndham	} Justices.
Mr. Justice Farnell	

Munster Circuit.

County of Waterford, at Black Fryars	20 th of July
County of the City of Waterford,	the same Day
County of Tipperary, at Clonmel,	23 ^d of July
County of Cork, at the Kings Old Castle	30 th of July
County of the City of Cork, at the Tholsel,	same Day
County of Kerry, at Tralee,	9 th of August
County of Limerick, St. Francis Abby	13 th of August
County of the City of Limerick	the same Day
Lord Chief Baron Dalton,	} Justices.
Mr. Baron Pocklington.	

Connacht Circuit.

County of Clare at Ennis,	18 th of July
County of Galway,	1 st of August
County of the Town of Galway,	same day
County of Mayo at Bellefleur,	6 th of August
County of Roscommon, at Roscommon,	13 th of August
County of Leitrim at Carrick,	17 th of August
County of Sligo, at Sligo,	20 th of August
Mr. Baron St. Ledger,	} Justices
Mr. Justice Caulfield.	

North-West Circuit of Ulster.

County of Westmeath, at Mullingar, 19th of July
 County of Longford, at Longford, 22d of July
 County of Cavan, at Cavan, 25th of July
 County of Fermanagh, at Eniskillen, 28th of July
 County of Tyrone, at Omagh 1st. of August
 County of Donegal, at Lifford 4th. of August
 City of the County of Londonderry 6th of August

Mr. Justice Bernard } Justices.
 Mr. Peime Serjeant Singleton }

On Wednesday last Moses Nowland was Executed at St. Stephens Green, for instilling Men for the Service of the Pretender.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave o' Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, is now removed to the *Knave o' Clubs* o' *Cork Hill, Dublin*; where he continues to make all Sorts of *Playing Cards*, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates. N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in *Eustace Street*, hereafter to direct to *Cork Hill*, as in the above Advertisement.

Just publish'd,

Proposals for printing by Subscription, Major *Richards n Puck's* whole Miscellaneous Works, in Verse and Prose. In II Parts. The Book will contain (as is computed) about 20 Sheets, printed on a good Paper, and beautiful Letter, in 12. The price to Subscribers, neatly Bound in Calves Leather is a British half Crown, 3 British Sixpences to be paid at Subscription, the remainder at the delivery of the Book. Subscriptions are taken in by the Undertaker G. Risk, near the Horse Guard, the Corner of Castle Lane, in Dame's Street. S. Hairbrother, opposite the Tholsel in Skinner Row. C. Daniel in Cork. J. Homes in Belfast, and by most of the Bookfellers in Dublin.

Also, just publish'd, Poems upon several Occasions, Written by the Rt. Hon. George Granville, Lord Lansdown, with his Tragedy of *Heroick Love*. Price Bound 3 British Sixpences.

Just publish'd, Poems on several Occasions, by Mr. Pomphret, and others. Price Bound 3 British Sixpences.

At the *Easie Chair* in *Nicholas Street*, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Klanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By
Martha Coleman.

POSTSCRIPT.

Vienna, June 22d. N. S. This Court seems to take particular Satisfaction in the New Alterations at the Court of France, and the King's Governing by himself. The last Express from *Petersburg* advise, that the *Czarina* had again declared, That she would not Rest till the Duke of *Holslein* was Restored to the full Possession of all his Dominions.

Hague, July 1. N. S. They write from *Petersburg*, That Admiral *Wager's* Adjutant is arrived there with a Letter from the King of Great Britain for the *Czarina*, and that the Admiral himself is soon expected there to deliver his Majesty's Proposals, *Viva voce*, and that the Court seems disposed to hear and answer them. This according to some Letters from *Stockholm*, the Russian Minister there, having presented two Memorials to the King on the Necessity of com-

THERE is just published, and to be sold by G. Grierison, at the Two Bibles in *Essex Street*, and also by G. Bennet in *Corke*, a Treatise on *A Consumption of the Lungs*, with a previous Account of *Nutrition*, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs. By Dr. Berry. * * There is also publish'd by G. Grierison, Bishop *Tilston's* Works, containing 54 Sermons, with his Rule of Faith, being all that were publish'd by himself. In One Vol. Fol. and in Six Vol. 12. To this Dublin Edition, there is prefixed a large Table of the most remarkable Propositions contained in each Discourse, never before published.

To be SET T.

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Foot in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Peaches, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. *Bourgeois*, at the Vine in *Essex Street*. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 32 Years to come, at 10 l. per Ann. is to be Sold.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in *Pill Lane*, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known, for either Men, Women, or Children; giving Immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judged Incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Inches round the Waist, and the side on which the Rupture is.

JAMES PINNY who kept the Wine Cellar the Corner of *Pembroke Court*, is now Removed to the *Rose Tavern* in *Castle Street*, where Gentlemen and others may be furnished with variety of the best of Old Wines, good Eating, and Attendance. At the said place there is a large Room well furnished, with a large Closet and Office, to be set together: As also, several Back Rooms unfurnished; likewise a Cellar in *Pembroke Court*, fit for a Merchant.

THERE is to be disposed off by Mr. *Blare* Upholder on *Ormond Key*, two Chariots and a Coach, all in good Order, one of the Chariots a Mourning one. Enquire at Mr. *Blare's* aforesaid, and know further. N. B. There is likewise an Ass with her Fole to be disposed off at the said Place.

communicating the Designs of the English Squadron to his Mistress the *Czarina*; the Count de *Horn* had Orders to tell him, That Admiral *Wager* was so much on the Reserve on that Head in the Conferences he had with his Majesty, that he was not able to inform him.

Paris, June 28. They talk of a Declaration that is to be issued by the King, and Registered in Parliament, for obliging all the Orders of the Kingdom, to accept the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

London, July 2d. Letters from *Ormond* advise, That the East India Ships there, are drawn within their Fortifications for fear of a Bombardment, and that all the Troops in *Klanders* are drawn to the Sea Coasts. There is no News from Sir *Charles Wager*; neither is Sir *John Jennings* said.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in *Coghlin's Court, Dames Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July, 16th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Incognita fides; nudaque Veritas.

HOR.

SIR,



ACTIONS and Parties in a State, or any other Society, are no doubt things very pernicious, both in regard to the Publick, and the Private Peace and Satisfaction of all its Members in the ordinary Occurrences of Life; and therefore every Wise and Good Man will contribute all in his power either to prevent those Distempers

from breaking out, or to heal and remove them where they have already appeared.

No greater Misfortune can possibly befall any People, than to be torn and rent in Pieces by the Intrigues of Designing and Self serving Men, or distracted with different Views of the fittest Means for promoting the publick Good, and compassing those common Ends that Men propose to themselves by uniting together in Society. This Disease in a Body Politick, like the Disease of the Spleen in the Natural, is indeed frequently the Effect of High Health, and a Generous Constitution: but then it frustrates those Advantages, and makes them that they neither are felt, nor can be improved. When Men feel no Ease, be their Bodies ever so sound or vigorous in Appearance, it is the same thing as if they were really Sick; and a State however happy in the Frame of its Laws and Government, or Great and Powerful in respect of Territory, Inhabitants, or Riches, will still be in a weak and languishing Condition, while it is blown up with intestine Commissions, and agitated with perpetual Paroxysms and Convulsions within. The strongest Constitution will at last be brought under by this Means, and a general Decay and lowness of Spirits succeed the Unnatural Ferment. All the Parts will become enfeebled, and forget to perform their proper Functions. Imaginary Fears too will arise, capable of producing equal Mischief with real Maladies. At least they will give continual Occasion for Political Quacks to be trying Experiments, which, like those in Physick, are oftentimes the most dangerous Symptoms of the Disease.

He must therefore have very little Publick Spirit, or eventuality, who willfully either kindles or foment

such cruel Disorders in his Country, or who from Wantonness of Heart, or any Views of Interest can look on them with Unconcern. He is a despicable Fellow that can take Delight in the Contentions of Private Men, but to stretch that Delight to the Confusions of our Country, carries with it the most frightful and shocking Idea that can possibly be imagined. It resembles at least, if it does not exceed the barbarous Pleasure that *Nero* took in seeing the Capital of his Empire in Flames, and *Imperially* *Fiddling* over the Conflagration.

But however inconsistent with Goodness and Virtue it is to take a Pleasure in the Divisions of One's Country, or to have an active Hand in the promoting of them, we ought not to extend this so far as some People do, who upon such Occasions give themselves Airs of being entirely disinterested, and disclaim all Attachment to any of the contending Parties in a State. Such Declarations are always suspicious, and render the Men who make them, if they are Persons of Consideration and Importance in the Society, obnoxious on all Hands to the Censure of being either Lazy and Indolent, or else Artful and Designing. It may therefore be of some Use to enquire, how far an Honest and Wise Man in a Time of Publick Dissentions ought to embark, himself in them, and take part in the Debates relating to them, so as to discover his Opinions and Inclinations for one Party or Principel more than another.

All violent Measures, and Acrimony either of Speech or Behaviour are already out of the Question. The same Reason that makes it criminal to raise, or to cherish *Seditions* in a State, makes these so too, since they are most the effectual Means for widening a Breach, and perpetuating the publick Disorders. Nor on the other Hand is there any Reason that will justify an absolute Indifference in such Conjunctions, or a stupid Serenity in particular Persons amidst the Troubles and Confusions of their Country.

In all Contentions of Parties in a Nation it is evident, that however both sides may be highly blameable in some parts of their Conduct, and guilty of carrying Things to unwarrantable Excesses; yet as to the Main Points in Dispute the Right can be upon one side only, and every Man that thinks at all about the Matter, will, and must determine for himself on which of them it is, and be swayed, either by Inclination

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tion, of the Views he has of Things, to wish well to that side which he thinks to be in the Right. The Question then is, whether it be most agreeable to Honesty and Virtue, for a Man publicly to declare himself in the Interest he apprehends to have Reason and Justice on its side, and act fairly and openly in the support of it; or to conceal his Sentiments, and keep himself in the Good Grace of both Parties, in order to save his Power and Influence for some lucky Occasion of doing greater Good; for if it be done purely upon Motives of private Interest, no Body doubts its being highly Dishonest and Immoral.

Though many Wise and Good Men have entertained a very different Opinion, I cannot help thinking the latter Way of proceeding extremely dangerous at least, if not contrary to Honesty and Good Faith. The Good Ends proposed by it are commonly remote and uncertain, and the Ill of it, be that more or less, immediate to a Man's self, and probably transitive through the Society. There is a Pain at first to every virtuous Mind in disguising itself, and appearing to others what it really is not. Actions done in pursuance of such Disguise are always accompanied with Uneasiness and Constraint. And the Fear of being discovered in our false Appearances will be a perpetual Spring of Anxiety and Disquietude in every Action we go about. To which if we add the Distrust and Jealousie that must naturally arise in our Breasts, that other Men are playing the same *artful Game* with our selves, there can scarcely be imagined a more uncomfortable Situation of Mind than that of a Man acting under a Covert, and persuading others into the Belief of Things contrary to his real Thoughts and Sentiments.

But if Men have got the Mastery of themselves in this Point, and by *Hackneying in the Ways of Men*, as *Shakespeare* expresses it, have rendered themselves Callous and insensible of the Pain of seeming what they are not; if they are grown dextrous at shifting of Scenes, and changing of Shapes, and can enjoy themselves with Tranquillity in a Course of Insincere Management, and artful Compliances: If, I say, they can easily run these Lengths, they are in great Hazard of going a little further, and leaving their Virtue altogether behind them. Once People are got into the Notion, that the Publick Good is to be promoted by any Means, and that nothing is unlawful which directly does so, they will be exceeding apt to make Inferences in their own Favour, and extend the Maxim to private Interest, which has a much stronger Draught with the generality of Mankind than any other Bias. And if this comes to be the Case with Men generally esteemed for their Wisdom and Goodness, the ill Effects it must have on the Bulk of Mankind, in rendering them Treacherous and Crafty in their Dealings, are but too obvious to need being pointed at.

Besides, it is much to be questioned, whether a reserved and oraculous Behaviour, and *Trimming* between Parties in a divided State be proper Means for gaining those Ends either Publick, or Private, which Men generally propose to themselves by the Use of them. For a Man to become eminently useful to the Publick, it is for the most part necessary to be Popular; and to carry on a private Interest successfully, there is no less Need of Great and Powerful Friendships; and no Man can arrive at either without much Openness and Candor on the One Hand, and great Intimacy and Confidence on the other, or at least the Appearance of them. But if there be no more than Appearance in it, there is great Danger of having the false Pretence discovered; and then the Politick Gentleman becomes contemptible, and no longer in a Capacity either of performing *Glorious Enterprises* for the Publick, or of making a considerable Interest for himself.

A Man had need have great Confidence in his own Abilities, nay to be very sure that he is cunninger than all the People he converses with, before he takes upon him to guide them by his Cunning. For if there are others as good at that Game as himself, he may be beaten with his own Weapons. And indeed this is what frequently happens; and no People are more apt to be deceived themselves, than they who are in a continual Endeavour to delude others. I have known some People, who had plaid all their Tricks so often over, that every Body laughed at the Repetition of them, and read all their Actions and Professions backward as regularly and with as much Facility, as, according to the Vulgar Tradition, Witches are said to do their Prayers. All these dark Counsels, and mysterious Ways of conversing with Mankind are only Extempore Devices, which, like the *Back-Game at Tables*, will serve for a Turn, till an Antagonist has learned them, and then they always become either useless, or dangerous.

These Considerations serve to shew the Folly and the ill Effects of a silent and a double Behaviour in the Interests and Debates of our Country, or Mankind. I will add further, that both Friends and Enemies expect every Man to deal frankly and openly in such Matters, and look upon him either as a Mean-spirited Coward, or a false designing Hypocrite, who does any otherwise. And sure there can be no stronger Proof of any thing being our Duty, than that all Mankind concur in thinking it so. If we are engaged in a Good Cause, and I fancy, no Man willingly espouses what he thinks a bad one; what should make us either ashamed, or afraid of owning our Affection to it? Do we admire the rugged Virtue, and bluff Sincerity of the Antient Romans, and yet not endeavour to imitate it? Or shall we expose the Inflexible Integrity so remarkable in former Ages of the World, and yet make Suppleness and Compliance the only Test of a Wise and Good Man in our own? This were to belie our Convictions in the grossest and most criminal Manner, and to make our Whole Lives one continued Contradiction to our Natural Sentiments.

In short, Veracity and Plain-dealing are amiable Qualities; Qualities we always look for in a Friend, and the Want of which never fails to render an Enemy more odious. Without breaking in upon them, and striking a Dash of Dissimulation into our whole Conduct, it is impossible for a Man that converses at all in the World, to conceal his sentiments about any Matter of Importance that happens to be agitated in it. And therefore none should strive after a Qualification which cannot be attained without impairing their Virtue.

What led me into this Train of Reflection was an Observation I have frequently made on the Shyness of many Friends of our present legal and happy Constitution to maintain the just and honourable Principles on which it is founded; either through a false Modesty of not disturbing Company, or a false Policy of gaining its Enemies by other Methods than Reason and Conviction. As the Principles of Liberty, on which we are now happily established, are the most manly and generous in the World, it is to the highest Degree unmanly and ungenerous to neglect or protracting them, or to decline their Defence, when they are attacked; both which are but too frequently done. This is Ingratitude to our Ancestors, who left us the inestimable Privileges we enjoy, and Injustice to Posterity, to whom we ought to transmit them. The Security of our Lives and Properties, the Power of commanding our own Business and Diversions, and the Preservation of the fundamental Right of Mankind freely to examine and debate upon all Matters either in Philosophy, or Religion, are the Noble, and Blessed Effects of the Settlement we are under; and whoever is

is either afraid, or ashamed to appear in their Behalf, richly deserves to be deprived of them. And on the other Hand such as dare not open their Mouths against Tyranny and Bigotry, Persecution and Priccraft, no less justly merit to get a Trial of them.

I am Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, June 18. Coll. Stanhope, the British Ambassador, is still at his Country Seat, waiting the return of several Expresses which he has sent to his Court. The Duke de Risperda is very much Indisposed in the Castle of Segovia; and a Detachment of the Spanish Guards are sent there; but what the Council of Castile has done in his Affair, is not yet known, nor when the Commissioners are to make their Report, for his Prosecution moves on slowly. We have Advice, by way of Cadiz, that the English work Day and Night to put the Fortifications of Gibraltar in a State of Defence, and that they have caused a Great Machine of Timber in the form of a Castle, to be erected before the Mole, on which they have planted about 80 Great Guns.

Hamburg, July 2. We hear by Letters from Stockholm of the 23d. of June, that the Masters of Vessels which had arrived there from time to time Reported, That 8 Russian Frigates were cruising along the Coasts of the Isle of Gothland, and off Finland, and that when they meet any English or Danish Vessels, they salute one another. They write from Copenhagen, that the marching of the Regiments towards Holstein was countermanded, because the Russians seemed to have laid aside their Design of attempting to make any Descent, as it was feared they would.

Offend, July 3. We have been Employed for several Days in planting a Great Number of Cannon upon the Batteries, in renewing the Pallisadoes of our Outwork, and in making the necessary Preparations against a Bombardment. Our Garrison was also reinforced Yesterday with a good Number of Troops, from Brussels, and other Places; and some Horse were ordered to patrolle along the Coast. But it seems to be a groundless Pannick, for not one English Man of War have as yet been seen upon our Coasts.

Hague, July 9. According to Lettes from Petersburg of the 18 of June, Admiral Wager, Commander of the English Fleet, was speedily expected there to enter into a Negotiation with the Russian Ministers, in Quality of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great Britain. Nothing has been hitherto Resolved upon as to the Czarina's Accession to the Treaty of Vienna, and 'tis not believed after all, that the Court will ever come into that Treaty. Some Advices from Stockholm likewise give Reason to believe that if the Court of Sweden resolves to accede to any Treaty, it will be that of Hanover.

Cologne, July 5. The Count de Schulembourg, General Field Marshal in the Service of the Venetians, is gone by Water down to Holland, from whence he is to go to England; to execute an Important Commission at those two Courts.

L O N D O N, July 5.

Yesterday came an Account, that the Ruby, Cap. Pearse Commander, was arrived off of Dover from Jamaica, he came away from thence the 14th. of May, who brings Advice, that three Days before, the Grey Hound Man of War arrived there, being sent by Ad-

miral Hosier, with Orders for the 3 Men of War that were at Jamaica to put to Sea, and join him, which they did accordingly, 1 of 20 Guns, 1 of 40, and one of 50. and that the 21st. of May, Cap. Pearse came to Anchor in Donna Maria Bay, on the West end of Hispaniola, where the whole Squadron of his Majesty's Ships under Admiral Hosier lay at Anchor, the Ships in good Order, and the Men in good Health. The said Bay is 30 Leagues from Jamaica.

By a Holland Mail just arrived, we learn that the Troops in Catalonia are greatly augmented, which in all will amount to 30000 Foot, and 10000 Horse, and that they are preparing a Train of 40 Cannon, 30 Field Pieces, and 14 Mortars. That some of those Forces will be Cantoned along the Pyrenees, to oppose any Designs of France, and that the Preparations of War in Alsace are greater than ever. On the other Hand, his Majesty's Letter to the Czarina has Produced so good an Effect, that they expect a good Understanding will soon be restored, and Trade settled on the antient Foot.

This Day a General Council was summoned to meet the King at Kensington, upon weighty Affairs.

That the Lords of the Admiralty had ordered Six more Men of War to be put in Commission.

Orders are given from the War Office to Review all the Forces in Great Britain forthwith; and that an Express from Portsmouth brought an account, That the Ships and Bomb Vessels having joyned Sir John Jennings, they were preparing to Sail upon the intended Expedition.

From Petersburg, That the Czarina had ordered extraordinary Respect to be shewed to Admiral Wager when he arrived there, and that she would immediately give him an Answer to his Master's Letter.

From Vienna, That an Envoy from Spain was arrived in Germany, with important Dispatches for the Emperor.

From Vienna, That the Hopes we had of the Courts of Russia and Sweden acceding to our Treaty, are all over, and some rather think, That there will soon be a Reconciliation, betwixt the Courts of France and Spain.

London, July 7, and 9. From Holland, That the King of Prussia is coming to the Country of Cleves to Review all his Troops on that side, and some say he will make a Tour to England.

That a Messenger was arrived at St. James's from France, with Letters for his Majesty, relating to the Treaty offered by Spain, wherein his Catholick Majesty, begs the Mediation of France, as to the Differences that may happen between England and Spain.

That by a Dutch Post just arrived, they advise from Moscow, That the Czarina had ordered her Great Admiral Apraxin, to go on Board Sir Charles Wager, and deliver him a Letter from the Czarina to King George.

From Spain. That the King had ordered his Ambassador in France, to adjust the Differences between him and his Britannick Majesty.

From the Hague, That the States General had acquainted the Ambassadors of France and Britain, That all the Provinces had acceded to the Hanover Treaty, and that this Day the 9th. the King of Sardinia's Ambassador waited on the King at Kensington, and told him, That his Master would come into the Hanover Treaty.

From Dresden, July 5. This Morning a Courier arrived from Warsaw, with the King's fatal Resolution relating to the Prisoners on account of the late Tumult. It is that 2 of 'em are to be Beheaded, and the others to work at the Fortifications for a Time: And that the Murderer is to be pinched five several Times with red hot pincers, and after quartered alive upon the place of Execution: There is a Scaffold high raised on purpose, that the Protestants may see the Exemplary Punishment.

DUBLIN, July 15.

On Thuesday last the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Longford departed this Life. He was so Created by her late Majesty, being formerly known by the Title of the Lord of Glane, in which Honour, he is succeeded by his Kinsman ———— Flemin, Esq;

Last Week the Three following Batallions landed from England, viz. Col. Howard's, Col. Middleton's, and the Earl of Orkney's 5th Batallion

A Commission is signed for the Hon. Colonel John Murray, to be Lieutenant Colonel of Brigadier James Dormer's Regiment of Foot, in the room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan.

Captain Cotterel is made Major in the room of Mr. Murray.

And Edward Southwell is made Captain.

Fredrick Gore, Brother to Sir Ralph Gore, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is made Captain in Brigadier Dormer's Regiment, in the room of Captain Buggins Deceased.

Edmund Lisle Esq; is made Captain in Col. Otways Regiment, in the room of Capt. Forth.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Honourable Curators and Patrons of the University of Edinburgh having now annexed, to the former Establishment, Professors of Medicine who had lately taught several Branches of this Science in a private way; Therefore that all the Parts of Physick may be taught in the most Regular Method, The several Professors of that Science undermentioned do hereby advertise, That they will open the following Colleges which make up the complete System, on the first Wednesday of November next, to be continued yearly, viz.

The Materia Medica and Methodus Præsentandi, in the Physician's Hall, by Dr. Charles Alston, Esq. Reg. & Prof. M. M. who also in the Summer demonstrates a System of Botany.

Humane and Comparative Anatomy, Chirurgical Operations and Bandages. By Alex. Monro. Prof. Anat. & F. R. S. in the Anatomical Theatre of the University.

The Institutions of Medicine as digested by the celebrated Herman Boerhaave, explained by Dr. Andrew St. Clair, and Dr. John Rutherford, Med. Theor. & Pract. P. P.

The Practice of Medicine or an explanation of Boerhaave's Aphorisms de cognoscendis et curandis morbis. By Dr. Andrew Plummer, and Dr. John Innes, Med. & Chem. P. P.

Chymistry wherein the Theory delivered, will be confirmed by variety of Processes and Experiments performed according to Boerhaave's Method, by the four last named Professors. These Three Parts of Medicine will be taught in the Chymical Laboratory adjoining to the College.

Just publish'd in a Neat Pocket Volume.

Dr. Edward Young's Poetical Works, containing, 10. The Force of Religion, or Vanquish'd Love. A Poem in Two Books.

2d. A Paraphrase on part of the Book of Job.

3d. A Poem on the Last Day in Three Books, with Verses on Michael Angelo's Famous Piece of the Crucifixion.

4th. The Universal Passion in Five Satyrs.

5th. An Epistle to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole. Price bound in Calf's Leather, and Letter'd, a British Half Crown.

To be sold by Tho. Whitehouse, Bookseller, under the Cocoa Tree Coffee House on Essex Bridge. Where may be had the Complete Seeds-Man, the best and easiest Method for Cultivating every sort of Seed. By Benjamin Townsend, price Three British Six Pence.

Stolen the 8th. of this Inst. July, out of the Grounds of Mr. Pen of Corke, A bright bay Gelding, 7 years old, 14 Hands and a half high, a black Main, and Tail, a Reach down his Face, and one Foot white behind, Trots and Walks well. Whoever brings the said Gelding to Major Brandereth at Corke, or to Mr. John Brownrigg, Merchant, in Little Strandstreet, Dublin, shall have one Moyder Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

A Parcel of Valuable Books in Divinity, Law, History, &c. to be sold in Ross Lane, opposit the Toy Shop; the Prices annexed to the Catalogue, which is to be had at the place of Sale, and at the Ann Coffee House, near Essex Bridge, Dublin.

Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the Knave of Clubs in Eustace Street, is now removed to the Knave of Clubs on Cork Hill, Dublin; where he continues to make all sorts of Playing Cards, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in Eustace Street, hereafter to direct to Cork Hill, as in the above Advertisement.

WHEREAS Richard Head, who calls himself the best Card Maker from London, lately a Servant of Mr. Thomas Gould in Eustace Street, by him turn'd off; has advertis'd; That he makes all sorts of playing Cards finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and in the said Advertisement, hath desired all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in Eustace Street, hereafter to direct to Cork Hill, tho' the said Head, never had any Customers of his own, but was only employ'd as a servant by the said Gould.

These are therefore to give Notice, That the said Thomas Gould has the very best Hands from London, and will sell cheaper than the said Head can, and therefore desire his Country Customers to direct to said Gould as usual, at the Knave of Clubs in Eustace Street, where they shall meet with greater Encouragement, than it is possible for him to give.

TH E R E is just published, and to be sold by G. Grierson, at the Two Bibles in Essex Street, and also by G. Bennet in Corke, a Treatise on A Consumption of the Lungs, with a previous Account of Nutrition, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs. By Dr. Berry. * * There is also publish'd by G. Grierson, Bishop Tillson's Works, containing 54 sermons, with his Rule of Faith, being all that were publish'd by himself. In One Vol. Fol. and in six Vol. 12. To this Dublin Edition, there is prefixed a large Table of the most remarkable Propositions contained in each Discourse, never before published.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monks, 40 Feet in Front, 330 Feet Deep, the Garden well Planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Bouffignors, at the Vine in Essex Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 82 Years to come, at 10 l per Ann. is to be sold.

At the Eagle Chair in Nicholas Street, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quits and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Arthur Coleman,

DUBLIN: Printed by James Gifford, in Coghill's Court, Dames Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July, 23th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Ἰωνιδὸς οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνὴρ ἀνέκωτος
ἔλθῃς ἀμείνων, ὃ δὲ βίον κρείττερον.

SIMONIDES.

*Of all Things Good or Bad, in Human Life,
Nought is held Worse, Nought better than a Wife.*

To HIBERNICUS:

SIR,



S I am One of your constant Readers. I cannot but wonder how it happens, that in a Paper intended for the Service of the Publick, you have not been induced to take the least Notice of so Agreeable, and I may say, so Considerable a Part of the World, as that of the Fair Sex. Which, like the richest soil, the more it is

subject to Weeds, the better it deserves our most arduous Culture.

The Follies of the Fair One, as Mr. Addison observes are chiefly owing to the little Pains taken by Us in finding out proper Employments for them. Their Amusements seem contrived for them, rather as they are Women, than as they are reasonable Creatures, and are more adapted to the Sex than to the Species. Their Toilet is their great Scene of Business, and the well adjusting of their Hair, is reckoned a very good Morning's Work, and if they make an Excursion to a Mercer's or a Toyshop, so great a Fatigue makes them unfit for any thing the Day after.

The Effect of this trifling Education, of which we ourselves are the Cause, as it proves the Ruin of their Sex, so it proves, if not the Ruin, at least the Plague of Ours. It grieves me to think that one half of Humanity should be entirely incapacitated for the Business of the World, which notwithstanding never was and never will be managed without them.

For my Part I freely own, I am not for a Wife after the Tale of Prince, Duke of Brittany; who, upon a Treaty of Marriage between him and the Princess Isabella, Daughter to the King of Scotland, being told, That she was very homely bred, and without any Manner of Learning made Answer, That he liked her the better for it, adding, if Learning sufficient for a Woman to know how to distinguish between her Husband's Shirt and Doublet. For on the contrary we find, that such of their Sex, as breaking through

the Prejudices of Education, apply themselves to improving Studies, shew Geniuses even in the Noblest Productions of the Mind, no way Inferiour to those of Men. I need not travel far for an Instance in the most delightful Way; I mean in Poetry; where (spight of all the Disadvantages they lie under, the Ladies shine with a certain Superiority of Lively and Expressive, peculiarly natural to them. Lucan, of all the Ancient Poets, is most admired for liveliness of Expression. His Turn upon the Invention of Letters is a beautiful Example.

Phœnice primi, fama si creditur, usi
Mansuram rudibus vocem signare figuris.

Which without Paraphrase, for use of the mere English Reader, may be thus literally Translated.

This Art Phœnicians (if we credit Fame)
Of painting fetter'd Sounds in Antique Figures claim.

Brebeuf, the French Translator of this Author, observing the Beauty of this Passage, has taken larger Compass.

C'est de luy que nous vient cet art ingénieux
De peindre la parole et de parler aux Yeux;
Et par les traits divers des figures tracées
Donner de la couleur et du corps au perçus.

Our English Translator Rowe has followed his Example.

Phœnicians first, if ancient Fame be true,
The sacred Mystery of Letters knew;
They first by Sound in various Lines design'd,
Express the Meaning of the Thinking Mind;
The power of Words by Figures rude convey'd,
A d useful Science everlasting made.

And lately Mrs. Monk, so well known by her Poetical Name, Marinda.

The Noble Art from Cadmus took its Rise
Of Painting Words, and speaking to the Eyes.
He first in wondrous Magic Fetters bound
The Airy Voice, and stopp'd the flying sound:
The various Figures, by his Pencil wrought,
Gave Colour, and a Body to the Thought.

Well may the English and French Translators yield to a Lady who has excell'd, we may safely say, even Lucan himself.

It

(Price Three Half-Pence)

It is Incredible to believe the Force of Education over our very Natures. We know not the Extent of a Female Genius, because we put it not to the Trial.

Great Julius, on the Mountains bred,
A Flock perhaps, or Herd did lead:
He, tho' the World's adored, had been
But the best Wrestler on the Green.
'Tis Art and Knowledge which draw forth
The hidden Seeds of Native Worth;
They blow those Sparks, and make them rise
Into such Flames as touch the Skies.

If then according to *Waller's Rule*, when we discover a Country Fellow that exceeds his Companions in these Meaner Exercises, we ought to allow him the same Excellencies, supposing he had applied himself to Greater Matters; Why should we not grant the same Indulgence to the Ladies? Why should we not imagine that Fancy capable of the *Pastoral*, that distinguishes itself so elegantly in a *Piece of Cur-Toper*? Or even the *Epique*, that shews itself so variously in a *Needle-Production*?

Our Treatment of the Fair, if we Reflect, is Barbarously Ungenerous. We take all possible Care to breed them up to Folly, and then insult them for it. We have hardly a great Poet among the *English* that has not singulized himself by saying something remarkably bitter against Poor Woman. I have made a little Collection of the e Invectives. Though I must pre-observe, that in a Dispute, where Men are both Parties and Judges, it is no wonder if Women have not Justice done them. That, therefore, my Fair Readers may be sufficiently armed against this Outrageous Proceeding, I leave them the Application of this *Table of Arrianas*; as I find it translated by Sir Roger L'Estrange.

"There was a Controversy started between a Lyon
"and a Man, which was the Braver and Stronger of
"the Two. Why look you (says the Man after a
"long Dispute) well Appeal to that Statue there;
"and so he shew'd him the Figure of a Man and in
"Stone with a Lyon under his Feet. Well, says the
"Lyon, if we had been brought up to Sculpture, as
"you are where you have one Lyon under the Feet
"of a Man, you should have twenty Men under the
"Paws of a Lyon.

I shall begin with the Invective of Milton in his *Paradise Lost*.

Out of my Sight, thou Serpent, that Name best
Besits thee, wneb him Leagu'd. thy self as false,
And hateful; nothing wantst, but that thy Shape
Like his, and Colour Serpentine, may follow
Thy inward Fraud, to waine all Creatures from thee—

Again.

*Thy all is but a Show,
 Rather than solid Virtue; all but a Rib,
 Crooked by Nature, Bent; as now appears,
 More to the Part finish'd from me drawn,
 Well if thrown out, as Supernumerary,
 To my just Number found. Oh! why did God,
 Creator Wise, that Peopled highest Heav'n
 With Spirits Masculine, Create this last
 This Novelty on Earth, this fair Defect
 Of Nature, and not fill the World at once
 With Men & Angels without Repining,
 Or find some other Way to Generate
 Mankind?*

The next is of ~~Water~~.

Women are govern'd by a Stubborn Hate;
Their Love's insuperable as their Hate;
No Merit their Aversion can remove,
No Regret can change their cold Love.

If such a tender Poet as *Waller* could be so severe;
what must we expect from the Rants of *Lee*!

By Heav'n 'twas ever thus
Where Women had to do. Therefore behold her
As a Gangreen to the State, and cut her off.
The Bane of Empire! and the Root of Power!
Yet here I'll stay and fix my Imagination
On all their Mischiefs, Murders, Massacres,
And Seas of Blood they've spilt in former Ages.
Woman no more. And when my Heart is going,
Sound but the Name, the Powerful Spell shall bind
Beyond Circean or Egyptian Charms:
'Twill raise the lowest Devils up in Swarms,
Unbings the Globe, and put the World in Arms.
Woman that dooms us all to one sure Grave,
And faster Damns than Providence can Save.

Constantine

If Dryden comes short of Lee in his *Spanish Fryer*.

*Oh Virtue! Virtue! what art thou become,
That Men should leave thee for that toy a Woman;
Made from the Drof. and Refufe of a Man:
Heav'n took him fleeping when he made her too;
Had Mm been Waking he had ne'er confented,*

This of his All for Love,

**Oh! Woman, Woman, Woman! All the Gods
Have not such Power in doing Good to Man
As you of doing Harm.**

makes ample Reparation.

Orway and Rowe are in a kind of Rivalship of Satir upon this Occasion. If this Invective of Rowe in his *Tamerlane*.

*Their Affection, Bride, Ill-Nature, Rage,
Proness to Change ev'n from the Toy that pleases them
So gracious is their Idol, dear Variety,
That for another's Love they would forgo
An Angel's Form and mingle with the Devil's.*

Yield not to that of Orway in his Don Carlos.

Thou'rt Woman a true Copy of the first,
In whom the Race of all Mankind was curs'd;
Thy Sex by Beauty was to Heav'n ally'd,
But your Great Lord the Devil taught you Pride.
He roob'd an Angel, till he durst Rebel,
And you are sure the Stars that with him fell.

Neither does that of Rowe in his Fast Penitent.

For they are false, luxurious in their Appetites;
And all the Heaven they hope for is Variety.
One Lover to another still succeeds;
Another, and another after that;
And the last Fool is welcome, as the former;
Till having lov'd his Hour out, he gives place,
And mingles with the Herd that went before him——
With such smooth looks, and many a gentle Word,
The first fair she begu'd her easy Lord;
Too blind with Love and Beauty to beware,
He fell unthinking in the fair'st Snare;
Nor cou'd believe that such a Heavenly Race,
Had bargained with the Devil, to damn her wretched
(Race.

Yield to this of Orway in his Orphan.

I'd leave the World for her that hates a Woman!
 Woman the Fountain of all Human Woe!
 What mighty Ills have not been done by Women?
 Who did I hear of the CANN? A Woman.
 Who let Mark Anthony the World? A Woman.
 Who was the Cause of a long Ten Year War,
 Tell talk at Lep old Troy in Ages? Woman.
 Destructive, dreadful, dreadful Woman,
 Woman to Man first as a Blighting gin,
 Then Language and Love were in their Prime,

Happy

*Happy a while in Paradise they lay,
But quickly Woman long'd to go astray,
Some foolish new Adventure needs must prove,
And the first Devil she saw, she chang'd her Love;
To his Temptation lowly she inclin'd
Her Soul, and for an Apple damn'd Mankind.*

Most of these heavy Accusations you will find reversed in the following Poem written in Defence of the fair Sex, a considerable Time since; tho' never before, for what I could find, committed to Print.

*Man was a happy Favourite above,
When Heav'n endow'd him with the Pow'r to love.
His God ne'er thought him in a perfect State,
'Till Woman made his Paradise complete.
'Tis true her Weakness cost him something dear,
Yet in his Fall her Weakness did appear.
For Eve Excuses numberless abound;
Not one for silly Adam can be found.
Eve, helpless yielded to the stronger Pow'r,
The subtlest Serpent Hall had then in Store;
He, tho' he siew at Stake eternal Life,
Was Fool enough to yield him to his Wife's
Nor do his Sons from his Example stray,
The Women promise, but the Men obey.
By them the World has ever since been led,
And call'd Men content with Name of Head.
Our Wits by our Employments may appear;
Our Days of Labour, and our Nights of Care;
Fatigues of War, and Drudgeries of State,
Wise men chide'd to make our Women great!
All that is good in Life, for Life they abuse;
We glean up all the Bad that they refuse.
Suppose them in their Taste not over nice.
Say, is not Want of Taste our common Vice?
Suppose, in Women you no Faith can find
Say, are not Men less faithful than the Wind?
No Wonder that their Faithless go astray,
If we our Wisdoms lead them from their Way!
On our own Conduct chiefly hangs our Fate;
Neglect them, and our Tithes in Debate.
Not Heat, but Provocations, fires their Blood;
Good were all Men, all Women could be good.
By Nature virtuous, virtuous as they're fair,
We make them vicious, vicious when they are.
Lapps unobscured by us, shall they observe?
As worst they serve us, but as them we serve.
Could Man but once resolve to sin no more,
Woman would soon lose her Innocence restore.
Woman! most happy Pledge of Heav'n's good Will!
Woman! most perfect Product of it's Skill!
Woman! that all our pleasant Hours employs!
Woman! the Centre of all earthly Joys!
And yet could I be all she is or can,
I would not cease to be that Creature Man.
Man as I am, so Man I still wou'd rest;
I wou'd be Man to be by Woman blest.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, June 22. The Pope has sent a most obliging Letter to the late Bishop of Frejus, on Account of the choice which the King of France has made of his Person to assist him in the Government of his Kingdom. The Partisans of France and Spain begin to see one another in Private.

Amsterdam, July 16. They write from Petersburg, that the King of Great Britain's Letter to the Czarina contains among other Things, this Declaration, "That the English Fleet has been sent there for no other End than to prevent the committing of Hostilities." They add, that the High Admiral and Count de Arpaxin had receiv'd Orders from the Em-

perors to go in a Yacht to the Fleet, and to deliver into Admiral Wager's own Hands her Imperial Majesty's Answer to the Letter of his Britannick Majesty.

Hague, July 29. Letters from the North differ as to the Czarina's Answer to the Letter from the King of Great Britain: They who have Peace at Heart say, That the Answer is intirely pacifick; but those who are for War say, that among other Expressions there is one to this Effect; viz. *That since her Imperial Majesty does not pretend to prescribe Laws to other Powers, she expects that others will not prescribe to Her.*

Dantzick July 9. On the 4th arrived here an English Man of War, the Capt. whereof affirms, that Admiral Wager, after having received the Russian Emperors Answer to the King of Great Britain's Letters, had set sail with his Squadron hitherwards. The States of Courland, whom of their own Accord have chosen the Count of Saxony, the King of Poland's natural Son, Successor to the Dutchy: He is now striving to contract a Marriage with the Dutchess Dowager of Courland, in Order to be supported by the Russian Power, foresteing the Opposition he will meet with from the Poles about his Election which is contrary to the Laws of that Republick. The Duke Ferdinand who is here, makes also a great Bustle about this Emergency, notwithstanding his advanced Age.

Petersburg, June 29. According to Letters from Revell, the English Squadron was joined the 24th. Instant, near Natga, by the Danish Squadron, consisting of 7 Ships of the Line of Battle, and a Flute. These two Squadrons have not yet made the least Motion towards an Hostility against us.

Westel, July 17. Saturday last about Six in the Evening, the King and Prince Royal of Prussia arrived here. The Deputies of Claves and Mark, were there to Complement his Majesty and the Prince, they had the Honour to present the Prince with a Purse of 1500 Dukets, because it was the first time they had seen his Royal Highness in this Country. The People wherever they passed, expressed the highest Demonstrations of Joy to see his Prussian Majesty and the Prince Royal, who gives such promising tokens of his Merit as well as Birth. The Regency of Cleves have received Orders to Declare to the Superiors of the Capuchin Fryars in that City, that they must take Care to put a stop to the persecution of the Calvinists at Rheid, or that otherwise his Majesty will be forced to turn every one of them out of the Town.

Vienna July 20. Letters from Spain say, That the Council of Castile, having deliberated upon the affair of the Duke de Reperda, are of Opinion, that if the Minister be found guilty of High Crimes and Misdemeanors, he cannot be liable to Protection; and that the offended Power or Prince may, without violating the Law of Nations, Seize him.

L O N D O N, July 16.

Sr. John Jennings continues with all his Fleet Wind-bound at Spithead, so that 'tis fear'd it will be too late in the Year to proceed on his intended Voyage.

The Spaniards still continue to build Men of War in the Bay of Biscay, and other Ports.

This Week Mr. Lecheup Embarks for France with the Hon. Horatio Walpole, and from thence proceeds to the Dyet of Ratisbon, to support the Protestant Interest in Germany.

Two of the Provinces of Holland that are most exposed to the Emperors Troops, have beg'd the Protection of the Court of Great Britain and France.

Patents are passing the Seal to Great Prince Fredrick Duke of Edensburgh, and Prince William, Duke of Cumberland.

There is lately arrived from Barbados a Quantity of Coffee, the Growth of that Island, with some of the Trees on which they grew; so that it is to be hoped

hoped, in Time we may make Advantage of that Vegetable as well as our Friends at Java.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant to the Rev. Dr. Young, Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Author of the fine Satires, called, *The Universal Passion*, a Pension of 200l per Ann. as an Encouragement to Poetry; which that Gentleman has handsomely acknowledged in his late Poem on the Installment.

*My Brafs, O Walpole, glows with grateful Fire.
The Streams of Royal Bounty, turn'd by Thee,
Refresh the dry Domains of Poesy.
My Fortune shews, when Arts are Walpole's Care;
What slender Worth forbids us to despair.
Be this, thy part: I Smile from Censure free:
'Twas meant for Merit, tho' it fell on Me.*

DUBLIN, July 23.

On Saturday last, there was a great Hearing before the Lords Justices and Council upon the Electing General Pearse (Governour of Limerick) Mayor of Limerick for the Ensuing Year: and upon a Division it was carried for the Election: But we hear that those of the Town who opposed the General, are determined to have the said Election tried at Common Law, at the Kings Bench.

On Thurf day last, one Mr. Lynch a Master of a Ship, living in Fleet Street, having his Goods arach'd by a proper Officer, who was in the said Lynch's Shop, and going into a Room where the said Lynch was, he took up a Knife and stob'd the Officer into the Bowels, of which Wound he died next Morning. Lynch was immediately seiz'd and committed to Newgate.

Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Visct. Charlemont departed this Life at his House on College Green; and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the Hon. ——— Caulfield, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough Charlemont, which makes a fifth Vacaney in the House of Commons since the Conclusion of last Session of Parliament. The deceased Lord is much lamented, on Account of his Extraordinary Piety, Charity, and other Eminent Qualities becoming a Nobleman and a Christian.

WHEREAS a Paragraph was inserted in Hume's Dublin News Paper of the Fifth of this Instant July, in the Words following, viz. We hear from the County of Kerry, that a certain Noble Lord (as he is called) celebrated the Tenth of June last, with much Pomp and Ceremony; himself and all his Servants being arrayed in White, and wearing White Roses, and Ribbons, made a splendid Cavalcade. We are also informed, that his Lordship has passed an Order for Disarming all Persons under his Jurisdiction, that do not carry Crosses and Beads by way of Reprizals; 'tis to be supposed for several Acts of Parliament now in Force, against those of his Religion in this Kingdom. NOW the Gentleman hinted at, and endeavoured to be wounded by the said Disingenuous and wicked Insinuation, does hereby assure the Publick, That the whole of the said Paragraph is False, Groundless, Scandalous and Malicious, and invented by some Anonymous Person, without any sort of Foundation, but in revenge for some private Pique, or some other evil Intent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT the Ease Chair in Nicholas Street, are sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman

MRS Revett, from the Corner of Caple-street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, Just arrived from England, (viz.) The true Daky's Elixer, Dr. Ratcliff's Nefretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chops, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, or any Flower, the French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Veneto Jocalet, a Water that coulers red Hair or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Cecil Snuff, Orange Butter.

Notice is hereby given, That Richard Dignan, lately arrived from England, undertaker of Gardening, proposes, (viz) That if any Gentlemen or others have occasion for the Improvement of their Gardens, he is ready to serve them, in all manner of Draughts, or Designs of all manner of Bowling Greens, Groves, Quincunces, Close Walks, Galleries, or walls, Green Arbours, Labyrinths, Amphitheatres, Fountains, Cannals, Balcons, Cabinets, Mazes, Avenues, Cafades, Bass Courts, surrounded with stocked Fences, or Fosses, Fences, & all manner of Compartments of Gardening, with all sorts of New Parterres in Volutes of Knots, and Shell Works in Grass. All Gentlemen that have Occasion, may direct to the aforesaid Richard Dignan, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Whites in New Church street, opposite the Royal Oak, near Smithfield, Dublin.

THE several Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory and Tythes, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda in Ireland, being by his Lordship conveyed to the Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq; Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs; to be by them sold, leased, or mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of Mullfont excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take Fee Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to Thomas Staughton, Esq; on Uimer's Key, Dublin; who is impow'rd to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Mannors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.

Stolen the 8th. of this Inst. July, out of the Grounds of Mr. Pen of Corke, A bright bay Gelding, 7 years old, 14 Hands and a half high, a black Man, and Tail, a Reach down his Face, and one foot white behind, Trots and Walks well. Whoever brings the said Gelding to Major Standish at Corke, or to Mr. John Brownrigg, Merchant, in Little Denmark Street, Dublin, shall have one Moider Reward, and on Questions ask'd.

To be SE T T.

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White Bush, with Backside and Garden, on the East Side of the River, Stephen Green, near Door to Mr. Wicks, go East in Front, 330 Foot Deep, the Garden well stocked with the best Apples, Peaches, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern is in Good Order. Enquire at the Mill House, or at Mr. Duffin, or the War in Mill Street, or at Mr. Theobald of the Mill House, or at Mr. Theobald, at 101, per Ann. is to be sold.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, July, 31st. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Falsus bonus Juvet, ac mendax Infamia terret.

HON.

SIR,



THE *S*ignifier *Mrs. Says* *Montaigne*, I represent them. There is certainly no Error more common among Writers on Morality than this that *Montaigne* takes Notice of, and which, for all his boasting, he was not altogether free from himself. It is laid down as a Rule, that the best way to judge of all other Men, is to look into our

own Bosoms, and draw from thence the Picture of the whole Species. Hence it comes to pass, that the most part of Discourses on Mankind are either wholly Satyr, or Panegyric. The Virtuous and the openly abandoned imagine the rest of the World as bad as themselves, only that they conceal their Vices with greater Caution, or through Fear are more temperate in the Gratification of them. Selfish and designing Persons think Interest the sole Motive to Action in all Men, and all Appearances of Generosity and Good-will to be mere Artifice and Hypocrisy. And on the other Hand, Men of Good Intentions, who love Honesty and Integrity, and abhor all underhand and treacherous Dealings, are apt to believe, that the same good and Noble Disposition runs through the whole Species, with a very few Exceptions to some irregular Minds that seem to have fallen away from Humanity, and given a wrong Direction to the first and genuine Motions of Nature.

Without taking upon me to determine wherein lies the Excess of any, or of all these different Opinions concerning Mankind, I think, I may freely assert, that if we take the World as we find it, it will be pretty difficult to make any one of them so Universal, as to solve by it all the Appearances to be met with in the Progress of Life. The last of these, as it is certainly the Noblest and most amiable Conception of Human Nature, so it bids fairest for being the true One, where Men have not been very early debauched either by ill Education, or ill Example. And though it should prove in reality a mistaken Notion of things, yet would there be so Advantage so Mankind in believing it, that nothing can have more Influence to

make Men act Honestly and Virtuously themselves than a perfect Confidence in the Honesty and Virtue of those they have any Dealings with, as, on the contrary, that Man's Virtue is in a very dangerous Situation who has entertained strong Suspicions either of particular Persons, or Human Nature in General. This hinders not however, but that we may consistently enough lay open any prevailing Humour or Practice in Mankind that either really or seemingly contradicts the Principles by which Men are usually determined to Act.

One of the most notorious Instances hereof is, that Old Observation, That the most part of Men had much rather be reckoned *Knaves* than *Fools*; and are less troubled at having their *Virtue* called in Question, than their *Understanding*. And as this is evidently preferring Abilities to that which only can render them Valuable, Men are very ready to infer from it the Weakness of Human Virtue in General. It may therefore be neither a disagreeable nor unprofitable Speculation to enquire how far the Observation is really true, and what Effects such a Temper may produce in the Conduct of Life.

It must be owned, that the Behaviour of a great many Men justifies but too much the Ill-Natured Censure of Mankind's affecting rather a splendid, than an honest Reputation, and choosing a Good that terminates in Man's self, before one that extends its Influence to others. We meet with Persons every Day, who are much more ashamed to be found out in an ill concerted Design, or a Blunder in Conversation, than to be detected in a Series of cunning and indirect, but successful Management. Nay, they will yet go further, and after having carried their point, make their Boasts of their several Artifices and Stratagems they made use of for their purpose, not omitting their Dexterity in deceiving, and imposing upon the Weakness of other People, and by that Means plaguing them One against Another. All your *Whippers*, and small *Politicians* making a great Merit of their Skill in this kind of Game. They have not Strength enough of Genius to go through a Business in the common and direct Road; and so are compelled to strike into By-paths, and Blind Alleys of their own, disguising all they do under the Mask of prudent Conduct, and profound Policy, which, by an Error very Natural to weak

weak Minds, they imagine to be nothing else but working under Ground. With such Men therefore it is no Wonder that the Reputation of Wisdom and Abilities should bear a greater Price than that of Honesty and plain Dealing; since Men are always most jealous about that to which they have the weakest Pretensions, and bestir themselves sometimes most vigorously in that part of their Character wherein they are conscious of the greatest Deficiency. At least, I am confident, this will not appear a very improbable Account of the Matter to any one that considers, that Cowards generally make the greater Bullies, and frequently no Women put on more extravagant Airs of Distance and Modesty, than those, but in private can permit the nearest and most indecent Familiarities.

But with regard to the Bulk of Mankind, the Observation, that Men had rather be reckoned *Knaves* than *Fools*, must be limited a good Deal, before it can be received for true. If by it we mean, that Men had rather be reputed entirely void of all Virtue and Goodness, and wholly bent upon Wickedness and Mischief, than either partially, or even tolerably deficient in Wisdom and Understanding, I am persuaded, there are very few, if any, such Monsters to be found in the Human Species. For as all our Happiness depends on our loving, and being beloved by some Persons in the World, which must always suppose some Degree of Virtue and Honesty in us, either real, or apprehended, it is impossible we should ever give the Preference to an Opinion concerning us, that would draw on us a general Disesteem, and Hatred, to one that could only expose us to Dislike, and at the same time entitle us to Compassion. But that Men should prefer being looked upon as Artists, and Intriguers in some particular of their Management, rather than remarkably weak and insufficient in the whole, is, no doubt, very common, and very natural too. And the Reason hereof is extremely obvious. A Natural Want of Judgment, and Weakness of Understanding can never be remedied in any Length of time, or by the most diligent Application to the Means of Improvement; whereas a Vicious Temper, or an ill Habit, contracted through the prevailing Power of Custom, and Compliance to the common Way of the World, may in time be removed by the Exercise of Right Reason, and a sound Judgment. And certain it is, that the sense of an incurable Defect, and consequently the imputation of it too, is more painful and grievous than that of such as are otherwise. It is just with the Imperfections of the Mind as with those of the Body; such as are capable of being ever mended give the Owner the sharpest Affliction, when taken Notice of.

It is however a Weakness, and a Misfortune to be in any Degree more fond of the Reputation of great Wisdom, and a good Understanding, than of generous Minds, and Benevolent Affections. It is a sign, that we are more Ambitious of swaying Men by Authority, than Good-Will, and would rather gain our Point by dint of Abilities, than be indebted to the Generosity and Kindness of Others. When we come to prize Intellectual rather than Moral Qualities, it is highly probable we shall become more solicitous to exert a great Capacity, or a convenient Pliability to Occasions, than an overflowing Humanity, or an uncorrupted and tenacious Honesty. We shall look too much inwards, to interest ourselves as heartily as we ought in the Concerns of Others; and be in Danger of making our Pride and Vapour sit uppermost in every Action of our Lives. For the Concept of Wisdom generally has that Effect, while the consciousness of Virtue always inspires Humility and Moderation.

There is great Danger too of our Innocence, when we desire rather to be thought able than Good Men.

A Mind of this Cast will be perpetually carrying on Schemes purely for the sake of setting to show its Reflexions, and be restless in every situation of Life. And certainly such a Disposition, if it be not entirely destructive, must at least be very dangerous to Virtue. Nor is it unlikely, that in such Circumstances Men will be too full of their own Views, to tie themselves down to the established Rules of Justice and Equity in their proceedings, and consult rather the Expediency than the Lawfulness of the Means for obtaining their Ends. They will be apt to imagine the direct and the honest Road of Management too much beaten and exposed, to be the fittest for their purpose, and so endeavour to find out more secret and secure Ways of arriving at it. The most part of eminent Politicians have given remarkable Instances of this, and furnished many Illustrious and Great Actions for the Service of their Country, by the base and dishonourable Arts they made use of in doing of them. And to this Day the famed School of *Loyola* makes it its chiefest Care to instill the same sort of Maxims into the Minds of its Disciples. In short, when Men are got entirely into the Opinion of Wisdom being the most laudable Quality in Mankind, and at the same time think themselves greatly possessed of it, they look on themselves as little Gods upon Earth, who can govern the World much better than by any Rules that the Author of Nature has given us, and consequently are in the finest Disposition that can be to establish Tyranny either Civil or Ecclesiastical, whenever they have Power, and Opportunity. I do not say, that these are the Necessary Consequences of making such a wrong Estimate in the Value of Abilities and Goodness; but I am sure, they are very common Effects of it, and ought to be frequently remitted on by us, to hinder us from swelling in our own Conceit, by shewing us, that we are then most in Danger of being foolish, when we make the strongest Efforts to display our Wisdom. For certainly there can be no greater Folly in the World than to blunt our Sense of those fair and comely Ideas of Innocence and Goodness, which Nature has implanted in us, and are the principal Means both of our own Happiness and usefulness to Mankind; yet this is what hardly can be avoided, when the faculties of the Understanding become more the Object of our Esteem and Admiration, than the Charms of a Native and unaffected Virtue.

I am SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

Warsaw, July 9. The Answer of the King of Prussia to the Memorial of the Primate of this Kingdom, touching the Grievances of the Republic being not thought satisfactory enough, the Grand Treasurer of the Crown, sent on the 29. past a new Memorial to the Prussian Envoy by which he exhorts his Prussian Majesty to explain himself in a Manner more favourable on the Subject of redressing those Grievances before the Reassumption of the Dyet of Grodno. We are assured by an Express from the Frontiers of Turkey, with the News that the Turks had begun to build a Bridge over the Danube on the Side of Nizza, and to form a flying Camp Warsaw, July 4. Here is Advice from Constantinople that the Porte is fully resolved to Act with a vast Number of Forces against the Usurper of Persia.

Soffingen, July 10. They write from Tucern, that they impatiently expect the Answer of the Court of Rome concerning,

DUBLIN, July 31.

concerning the Conditions on which that Canton offers to continue to adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, these Conditions, which were delivered some Time ago to the Nuncio of the Pope, consist of the following Heads, viz

I. That all Persons without Distinction be permitted to read in the Bible, in their own Houses.

II. That Mass be read in that Country in the German Tongue.

III. That the Estates and Estates of Persons, who die in Convents may return to their Heirs, and not to the Cloisters, where they dye.

Rome, July 6. The Pope has sent a Letter to the King of France, to assure him that the late Bishop of Frejus shall in a little time be honoured with the Purple: The Duke of Wharson, is returned hither from Madrid, and is Reported that the Pretender will appoint him Governor to his Eldest Son, in the Room of the Duke of Invernis.

Ratisbone, July 15. On the 9th. Instant the Protestant Body sent new Representations to Vienna to obtain a local Commission from the Emperor, to the end that by this Means an exact and true Information may be had of the Grievances already Redressed in the Empire, and of those that are not, and that as soon as those Representations have been laid before his Majesty, they will be published in Print.

Hague, July 25. It is Confirmed that the King and Senate of Sweden have resolved to enter into the Hanover Treaty, and that the Count de Horn has notified the same to the Ministers of France, Great Britain and Prussia.

LONDON, July 19, 21, 23.

(19.) On Sunday Dyed Earl Cadogan who had 4 Considerable Places, and his heirs are the Earl of Orkney, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Cholmondy and the Duke of Richmond are Candidates for some of them, and its said the Earl of Scarborough put in for the first Regiment of Guards, and will quit the 2d. Regiment; And that the Duke of Kent is said to have the Green Garter of that Earl who dyed very Rich in Plate and Jewels.

(21.) It is said that a Squadron of Russian Men of War and Gallies is ready equipt at Cronstod, and for that Reason Admiral Wager will Winter in the Ports of Denmark. He still continues before the Town and Harbour of Revell, and his Fleet has been supplied by the Czarina's Order, with plenty of provisions and whatever Necessaries were required, That she had also published a Declaration at Petersburg, giving Assurance to the English Merchants, that notwithstanding the English Squadron coming into the Baltic, they should enjoy a free Trade in Russia as any other Nation, even tho' supposing the said Squadron should attempt open Hostilities against the Russian Fleet and Nation.

From France, that the King had been indisposed of a Fever, and was let Blood several times.

(23.) On Thursday Night last the Earl Cadogan was privately Interd in Westminster Abby, and his Corps was laid by the Duke of Marlborough in Henry the VII. Chappel.

They write from Paris, That upon the King's Illness the Popes Nuncio recommended to the Nobility the King of Spain to be the undoubted Heir, in Case the King should die. But the Nobility were divided and seemed to favour the Duke of Orleans and Bourbon, but the latter had the most Party.

Advice is come to the Admiralty, that Sir John Jennings's Fleet has not been heard of since he sailed from St. Helens the 25th.

It is Reported that the Earl Cadogan Dyed worth 140000*l*. and all his Debts paid.

It is said, That the Ambassadors of England, France, Prussia have Directions to Esquire the late Duke of Orleans.

On Wednesday last George Monk of St. Stephen's Green Esq; Surveyor General of the Customs of this Kingdom departed this Life. His Employment being by Patent, descends, together with his Estate, to his Son Henry Standly Monk Esq; Grandson, by the Mother to Robert Lord Viscount Molesworth.

The Beginning of this Week also died Robert Peppard Esq; son to Jacob Peppard Esq; late Clerk to the City of Dublin.

Also Robert Curtis of Island Bridge Senr. Esq; departed this Life on Thursday last.

On Monday last the Hon. William Molesworth Esq; His Majesty's Surveyor General of the Lands of Ireland was Married to Miss Anne Adair, Eldest Daughter to Robert Adair of Holybrook in the County of Wicklow Esq;

Also, Robert Dixon Esq; Council at Law, was on Thursday last Married to Miss Ormsby, a Young Lady of a considerable Fortune.

WHEN AS A Paragraph was inserted in Hume's Dublin News Paper of the Fifth of this Instant July, in the Words following, viz. We hear from the County of Kerry, that a certain Noble Lord (as he is called) celebrated the Tenth of June last, with much Pomp and Ceremony, himself and all his Servants being arrayed in White, and wearing White Roses, and Ribbons, made a splendid Cavalcade. We are also informed, that his Lordship has passed an Order for Defaming all Persons under his Jurisdiction, that do not carry Crosses and Bells by way of Reprimand; tis to be supposed, for several Acts of Parliament now in Force against those of his Religion in this Kingdom. NOW the Gentleman hinted at, and endeavoured to be wounded by the said Disingenuous and wicked Insinuation, does hereby assure the Publick, That the whole of the said Paragraph is False, Groundless, Scandalous and Malicious, and invented by some Anonymous Person, without any sort of Foundation, but in revenge for some private Pique, or some other evil Intent.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be lett the whole or in Parcels for any Term of Years or for Lives with Renewals for ever, or the Interest to be sold, of that piece of Ground on the North Side of the Street to Alderpellet, bounded Eastward by the Lady Eustace's House and Garden, and Sir Richardson's Fields, and Westward by the Park Wall, containing in the whole, Five Acres, 34½ Perches, belonging to Mr. Thomas Proby Surgeon, very pleasantly and healthfully situated, and commodious for building Houses with good Gardens, wherein are several Improvements, (viz.) A plot of Ground walled in on each side, containing in Front 3½ Feet and in Depth 300 Feet, well planted with variety of Fruit Trees, with a small Tenement on it, and joins Lady Eustace's House and Garden. The House wherein Coll. Montgomerie now dwells, joining West to the said Plot, with Gardens, Coach Houses, Stable and Yard. A Plot of Ground joining Westward to said Coll's Holding, with Walls on each side planted.

Also on other piece of Ground part of Oxmantown Hill, containing one Acre three Roods two Perches, in Front Northward of Island Bridge 416 Feet, whereon is a new strong Stone House, a small Tenement Stable and Cart house, with a Yard for Hay walled in, and the Cherry Garden, bounded by the Park Wall, wherein are several Ranges of Brick Walls, the whole well planted with variety of the best Fruit Trees fully grown.

The House at the Sign of the Cherry Garden with the Garden behind it, two small Tenements, adjoining

ing, the Lime Kiln and Yard and two Cabbins, will be also sett or sold for two Lives for which the same is now sett.

There is likewise to be sett for a Term of 130 Years or the Interest in that Term sold, of a Piece of Ground, walled in from the River Liffy, on the South side of Barrack Street, part fronting the Horse Bar rack, in Front to the said Street, Northward about 300 Feet, whereon are two Brick Houses, with power to enclose more of the Strand Westward, the whole bounded Southward by the said River.

Whoever has a Mind to treat for all or any of the aforesaid Premises, may apply to the said Mr. Proby at his House on Ormonde Key, or to Mr. Roger Fleming Attorney at his Lodgings in Fishamble Street, where may be seen an exact Survey of the Premises, and Satisfaction given in every thing relating thereto.

STolen from off the Lands of Killcornon, near Ballymore, in the County of Westmeath, on the 13th instant, a broad square Mare, about 24 Hands high, 7 Years old, a swish Tail, a large Star & Snip, one Foot white behind, and a thick heavy Man.

Whoever brings the said Mare to Mr. John Drouts in the Kings County near Ballyhoey, to Mr. Nicholas Carter at Ballynaslow, in the County of Galway, to Mr. Thomas Low at Killcornon aforesaid, or to Mr. John Hazard at the Sign of the Nag's Head in Smithfield, Dublin, shall have 2 Guineas for the Mare and Thief, and one Guinea for the Mare without the Thief.

There is now printing by Subscription, and will be finished by next Michaelmas Term.

THE Reverend Mr. Lawrence's New System of Agriculture, being a complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening, in all the Parts of them. Containing all the best and truest, as well as many new Improvements, useful to the Husbandman, Grazier, Planter, Gardiner and Florist. In V. Books. Wherein are interspersed many Curious Observations on Vegetation, on the Diseases of Trees, and the general annoyances to Vegetables, and their probable Cures. As also, a particular Account of the famous Silphium of the Antients. This Book containing 80 Sheets, of upwards, in Folio, together with several Cuts, is proposed to Subscribers at 13 s. Bound, half to be paid on Subscribing, but to others it will not be sold under 15 s. The undertakers are J. Hyde, R. Gunne, R. Owen, and E. Dobson, Booksellers in Dublin.

Just publish'd.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription, Major Richardson Pack's whole Miscellaneous Works, in Verse and Prose. In 11 Parts. The Book will contain (as is computed) about 20 Sheets, printed on a good Paper, and beautiful Letter, in 12. The price to Subscribers, neatly Bound in Calves Leather, is a British half Crown, 3 British Sixpences to be paid at Subscribing, the remainder at the delivery of the Book. Subscriptions are taken in by the Undertaker G. Risk, near the Horse Guard, the Corner of Castle Lane, in Dame's Street. S. Fairbrother, opposite the Tholiel in Skinner Row. C. Daniel in Court. J. Homes in Belfast, and by most of the Booksellers in Dublin.

* Also, just publish'd, Poems upon several Occasions. Written by the Rt. Hon. George Granville, Lord Lansdown, with his Tragedy of Heroick Love. Price Bound 3 British Sixpences.

Just publish'd, Poems on several Occasions, by Mr. Pomphret, and others. Price Bound 3 British Sixpences. Sold by G. Risk aforesaid.

THE Honourable Curators and Patrons of the University of Edinburgh having now intended, to the former Establishment, Professors of Medicine who had lately taught several Branches of this Science in a rigid way; Therefore that all the Dates of this

may be taught in the most Regular Method, The several Professors of that Science undetermined do hereby advertise, That they will open the following Colleges which make up the complete System, on the 1st Wednesday of November next, to be continued yearly, viz.

The Materia Medica and Methodus Prescribendi, in the Physician's Hall, by Dr. Charles Alston, Bot. Reg. & Prof. M. M. who also in the Summer demonstrates a System of Botany.

Humane and Comparative Anatomy, Chirurgical Operations and Bandages. By Alex. Monro. Prof. Anat. & F. R. S. in the Anatomical Theatre of the University.

The Institutions of Medicine as digested by the celebrated Herman Boerhaave, explained by Dr. Andrew St. Clair, and Dr. John Rutherford, Med. Theor. & Pract. P. P.

The Practice of Medicine or an explanation of Boerhaave's Aphorisms de cognoscendis et curandis morbis. By Dr. Andrew Plummer, and Dr. John Innes, Med. & Chem. P. P.

Chymistry wherein the Theory delivered, will be confirmed by variety of Processes and Experiments performed according to Boerhaave's Method, by the four last named Professors. These Three Parts of Medicine will be taught in the Chymical Laboratory adjoining to the College.

Just publish'd in a Neat Pocket Volume.

DR. Edward Young's Poetical Works, containing, 1st. The Force of Religion, or Vanquish'd Love. A Poem in Two Books. 2d. A Paraphrase on part of the Book of Job. 3d. A Poem on the Last Day in Three Books, with Verses on Michael Angelo's Famous Piece of the Crucifixion. 4th. The Universal Passion in Five Satyr. 5th. An Epistle to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole. Price bound in Calfs Leather, and Letter'd, a British Half Crown.

To be sold by Tho. Whitehouse, Bookseller, under the Cocoa Tree Coffee-House on Essex-Street. Where may be had the Complete Horse-Man, the best and easiest Method for cultivating every sort of Seed. By Benjamin Townsend, price Three British Six Pences.

MR S. Revett, removed from the Corner of Caple Street facing Mary's Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Rastell's Nephretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chops, the Anedamine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, or any Flower, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venetian Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Cevill Snuff, Orange Butter.

TH E several Mannors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory and Tythes, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda in Ireland, being by his Lordship conveyed to the Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq; Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs; to be by them sold, leased, or mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of Mellifont excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take the Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to Thomas Staunton, Esq; on Usher's Key, Dublin; who is empowered to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Mannors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August, 6th. 1726.

To the Author of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Quadam temporis eripiuntur nobis, quadam subducuntur, quadam effluunt. Turpissima tamen est jac-
tura, qua per negligentiam venit; et si vulvris attendere, magna Visa pars elabatur male agentibus,
maxima nihil agentibus, tota aliud agentibus.*

SANCTA.

SIR,



THE Writer of the follow-
ing Letter seems to accuse
me of greater Fondness to
entertain the Town with
myself, than to be the Means
of letting any one else do
it. To let him see how
little Reason there is for
charging me with being
so inclined, I shall, to sa-
tisfie him put my self to
the Shame of publishing
his Complaint against me.

Y. HIBERNICUS.

SIR,

"I N my Opinion you would do your Readers a
"great deal of Service, if instead of suppress-
"ing, you would communicate to the Publick the
"many Letters you receive. A Paper once a Month
"to consist of them, would, I am persuaded, be very
"entertaining, and encourage many to Correspond
"with you, who think a bare Acknowledgment of
"their Letters not sufficient for the great Labour and
"Pains they are at in composing them. I have no
"Interest in this Request, unless to oblige the Publick,
"though had I the greatest, your Opinion should
"always be subservient to by

SIR,

But very humble Servant.

STEPHEN.

"P. S. I am not him you have formerly called the
"Gentle Stephen, but by an absolute Command from
"a fair Lady, am obliged to submit my self to

Now to show this Correspondent how well disposed
I am to grant his Request, I shall make up this Day's
Entertainment from a Letter received some Months
since, wherein Stephen will find some Reflections, that
may perhaps prove not useless either to him, or the
fair Lady his Godmother.

SIR,

IT has been observed, that though Men complain of
the shortness of Life, they Live as if they were ne-
ver to die. This is but too visible from the many
Contrivances and Devices they are daily finding out
to relieve themselves from the intolerable Burthen of
idle Time that lies so heavy upon their Hands, which
they can find no other Way to get rid of, but by
mispending it. But though the Methods of mispending
it are almost innumerable, yet, in my Opinion, there
is none more pernicious and universal than the Prac-
tice of Gaming. And therefore I hope, the due Con-
sideration of the many Inconveniences and ill Effects
attending it will not only supersede the Necessity of
an Apology for endeavouring to expose it, but even
excuse the want of suitable Abilities in him that does
it, on Account of the Goodness of his Intention.

Being sensible, that the Design of your Paper either
is, or ought to be the Reformation of Abuse, it is a
good while since I formed the Resolution to put you
in mind of this. The intervention however of other
Business hindered me from doing so, till the other
Night, the seeing two intimate Friends quarrel at
Cards about a Trifle, set me again upon it. And as I
am confident, it would be a Piece of very acceptable
Service done your Country, if by your Means any
that are addicted to it could be argued out of a Cust-
tom so incapable of producing any good Effects, and
so generally attended with ill Ones, I think you ought
not to decline so necessary and so important a Duty.

Gaming is said to find a Man a Bubble, and make
him a Sharper. And indeed the Reflection must in the
General be allowed to be very just. Young Men left
in the Possession of considerable Fortunes, are first
drawn in by Rooks and Sharpers to play high, and
being inexperienced in the World, are never made
sensible of their Folly till they are stript of all, and
which is worse than the loss of all, have perhaps ac-
quired such Habits of Idleness and Luxury, as can
never be worn off. By this time, it may be, they
are become pretty expert Gamblers, and being made
Masters of the Science that undid themselves, endeav-
our to lick themselves whole by it, and employ it
to the Ruin of Others. This is the utmost a thorough
paced Gambler can propose; and a very sorry Ad-
vantage

(Price Three Half-Pence)

vantage indeed, when rightly considered. For these Persons, well knowing, that they must have their Run of Ill Luck, as well as Good, take no Thought but to squander away in Extravagance what they acquired by Idleness, and so are rather the worse, than the better for their Gains. Or if any of them should become such dextrous Practitioners as to secure themselves of general Success, and at the same time to have Wisdom enough to hoard up their Winnings, yet as the former can never be done without palpable Injustice and Iniquity, the Wages of it will prove but a very poor Recompence for the loss of that Integrity and Innocence, the Reflection of which is one of the highest Enjoyments of an Intelligent Being.

How pernicious to Civil Society this Practice has been looked upon by Wise Men, is very evident from the Laws that have been made against it. That great Lover of Mankind, King William, who saved these Nations from the greatest Evils could fall on a free People, did not however think this below his Notice. That same Wisdom and Foresight that laid the Foundation of our present Happy Settlement, procured us also an *Act against Excessive Gaming*. This was then thought to be a very useful and good Law; how comes it then, that it is not put in Force, or rather totally neglected? The only Reason I can find for it is a false Notion that reckons it dishonourable to take the Advantage of the Law, in refusing to pay Debts contracted on this Score. At such Men I would fain ask, what it is they mean by *Honourable*? Both Reason, and the Laws of the Land Declare, That Nothing which we legally possess ought to be taken from us without giving us Value. Where then is the Dishonour of refusing to perform a Contract the Law declares to be unjust, unless it be Honourable to do a thing both unreasonable and unlawful? Whoever reduces himself or his Family to Poverty by fulfilling an Obligation of this sort; and such things frequently happen, will find very little Satisfaction or Credit either in being called *Honourable* by a Rascal that has been the Cause of his Ruin. I must needs therefore think it the indispensable Duty of any One in such unhappy Circumstances, to take the Advantage the Law allows him; provided indeed, that he follows this evil Practice no longer. For unless he does so, he is self-condemned, and cannot in Reason or Equity demand the Benefit of the Law. But if he has the Virtue entirely to forsake the Practice, he may then boldly persist in refusing to perform a Graceless Bargain, without fearing the least Censure from Men of real Worth and Understanding. And if Men of Worth and Understanding approve the Action, it is of very small Moment what any others think or say about it.

But besides the ill effects this Custom may, and frequently has upon the Fortunes and Estates of those that have unhappily given themselves up to it, the pernicious influence it has on their Minds, affords yet stronger Reasons against it. I have frequently observed People at Play to cheat, lie, swear, and throw themselves into Convulsions of Passion, little different from Madness, who, I believe, at another time would not have been guilty of such Extravagances for any Consideration whatsoever. During the dependance of a Game, how is the Mind kept on the Rack, and how ready to break out into a Flame upon the smallest disappointment? And how many fatal Disputes have arisen upon such occasions; I need not mention, since I fancy there are few who cannot recollect Instances of People that have imbrued their Hands in Blood in the decision of a Controversy of this kind. Certainly it is that both Anger and Avarice become habitual in such as make a constant practice of Gaming, and by this means Benevolence, the foundation of all Virtue, grows every Day weaker and weaker till by degrees the Ties of the Affections between them and the mild

rendered insensible of those secret Motions that excite Men to the doing of virtuous and laudable Actions.

Allowing however that Gaming should not produce the fatal Consequences I have been mentioning, and it must be by a piece of extraordinary good Luck if it do not; yet the loss of Time, it necessarily occasions is an unanswerable Argument against it. When Men do not all the Good they can do they are certainly accountable for their Misimprovements. And this is really the Case of all excessive Gamblers. For they both neglect the Means of Improvement, and lose the opportunities of doing Good. I have known several, who, though they scarce knew any thing else, could play at all kind of Games with the greatest Ease and Dexterity imaginable, and who, I am confident with the same Application and Expence they were at in acquiring that mighty Accomplishment, might have made themselves eminent in some of the most useful and honourable Professions in Life. Surely, such Men have very seldom, if ever reflected at all, or been in a Disposition for examining themselves on those important Questions recommended to the Consideration of Mankind by a late Celebrated, and Noble Author. What am I? where am I? What have I to do here? They have never enquired what Relation they stand in with regard to the several Beings about them, nor what are the Duties they owe to them; and so have never done any Good, unless it were by accident, it being impossible it could be by Intention, which is ever the Effect of Deliberation and Reflection.

On this account the Apology of those that play only for Diversion, as they term it, ought not to be admitted. They do not indeed commit such actual Mischief as the Gamblers for Money; but at the same time they are still Criminal in not doing the Good they ought to do. This kind of Gaming is usually the Winter Evening's Entertainment in a Family, wherein the Fair Sex are principally concern'd. I remember, you remark'd in one of your Papers some time ago, that in the Days of Yore the common Title for Unmarried Ladies was *Symmers*, on account of their usual manner of being employ'd, and you complain, that the *Tra-Table* has usurp'd the Place of their former laudable Occupations. But believe me, Sir, *Tea*, and *Scandal*, and *Chit-chat*, and all the other Apurtenances of that part of Luxury, are nothing so pernicious as a Pack of Cards, once it is become the Favourite Amusement of the Fair. From that time forward, not only the Evening, but the greater part of the Night too must be Dedicated to the dear Diversion, and the Fair one's Eyes must never behold the Sun till he be Advanc'd to the Meridian, at which time, what with the Fatigue of the Night, and the Ache of the Morning, the amiable *Slattern* cannot choost but make a most beautiful Appearance in the Eyes of a Lover, or a Husband.

As it is of the highest Importance, that the fairest and most powerful part of Mankind should be rightly directed in their pursuits of Pleasure, I think it a Duty incumbent on you to warn them against this manner of bestowing their Time, which has so visible a Tendency to impair the Charms both of their Minds, and Bodies. For the first, it is evident there can be nothing more unbecoming the Sex, than to be equally fond of *Mattadores* as of Children; to long as much for an *Ace of Spades* as the Company of a Friend; to set up the *Knave of Diamonds* a Rival to a Man of Sense and Merit, and which is more, that has Flesh and Blood; and to receive *Pam* into their Hand with the same Pleasure that they ought to give their Hand to the Man they Love. And what effect Gaming has upon their Looks is obvious to any one that considers, how much they depend on the Prevalence of the Passions within, which in this Case being alternate

Triumph and Disappointment, Insult and Rage, must needs exhibit a most frightful complicated Ugliness, and cast out of the Countenance every thing Lovely and Attractive. A Gentleman of my Acquaintance was so sensible of this, that after having entertained a long Passion for a Female Gamester, he was at length entirely cured of it, upon seeing her lose a Game at *Cribbage*; in an Instance, I chose to leave with those Ladies who would be much less Apprehensive of the Danger of Ruining a Husband, than of the fear of never getting one.

I am SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

J. R.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, July 25. The Duke de Ripperda has had more Liberty granted him for some Days past, that the King allows him One Hundred Pistolles a Month, from whence his Friends conjecture that it will not be long before he is released from his Imprisonment.

Hague, July 30. From Petersburg that 24000 Men were Embarked on Board the Gallies which will soon put to Sea. And that 36000 Men which were assembled near Riga, have received Orders to March on the first Notice with 24 Field Pieces and 6 Hanitzers.

Rome, July 13. The Pretender being Resolv'd to bring up his Son in the English Church Principles, the same proves very vexatious to his Spouse.

Madrid, July 22d. The British Ambassador Mr. Stanhope having received by a Messenger, the King his Masters Orders upon what had passed on occasion of the Duke de Ripperda's taking Refuge in his House, He presented on the 13th. a Memorial to his Catholic Majesty, by the Hands of Marquis de la Paz. On the 14th. his Excellency went to the Palace and had a Conference with the said Marquis. On the 20th. his Excellency had an Audience of the King and Queen in which he complimented them on the Birth of the Infanta, and on the Queens Recovery of her lying In, and was very graciously received by their Catholic Majesties.

Messina, July 1. Orders are come from the Court of Vienna to our Viceroy, to publish a Bando or Proclamation, prohibiting the Importation of several English Manufactures, such as Duroys, Callaminceos, Camlets, Druggers, and other Stuffs proper for Summer Waer, in order to Exchange those of Germany, which are to be introduced into Sicily by the Trieste Company. And as this step of the Emperors would be very prejudicial to the British Trade with this Kingdom, Consul Chamberlain having consulted the Factory here, did on the 10th of June present a Memorial to the Vice Roy, setting forth several former Agreements and Compacts between the Crown of Great Britain and the several Princes that had the Kingdom of Sicily, for securing to the British Nation the vending of the above-said Manufactures in the Kingdom of Sicily. That according to the annual Customs the British Merchants had freighted many Ships, and the above-said Goods, or Manufactures, for the Great Fair or Mart at Messina in August, and that the said Ships were actually at Sea for Sicily, with the said Goods, and that if they were disappointed of their Market, it would be of the last consequence to the British Trade. And that all the answer the Consul could obtain, was, That the said Goods, or Manufactures, in the said Fair Market, or Fair, might be Landd when they came, but not exposed to sale till further Orders from the Court of Vienna.

N. B. It may reasonably be supposed that those Ships which have those Manufactures on Board, will not land them at Messina till they are either assured of a Market to sell them, or Liberty to ship them again if they are not sold.

L O N D O N, July 26, 28. 30.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising that the French King never had left him, and that there was great Appearance of his Recovery, to the great Joy of his People, and that Te Deum had been sung in the Cathedral of Paris for his Recovery. But Letters from Holland say that the Physicians are of Opinion, that if his Majesty has a third Fit, it will carry him off.

From Saxony, That the Person who Murdered the Protestant Minister (Mr. Halm) was broke alive upon the Wheel in the Market place of Dresden, in the presence of Multitudes of Spectators, and to the great satisfaction of the Protestants. His Carcase afterwards being drawn through the Town to an out Place, and left to the Beasts and Fowls of the Air to devour, which was a great Mortification to the Papists to see so much Justice done to the Protestants.

(28) Tuesday Night a Messenger was sent from the Secretarys Office with Dispatches of Importance to the Courts of France and Spain, and it is certain, that the Spaniards are coming into the Hanover Alliance, to prevent a War in Europe.

From Russia that Sir Charles Wager continues his Conferences with the Czars Minister of State, in Order to finish the Treaty.

From Poland, that the Crown General is augmenting his Forces in order to act with the Imperialists if there should be occasion.

That the chief Command of the Army is not yet disposed of, but lies between the Earl of Orkney and the Duke of Argile,

Extract of the Empress of Russia's Answer to the King of Great Britain's Letter.

THAT when it is intended to demand amicably of a Potentate an Explanation upon any Matter, it is not the usual Custom to cause that Demand to be accompany'd by a Number of Ships of War. That as her Imperial Majesty does not pretend to give Laws to other Princes, so she purposes not to let them be preferred her; nor is she oblig'd to give an Account of her Armament. That however, her Majesty is willing his Britannick Majesty should know, that the deceas'd Emperor having been abandon'd towards the End of the War in the North by all his Allies; and having, notwithstanding, procur'd for himself a glorious Peace, solely by his own Arms, her Majesty has laid it down for a Maxim, to keep up both Land and Sea Forces, sufficient to render her useful to her Allies, to make good her Engagements, and to enable her to make Head against whoever should dispute with her her Possessions, &c.

That the Duke of Wharton has Embraced the Romish Religion. He spent several Days at the Cloister of St. Bernard to repent of his Sins, before he turned. On the 23d. He was Married to one of the Ladies of the Bed Chamber to the Queen of Spain.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHILEAS the Persons formerly Employed to Collect the Subscription Money for this Journal, cannot continue to do so. This is to Advvertise the Subscribers, that for the future, Mr. Samuel Smith will Collect the same; and will for that Purpose go about among the Subscribers next Week, to demand what is due for the Quarter ending the 24. of July last. And all Persons who are Indebted for any of the former Quarters are desired to pay the same Person.

ON Wednesday the 24th. of this Instant August will be run for on the North side Common of Swords, six Miles from Dublin, a Race of five Pounds Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never run before for more than a Ten Pound Plate; the said Horses not to exceed 14 Hands, to carry 9 stone, Three Heats, to be shewn and entered at Mr. William Gonne's Porterage of the said Town, any Day before they run. An English Crown to be paid at Entrance, the said Crown to be run for the same Day by any Grass Bitts. Any Difference that may arise either as to Entering or Hunting, to be Determined by the said Mr. William Gonne, and any two Gentlemen he shall choose according to the Articles, which will there be produced. Dated at Swords this 24. Day of August 1726.

TO be lett the whole or in Parcels for any Term of Years, or for Lives with Renewals for ever, or the Interest to be sold, of that piece of Ground on the North side of the Street to Montpelier, bounded Eastward by the Lady Eustace's House and Garden, and Mr. Richardson's Fields, and Westward by the Park Wall, containing in the whole, Five Acres, 83½ Pearches, belonging to Mr. Thomas Proby Surgeon, very pleasantly and healthfully situated, and commodious for building Houses with good Gardens, whereon are several Improvements, (viz.) A plot of Ground walled in on each side, containing in Front 34½ Feet and in Depth 300 Feet, well planted with variety of Fruit Trees, with a small Tenement on it, and joyns Lady Eustace's House and Garden, The House wherein Coll. Montgomery now dwells, joyning West to the said Plot, with Gardens, Coach Houses, Stable and Yard. A Plot of Ground joyning Westward to said Coll.'s Holding, with Walls on each side planted.

Also one other piece of Ground part of Oxmantown Hill, containing one Acre three Roods two Pearches, in Front Northward of Island Bridge and West, whereon are, a new strong Stone House, a small Tenement, Stable and Cart house, with a Yard for Hay walled in, and the Cherry Garden, bounded by the Park Wall, wherein are several Ranges of Brick Walls, the whole well planted with variety of the best Fruit Trees fully grown.

The House at the Sign of the Cherry Garden with the Garden behind it, two small Tenements, adjoining, the Lime Kiln and Yard and two Cabbins, will be also sett or sold for two Lives for which the same is now sett.

There is likewise to be sett for a Term of 130 Years or the Interest in that Term sold, of a Piece of Ground walled in from the River Liffy, on the South side of Barrack Street, part fronting the Horse Barrack, in Front to the said Street, Northward about 500 Feet, whereon are two Brick Houses, with power to enclose more of the Strand Westward, the whole bounded Southward by the said River.

Whoever has a Mind to treat for all or any of the aforesaid Premises, may apply to the said Mr. Proby at his House on Ormond Key, or to Mr. Roger Fleming Attorney at his Lodgings in Fishamble Street, where may be seen an exact Survey of the Premises, and Satisfaction given in every thing relating thereto.

To be S E T T,

FOR a Term of Years, the Great White House, with Backside and Garden, on the East side of St. Stephens Green, next Door to Mr. Monin, 40 Rods in Front, 330 Feet Deep, the Garden well planted with the best Apples, Pears, and Wall Trees. The whole Concern in Good Order. Enquire at the said House, or at Mr. Douglas's at the Vine in Silver Street. N. B. The Lease of the said House, 52 Years to come, at 10s. per Annum is to be sold.

There is now printing by Subscription, and will be finished by next Michaelmas Term.

THE Reverend Mr. Lawrence's New System of Agriculture, being a complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening, in all the Parts of them. Containing all the best and truest, as well as many new Improvements, useful to the Husbandman, Grazier, Planter, Gardiner and Florist. In 4. Books. Wherein are Interpersed many Curious Observations on Vegetation, on the Diseases of Trees, and the general annoyances to Vegetables, and their probable Cures. As also, a particular Account of the famous Sylva of the Antients. This Book containing 80 Sheets, or upwards, in Folio, together with several Cuts, is proposed to Subscribers at 13 s. Bound, half to be paid on Subscribing, but to others it will not be sold under 15 s. The undertakers are J. Hyde, R. Gunne, R. Owen, and E. Dobson, Booksellers in Dublin.

Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the Knave of Clubs in Eustace street, is now removed to the Knave of Clubs on Cork Hill, Dublin; where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in Eustace street, hereafter to direct to Corke Hill, as in the above Advertisement.

THE several Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory and Tythes, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda in Ireland, being by his Lordship conveyed to the Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq; Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs; to be by them sold, leased, or mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of Mellifont excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take the Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to Thomas Staunton, Esq; on Ulster's Key, Dublin; who is empowered to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Manors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.

MRS. REYER, removed from the Corner of Caple Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, Just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratcliff's Nephretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Fally Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chops, the Andonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, or any Flower, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venetian Jocale, a Water that cures Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, and old Cavil Snuff, Orange Butter.

AT the Made Chair in Nicholas Street, are sold all sorts of Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Blankets and Irish_ticks, and all other sorts of Household Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Maria Coleman.

THE is to be disposed off by Mr. Blane Upholster on Ormond Key, two Chariots and a Coach, all in good Order, one of the Chariots a Mobring one. Enquire of Mr. Blane's aforesaid, and know further. N. B. There is likewise an Ash with her Box to be disposed off at the said Place.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Damer's Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August, 13th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Ingratus est. Non mihi fecit injuriam sed sibi: Ego benefico meo; cum da em usus sum. Nec ideo pigrius dabo, sed diligentius. Quod in hoc perdidit, ab alijs recipiam. Sed huic ipsi beneficium dabo iterum, et tanquam bonus agricola, curâ cultuque Sterilitatem Solum Vincam.

SENeca.

S I R,



W RITERS on Morality are very frequently guilty of debasing Human Nature, while they endeavour to amend it. They draw a frightful Picture of Mankind, and then call upon them to correct the Draught, defeating their own Counsel, by declaring it impossible to be followed. For it indeed t e Mind

Man be so entirely deformed and corrupted as it is usually represented, all Attempts to reform, and make it better will not only be ineffectual, but vain and impertinent. Nor is it conceivable how a Disposition can be mended, or made capable of any thing truly Good or Generous, wherein no good Principles have ever Existed, but the whole Frame has been originally Wicked and Perverse; which certainly is the Supposition of those Gentlemen who make Self Love the Source and Center of all Human Actions.

Agreeable hereunto it is no wonder to hear the noble Virtue of *Gratitude* talked of in such a manner, as if there were no such thing in Nature. Mr. *Hobbes*, speaking of the Manner how we are Affected upon receiving of Benefits, makes us the most unworthy and Despicable set of Beings that can possibly be imagined. "To have received from one," says he, "to whom we think ourselves equal, greater Benefits than there is hope to requite, disposeth to Counterfeit Love; but really ferret Hate; and puts a Man into the Estate of a desperate Debtor, that in declining the sight of his Creditor, tacitly wishes him there, where he might never see him more. If this hopeful Doctrine be true, I do not see how it is possible to persuade Men, in such Circumstances, to be grateful to their Benefactors at all. For as the Position is laid down without any Limitations, there can be no such thing in Men as any sense of Gratitude, and consequently all Arguments drawn from the Beauty and Comeliness of that Quality must be Silly and Ridiculous, as well as Fruitless. But providence has indeed dealt more bountifully with us; and the Applause which every Man in his Heart bestows, not only without Design, but even in spite of himself,

upon a grateful Person or Action, are a sufficient Proof, that there is nothing wanting within us to excite us to Gratitude whenever there is occasion; and that whenever we discover the contrary Disposition, it must be owing to other Causes, and not to any original Error in the Frame and Constitution of our Nature.

It must be owned however, that the Conduct of the greater part of Men in the common Occurrences of Life gives but too fair a handle for making such Reflections, so derogatory to the whole Species. Wherever Avarice, Ambition or Sensuality have taken deep Root in the Heart, they usually shoot up to such a prodigious Growth as leaves no room for the Seeds of Good Nature and Humanity to spread equally; and the whole Powers of the Mind being employed in Chetishing one favourite Inclination, the others are neglected, and the Heat of the Imagination being wasted in other Pursuits, they are suffered to die away from the Breath, merely for want of that Culture which is necessary for keeping an Affection alive and Active in us. Were it not for admitting foreign Desires into our Souls, and Gratifying overmuch our natural Inclinations to Pleasure, we should certainly find, that the Benevolent Principle prevails too powerfully in us, not to dispose us to the Practice of every Duty, and to the exercise of every Virtue, if we attend to its Impulses, and are not diverted by intense Pursuits after Wealth or Power; which though we may be at first engaged in from a very laudable Intention of employing the Advantages they afford us for the Good of others, yet very often the Keenness with which we Pursue them makes us mistake them for real Goods, and forget the Generous Ends we had in view when we first began the Chase. We should then have no Dispute in our Breasts, whether the Distates of Humanity or Self Love had the greater Influence over us; whether Justice were to be done to all Men, even at our own Expence; whether we ought to sacrifice our own Ease and Advantage for the sake of a Friend, our Country, or Mankind; whether Considerations of Pity and Compassion towards the sufferings of others ought to take Place of a Regard to our own Quiet and Indolence; and whether it be such a Slavery to lie under Obligations to others, as to make *Gratitude* a thing altogether impossible. And in this last, I believe, it will be always found

(Price Three Half-Pence)

found that what *Mitio* puts into the Mouth of the first Ungrateful Person of whose Being we have any Account.

A grateful Mind

By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and Discharged; what Burthen then?

Every Instance of *Ingratitude* we hear or read of is shocking and offensive to Human Nature; and the more so, as the ungrateful Person appears to us to have been under the greatest Obligations. But this is acting very inconsistently with ourselves, if Mr. *Hobbes's* Principle be true, that all Obligations are a Burthen, and the Greater they are, conciliate the greater Hatred of the Person to whom we are Indebted. For how is it possible we should always see a Deformity in the *Ingratitude* of others, even when we ourselves are no ways injured by it, and yet be constantly guilty of it, whenever we become highly obliged. In cases of this Nature the surest way of Arguing is appealing to the common Sense of Mankind; and if that common Sense constantly joins Ideas of Deformity and Turpitude to any Quality or Action, that is the surest Test of its springing from an Irregularity of Affection, and being contrary to the first and genuine Motions of Nature. Now it is certain, That there is not one Quality in the Whole Catalogue of Human Vices that stirs up our Horror and Indignation more than the Sin of *Ingratitude*. We start at any Instances that are given of it in others; and esteem the Imputation of it the greatest Indignity can be put on ourselves.

Some People have been of Opinion, That the best Way to cure any Disease of the Mind is, either by reading, or otherwise, to recollect as many Instances as we can of the same Disorder in others: It has been recommended, to seek our Affliction, that we should have Recourse to Instances of Calamities and Sufferings, and to figure to ourselves Human Nature in its greatest Distresses. Whether this be so or no, it is certain, That the Representation of great Crimes and Villanies, set in a proper Light, has usually a good Effect upon Minds that have not, by a long Course of Wickedness, determined themselves against every thing Manly and Virtuous, and put themselves beyond the Possibility of Amendment. On this Account one of my Correspondents has been mighty urgent with me to entertain my Readers with the following Story, to fortify their Hatred of the Crime on which it is raised. I shall give it, as near as I can, in his own Words, without pretending to assure my Readers, that none of them have seen it elsewhere.

Chremes had acquired immense Riches by Usury. The greatness of his Stores did not however extinguish the Desire of increasing them, or abate any thing of the Stinginess of his Temper. For this Reason he embraced with Abundance of Joy an Invitation made him by a Gentleman, who was so unhappy as to be one of his Customers, to reside with him a Month or Two in the Country at five Cost. It gave him no small Pleasure to reflect, That during his Abode there, not only the Stream that filled his Coffer, should be kept perpetually flowing, but the Breach occasioned by his necessary Expenses for so long Time damm'd up.

In the Neighbourhood of the Gentleman who had given him this Invitation lived the Noble and Generous *Mitio*. His Patrimonial Estate had been ruined in his Youth by a Course of long and faithful Services to his Prince and Country. What he now enjoy'd was by the Bounty of his Prince, who in Consideration of his Services and Sufferings, had given him Lands of a considerable Value at a Rent little more than Nominal. He held them however only during Pleasure; but being of a Disposition easily satisfied, he would not be at the Trouble of the

necessary Sollicitations to render his Tenure more certain and durable. He was now of an Age when he ought to have experienced no more the Revolutions of Fortune; and therefore was anxious about nothing but to possess his Soul in that Peace and Tranquillity which Retirement, assisted by the Reflection of a well spent Life, so naturally disposes a Man to enjoy.

In this manner lived *Mitio*, when one Day riding about his Grounds, he happened to find the miserable *Chremes*, who as he was upon his Journey to the Gentleman's House beforementioned, had been attack'd by a Gang of Robbers, who not only took from him what Money he had about him, but desperately wounded him in several Places, and left him weltering in his Blood. *Mitio* seeing him in that unhappy Condition, was moved with all those tender Sentiments that delicate Minds conceive upon such Occasions. He had him carried Home to his House, and committing him to the Care of skilful Surgeons, would not let him be removed from thence, until he was intirely recovered of his Wounds.

As soon as *Chremes* had recovered so well as to be able to walk a little abroad, he became exceedingly delighted with his Benefactor's Place of Residence, which indeed was not only extremely indebted to Nature for a most agreeable Situation, but had been improved by its owner to the highest Advantage, and adorn'd with all the Beauties that Art is capable of Bestowing. *Chremes* very quickly understood the easy Terms upon which *Mitio* enjoyed his Estate, and also the Precariousness of the Tenure, and found both so suitable to his Inclinations, that he formed, without much Difficulty, the Resolution to make up the Loss he had sustained by the Robbers, in the simplest Manner he could devise.

Full of this Design, he straight went to Court, and found Means to insinuate himself into the Acquaintance of People in Power, and represented to them with all the Address he was Master of, that *Mitio* had surprized the Crown into a most unequal Bargain, and held his Lands at such an Undervalue, that they ought to be resumed as an *Exorbitant Grant*. And to strengthen the Argument he spoke of him as a Man so devoted to his Pleasures, that he had no Title to live in such Magnificence and Luxury on the Goods of the Publick. So that to relieve it from such a Burthen, he was willing to take the Lands himself, at double the present Rent, and to pay a large Fine into the Exchequer besides. These Reasons, assisted perhaps by others more secret and Powerful, had their Effect; and he obtained in due Form a Revocation of *Mitio's* former Grant, and a new one in his own Favour.

Mitio, to be sure, was thunderstruck at the News. However not to be wanting to himself, he makes his Applications to the Great, representing the Hardness of his Case. Injustice cannot always prevail. His Complaints, after long waiting, at length reach'd the Royal Ear. The Monarch, tho' vested with absolute Power, happens to be a Friend to Virtue. He hears the whole Cause, and is affected at the prodigious Ingratitude of *Chremes*, dooms him to perpetual Banishment, and his Goods to be confiscated, one half to the use of the Crown, and the other to the generous Person who had been so unworthily treated.

This Sentence, however just, gives *Mitio* no Sentiments but those of Grief and Compassion for the Barbarian that had attempted his ruin. He begs, and with Difficulty, obtains the Sentence of Banishment to be remitted. Not satisfied with this, he restores the Writing that Part of his Estate which fell to his share, without dropping the least Expression that was grating, or could in any way pos-

" the Benefit received. Then full of that Contentment, which is the Reward of the Virtuous, did the generous *Misio* return to his former Retirement.

I should have been almost angry at my Correspondent, had this Story concluded any otherwise than it does. For after such an Instance of the Corruption and Depravity of Human Nature, it would make a Man almost ashamed to wear it; did he not afterwards see it asserted in the Character of *Misio* in its full Lustre and Dignity. Among the many Reflections that might be drawn from an Incident of this Nature, I shall only take Notice of One. The Disposition to Goodness can never be confined, but breaks through all Opposition. Even the Unworthiness of its Objects cannot hinder it from exerting it self. On the contrary, it labours the more assiduously with the Perverse, and the Obstinate, that haply by that Means they may be subdued to Virtue, which is to be truly happy; resembling herein the Author and Fountain of all Goodness, who *causeth his Sun to shine, and his Rain to rain on the Just, and the Unjust.* A Temper very different from theirs, who are for calling down Fire from Heaven, or kindling an Everlasting Topper, not for the Workers of Iniquity only, but for all those Unfortunate Persons who happen to give into different Schemes of Speculation from themselves about Matters that have not the least Influence on the Conduct of Life, or the Exercise of Virtue. But this is a Spirit so entirely opposite to every thing of God, and Goodness, that, I hope, there are none now adays possessed with it, whatever there might have been in former Times, when Nonsense, Bigotry, and Priestcraft were triumphant.

I am SIR,

Your very Humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, July 24. We have advice from Switzerland, That the Cantons of Zurich and Berne, have promised that of Lucern to protect and support it, if it should be molested on the score of its Difference with the Court of Rome, and that the Canton of Lucern would renounce the Pope's Jurisdiction, which has very much incensed the Popish Cantons.

Stockholm, July 24. On the 18. of this Month, a Conference was held between our Commissioners and the Ministers of France, Great-Britain and Prussia, in which divers Points concerning the Accession of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover were agreed on and adjusted, and 'tis not doubted but that another Conference which is to be held in a few Days, the other Articles which remain to be settled, will likewise be agreed upon.

Antwerp, August 28. The Ostend Company's Stock is fallen 10 per Cent. for two Reasons, first because the Ship from Bengal the great part of her Cargo much damaged in the late Storm, and secondly of the probability there is of the States General speedily acceding to the Treaty of Hanover.

Vienna July 24. On the 19th. a Courier arrived from Spain, who confirms the Report that the Duke de Ripperda will soon be set at Liberty. Our Court begins to be very dissatisfied of that at Turin, and likewise to entertain some jealousy of the Republic of Venice. Monsieur de St. Saphorin, British Minister, who is very often in Conference with those of France and Prussia, renews his Instances to have Satisfaction

given to the King his Master for stopping the English Courier at Belgrade.

Copenhagen July 27. Out of the Two English Men of War who came from the Baltick into this Road, is return'd to join the English Squadron, the accompanied hither the other Men of War, to save the Crew in case of an Accident, she being in an indifferent Condition. A Russian Frigate of 30 Guns is arrived in the Sound, coming from Petersburg, laden with several Commodities for France, the Captain thereof assures, that he will shortly be followed by many other Frigates.

Hague, August 9. The Act of this States Accession to the Treaty of Hanover having been approved some Days ago, we are assured that the States General have resolved to sign it forthwith, in Concert with the Ministers of the Three Crowns concerned in the said Treaty.

L O N D O N, August. 2d.

By a Mail from France we learn, That they had great Rejoycing at Paris on Account of the King's Recovery, but that the same was somewhat damp'd upon the Queen's Illness who was let Blood in the Foot for the abating of her Fever. The Dutches of Orleans was brought to Bed of a Princess, and in a little time after died.

The chief Expectation now is to know what Sir John Jennings is to undertake, and 'tis a general Notion in Conversation, That he is to pay a Visit to Sicily, in Return for the ill Usage the English Merchants are like to meet with from the Emperors Prohibition of our Manufactures, and some People even pretend, That we shall assist the Spanish Forces now in Catalonia to Retake Sicily, and give this Reason for it, that the Spaniards begin to be very weary of the Engagements with the Emperor. There was Six Ships arrived from Jamaica in the River, and Four of them had on Board 100000 l in Silver and a great Quantity of Cockineal.

London, August 4th. By a Mail from Flanders, they write from Vienna, That the Imperial Court seems to be under Apprehensions lest the present Posture of Affairs should induce Spain to depart from the Treaty of Vienna, and the same is confirmed by the Accounts from Holland, that the Emperor had writ to the King of Spain to dissuade him from it. Coll. Stanhope had presented a long Memorial to the King of Spain, demanding Satisfaction for forcibly taking the Duke de Ripperda out of his House, and had afterwards a Conference with the Spanish Secretary on the same Head. All things continue very quiet on the side of Russia, and is like to remain so as long as Admiral Wager lies before Revel. The Province of Utrecht having consented to the Treaty of Hanover, the said Treaty is on the Point of being sign'd by all the Seven Provinces, which has given a considerable Risk to the Publick Stocks.

The Lord Stewart Son and Heir to the Earl of Galloway in Scotland, was on Friday last taken into Custody by a Messenger who had the Secretary's Warrant against him, the said Lord was just arrived from his Travels. From Vienna, that the 27th. of July died Duke Maximillian of Hanover, Brother to the King of Great Britain, he was Coll. of a Regiment of Carabiers, and a great Favourite of the Emperors, our Court are going into Mourning for Six Weeks for his Death.

The French and Spanish Ambassadors at London, have received Orders from their Respective Principals or Courts, not to have any Conversation or Communication with each other on any account whatever. The Accommodation between Great Britain and Spain is so far advanced, that 'tis thought Orders will soon be sent to Admiral Hoffer to quit the Coast of Hispaniola.

Just published

Exact Tables of *Exchange* for reducing *Irish Money* into *English*, at any Rate, from 5 to 14 by *Addition* only, and advancing *English* into *Irish*, by *Subtraction*. All on a broad Sheet of Fine Dutch Paper, so contrived as to pass in the Pocket Books, or hang up in the Counting Houses of Merchants, Bankers, or Agents, &c. calculated by S. Fuller, and sold by the Bookfellers in Dublin. N. B. These though in the Press 2 Months ago, were begun on a Small old Figure, and for Conciseness calculated to no greater Exactness than that of one Penny, which now are Printed on a fine New Figure since Cut: and to every Tenth of a Penny. All which has made them exceed the Compass of a Sheet, and to fill up two Sheets. I have added the *Decimal Tables*, whereby the *Expert Accountant* may readily prove the other Tables. Which doubtless will sufficiently make amends for this necessary Delay, as it unavoidably enhances their Cost and Value in the Esteem of the *Judicious*, by whose Approbation this improvement was added.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription.

The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into *English* from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Sals, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholic Majesty: By Thomas Townsend Esq. Lately Printed in London in Folio, and sold at Twenty Seven Shillings, is now propos'd, I. To be printed in Two Volumes, 8vo. with Two Maps, one of Mexico, and the other of the Lake whereon the City stood; as also, *Hernan Cortez's* Head the Conqueror, curiously Engraved. II. The Price to Subscribers is Seven Shillings, one half to be paid at Subscribing, and the Remainder on the Delivery of the Two Volumes, neatly Bound in Calves Leather and letter'd. III. The Book is in the Press, and shall be finished with all Expedition. IV. The Names of the Subscribers to be Printed, as Encouragers of this Work. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane, opposite the Horseguard, G. Ewing, at the Angel and Bible opposite the *Castlemarket*, and W. Smith at the *Hercules* the Corner of *Castlemarket* in *Damers-street* being the Undertakers, and by most Bookfellers in the Country.

* * * Just published the 5th and 6th Volumes of *Shakespeare's Works* By G. Grieson, and G. Ewing.

TO be Sold at Dampsters Coffee House in *Essex-street*; right good Claret and Whiewine, at 12 shill. per Dozen, Canary at 6 shill. and 6 pence per Gallon, 'tis also sold in the said House by Retail.

The Honourable Curators and Patrons of the University of Edinburgh having now annexed, to the former Establishment, Professors of Medicine who had lately taught several Branches of this Science in a private way; Therefore that all the Parts of Physick may be taught in the most Regular Method, The several Professors of that Science undermentioned do hereby advertise, That they will open the following Colleges which make up the complete System, on the first Wednesday of November next, to be continued yearly, viz.

The *Materia Medica* and *Methodus Prescribendi*, in the Physician's Hall, by Dr. Charles Alston, Bot. Reg. & Prof. M. M. who also in the Summer demonstrates a System of Botany.

Humane and Comparative Anatomy, Chirurgical Operations and Bandages. By Alex. Monro. Prof. Anat. & F. R. S. in the Anatomical Theatre of the University.

The Institutions of Medicine as digested by the celebrated Herman Boerhaave, explained by Dr. Andrew St. Clair, and Dr. John Rutherford, Med. Theor. & Pract. P. P.

The Practice of Medicine or an explanation of Boerhaave's Aphorisms de cognoscendis et curandis morbis. By Dr. Andrew Plummer, and Dr. John Innes, Med. & Chem. P. P.

Chymistry wherein the Theory delivered, will be confirmed by variety of Processes and Experiments performed according to Boerhaave's Method, by the four last named Professors. These Three Parts of Medicine will be taught in the Chymical Laboratory adjoining to the College.

There is now printing by Subscription, and will be finished by next Michaelmas Term.

THE Reverend Mr. Lawrence's New System of Agriculture, being a complete Body of Husbandry and Gardening, in all the Parts of them. Containing all the best and trust, as well as many new Improvements, useful to the Husbandman, Grazier, Planter, Gardiner and Florist. In V. Books. Wherein are interspersed many Curious Observations on Vegetation, on the Diseases of Trees, and the general annoyances to Vegetables, and their probable Cures. As also, a particular Account of the famous *Silphium* of the Antients. This Book containing 80 Sheets, or upwards, in Folio, together with several Cuts, is proposed to Subscribers at 15 s. Bound, half to be paid on Subscribing, but to others it will not be sold under 15 s. The undertakers are J. Hyde, R. Gunne, R. Owen, and E. Dobson, Bookfellers in Dublin.

Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace street*, is now removed to the *Knave of Clubs* on *Cork Hill*, Dublin; where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in *Eustace street*; hereafter to direct to *Cork Hill*, as in the above Advertisement.

MR S Revett, removed from the Corner of *Cable street* facing *Marys Lane*, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in *Cable street*, opposite the *Blue Hand*, has the following Goods, just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratchiff's Nephretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chops, the Andonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, or any Flower, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venelo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Cevli Snuff Orange Butter.

At the Easie Chair in *Nicholas Street*, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By Martha Coleman.

THERE is to be disposed off by Mr. Blaz Upholder on *Ormond Key*, two Chariots and a Coach, all in good Order, one of the Chariots a Mourning one. Enquire at Mr. Blaz's aforesaid, and know further. N. B. There is likewise an Ass with her Fole to be disposed off at the said Place.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carsen, in *Coghills-Court*, *Damers-street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August, 20th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal.*

*Quod non imbecilax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere; aut innumerabilis
Annorum Series, et fuga temporum.*

HOR.



HAVE already taken Notice more than once during the Course of these Papers, that we in this Country, however sensible of the Hardships we endure, do not exert our selves sufficiently, nor take the proper Methods to get free of them. We are so fond of laying the Blame of them on others, that we neglect the Remedies

that lie in our own Power. Our Negligence in this Point appears no where more visible, than in the little Care we take for the Advancement of Learning among us. For however fond we may be of satisfying our own private Curiosity, and improving our own Minds, yet these of us that are given to Reading and Study, seem very little sollicitous to improve Literature into a National Advantage, which it certainly is capable of being made, as well as a private Amusement, or Personal Accomplishment.

It would be a very needless thing to go about to prove that the Encouragement of Learning in a State is both useful and politic; for that all wise Nations, and well constituted Governments have always made a Practice of so doing. The Rewards that in Ancient Times were so liberally bestowed upon the Inventors and Improvers of any useful Art are a proof of the late; as the consequent Greatness and Power of those States where Learning has flourished is a demonstration of the former.

If we take the Instance of the useful, or even curious Knowledge has upon the Minds and Manners of Men, the Society can have a greater Interest in any thing than in the Encouragement of Learning. In this which raises Men above the World, and the common Maxims pursued by People of small Genius, and contracted Minds. From the study of it, drawing generous Principles, and the necessary Rules of Living; and that we are made conscious of our own Faults, and the Faults of others, and we are enabled to correct them, which is certainly a most powerful means well as a noble Endeavour in Education, and of the by which the bulk of Mankind are commonly educated. The Education of all the Great and Noble Qualities

of Men either Intellectual, or Moral, has been in a great Measure owing to it. The Enthusiasm of Poets, the Speculations and Discoveries of Philosophers, the Institutions of Wife and Good Law-Givers, and the Glorious Actions of public spirited Heroes, the destroyer of Tyrants, and deliverers of Nations, have been all either inspired by it, or received great Assistance from it. And thus as the Sense of Honour frequently inspires Men with the Love of Learning, and excites them to the pursuit of it, Learning returns the Benefit, by strengthening in us the sense of Honour, and pointing out to us the Paths wherein true Honour is likeliest to be found; and both together form a Capacity in Men of the most extensive Usefulness either to their Country, or Mankind.

From this Account of the Advantages of Learning to Society, my Country-Men would have just Reason to take it ill of me, if I charged them with the entire Neglect of so Noble and useful an Accomplishment. I am convinced, that such a Censure of them would be very untrue; and that on the contrary, there are Numbers of Noble and Excellent Spirits among us, who, next to the Service they immediately owe the Publick by acting for its Interest, make it the chief Business and Pleasure of their Lives to store their Minds with useful Knowledge; and beguile their Leisure Hours with thinking over the beautiful Sentiments, or perusing the illustrious Actions of the Wise and Good among Mankind in all Ages. In all this, I believe, that in proportion to our Numbers, we do not come short of most of our Neighbours. But there are some of the Advantages of Learning that are absolutely necessary to the Culture and Propagation of it; about which, it must be owned, we have not been so careful as we ought; at least to improve them so as to give ourselves an equal share in the External Benefits of them with the rest of Mankind. Some of our Neighbours, the *Hollanders* in particular, have made Learning not only the Cause, but the Matter of great National Advantage to themselves by making it a Branch of the Commerce, as well as of the Improvement of their Subjects. Vast Sums of Money are yearly drawn into their Provinces, not by the purchase of their own Learning only, but by the more Manu-facturing that of their Neighbours. And it is certain, that we in this Nation might make Learning the same Way, though not equally beneficial to

our Country, did we consider it in the Light of an Article in Trade, and a Means of encreasing the Riches of a Nation, and not merely as an Improvement for Gentlemen and Scholars, and what has a Tendency to promote the publick Good, by enlarging the Understanding, and bettering the Minds of its Members; which last, though indeed the Principal Use of *Learning*, ought not however so entirely to take up our Thoughts, as to exclude whatever Advantages we may occasionally receive from it otherwise.

As things have been managed among us, we seem to have been blind to all Considerations of this sort, till very lately. The useful Art of *PRINTING*, which is now become the principal *Handmaid of Learning*, and about which most of the Neighbouring Nations have been in a constant Emulation, has been so little encouraged by us, that it is only within these few Years our Ambition in that Matter has extended beyond Half a Sheet. The *Muses* could scarce get Clean Linnen among us; and in a liberal Sense, wanted Rags to cover their Nakedness. The Productions of many a Young Poet have been stifled in the Birth, out of a Modest Fear lest they should appear in the Equipage of a *Ballad*. And most part of them when they came abroad into the World, have perished in their Infancy, and found a *Winding-Sheet* in their *Swaddling-Clouts*.

Our Negligence about this useful Art is an Evidence both of our want of *Taste*, and of a due regard to the Interest of our Country. Nothing can be a stronger Proof of Barbarity than to be indifferent in a Matter of such great Consequence, in giving so quick a Progress to *Literature*, and making *Learning* and *Good Sense* a much easier and more Universal Attainment than in former Ages. Since the Invention of *Printing*, the Writings and Monuments of every Age are much more safe against the Injuries of Time, than when they were only committed to a few Manuscripts. The Destruction of a single Library in those Days was a Loss to be lamented by the whole World to the End of Time; whereas such an Accident now would be little more than a Misfortune to the Owner. In short, the *Learning*, the *Wit*, and the *Politeness* both of the Ancient and Modern times are by this Means much better secured from perishing than by Monumental Tables, and Inscriptions; and Men may promise themselves Immortality on Account of their laudable Actions with much greater Certainty, than from *Statues* and *Monumental Arches*.

The Argument in Point of Interest is no less evident, as it is an Art that consumes a great Quantity of our own Manufactures, employs considerable Numbers of Necessitous Persons, both in a Liberal and Mechanic Capacity, and saves among a People vast Sums of Money, which otherwise must be expended abroad in purchasing what no Nation ought to Want, and no Wise Nation will Want. And besides what may be saved this Way by Reprinting the Writings of Foreigners, the Productions of the Natives become clear Gains to the Publick on the Balance of Trade, as by the other Method, they are only a Loss to it.

I am glad I can felicitate my Country on the Progress this Art of late Years made among us, by the Skill and Industry of those employed in it. We have fallen into the Way of Reprinting several valuable Books, that we formerly used to pay great Rates for from abroad; and have given Editions of some of the Classics, that deserve a great deal of Commendation. I have just now in my Hands a Pocket Edition of the Author, from whence I have taken the Motto of this Paper, done here about Five Years ago, which, in my Opinion, is preferable to any of the Kind that we have had since the Days of *Elzevir*, either as to Beauty, or Correctness. But it is not sufficient, that we have good Artists, unless we give them suitable Encouragement. For all that it is long a time since that Edition came out, and that the Im-

pression was not too numerous, I have reason to believe there yet continue many of them unsold; which is the greater Shame in a City where there is a celebrated University, besides several Publick Schools. And I am well informed; that even our boldest Undertakers will not venture on an Edition of a Book of any Expense, however Valuable, without first securing them against Loss, by doing it in the Way of Subscription.

We have an Instance of this just now in the Proposals that are given out for Reprinting Mr. Townsend's Translation of *De Solis History of the Conquest of Mexico*; a Book, which, one would be apt to think, might turn to Account, without any such Precaution. However, since that is found necessary, I hope, the Undertakers will not be disappointed in their own Way; especially since it is a Work so very entertaining and useful. For besides one of the most amazing Revolutions that is perhaps to be met with in all History, the Description of a rude and barbarous People, both under a State of Tyranny, and Liberty, is of great Use to let us see what Human Nature is, divested of all those Arts and Policies, that are the Effects of Natural and Moral Science. Neither is it unprofitable to observe upon the Conduct of the *Spaniards*, who made themselves Masters of that unhappy People, how Men out of a blind Enthusiastick Zeal for the Honour of God, and the Propagation of Religion, may be drawn in to commit the most horrible Acts of Injustice and Violence; to become the most execrable Villains, in order to promote Righteousness; and to lay Waste God's Creation, under the Notion of enlarging his Empire. And at the same time, how must it raise the Indignation of every virtuous and honest Mind to see an unworthy Corporation of Priests sanctifying their insatiable Avarice, and unbridled Lust of Power with the pure and precious Name of Christianity, and perverting God's Commandments, to inspire Men with the Temper of the Devil? All this, together with the surprising Turns and Incidents of the Story, render it a Work well worth the Perusal of every Man that proposes to himself either Pleasure or Profit by his Reading.

I am S^r R,

Your very humble Servant,

HEIMERICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Declaration and Engagement concerning the Rights and Privileges of the British Merchants in the Kingdom of Sicily, made at Utrecht, 29th. of February, and 8 of March, 1712 13.

WHETHERAS, by several Treaties of Peace, Alliance, Commerce and Navigation formerly made between the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Spain, and at this time subsisting, but none more particularly by the Treaty concluded at Madrid the 13th. and 24th. Days of the Month of May, in the Year 1763, and the Articles annexed therunto, Provision was made for the Freedom, Security, and perfect Right of the Commerce of the British Subjects trading to the Kingdoms and Provinces of Spain; the Observance and Usage of which Treaties have been hitherto received in the Kingdom of Sicily in the same Manner, as in any other the Dominions of Spain, and have remained there in full Force, except some Variations, which have been introduced in the Course of Time for the Rectifying whereof, according to the Treaty, Great Britain has hitherto justly insisted.

W^m Pitt

Wherefore on Occasion of transferring the Kingdom of Sicily to his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, her Sacred Majesty of Great Britain being Watchful to preserve the Rights and Privileges of her Subjects trading in the said Kingdom and being likewise willing to preserve the Sicilians the Privileges they have in Great Britain, which are so very dear to the most Serene Duke of Savoy, have been graciously pleased to give Instructions to her underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiaries to agree with the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Royal Highness of Savoy, about making Declarations mutually upon this Subject: In pursuance thereof the said Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Royal Highness, in the Name of their most Serene Master do most solemnly declare and promise that during the Reign of the aforesaid most serene Duke of Sicily as likewise of his Heirs and Successors the British Merchants are heretofore and shall continually have use and enjoy all such Rights, Privileges, Liberties and entire Security, as to their Persons, Goods, Ships, Goods, Trade and Navigation, in the said Kingdom of Sicily, which by virtue of the Treaties made between Great Britain and Spain; they have hitherto enjoy'd or ought to enjoy, and to that End that all Abuse which doth arise from the Tenor of the Treaties, shall be forthwith removed, and the Rights and Privileges acquired to the British Subjects, by Virtue of the aforesaid Treaties, shall not on any Occasion, or under any Pretence, ever be violated or lessened, and if hitherto any more favourable Privileges have been granted to the Merchants of any other Foreign Nation, or shall hereafter be granted any way relating to the Persons of the Traders, their Ships, Goods, Duties, or the Business of Merchandizing, the British Merchants shall likewise in all respects and in the full manner enjoy the same.

And in like Manner the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, do in the Name of her Majesty, declare that the Sicilians shall hereafter enjoy the same Privileges and Liberties, which they have hitherto enjoy'd or ought to have enjoy'd as Subjects of the Kings of Spain, by Virtue of the aforesaid Treaty of the Year 1667.

The Declarations of this present Declaration and Engagement made in due Form shall be exchanged at Utrecht within six Weeks, or sooner if it be possible.

In Witness and Confirmation whereof the aforesaid Ministers Plenipotentiaries of her Majesty of Great Britain, and his Royal Highness of Savoy, have signed this present Instrument with their Hands, and put their Seals thereunto at Utrecht, the 25th Day of Feb. and 24th of March, 1712-13.

(L. S.) John Ashmole, C. P. S. (L. S.) Le C. Massé.
(L. S.) Stragford: (L. S.) L. M. du Bourg
(L. S.) P. Mellard.

Madrid, July 15. The English who are settled here in this City, and other Places of this Island, go about to sell their Estates and Merchandizes at the loss of 25 per Cent, for fear of being Disturbed in their Possessions in case of a War.

Madrid, July 31. The said that nothing Capital can be proved against the Duke de Ripperda, and that he will soon be set at Liberty. The Citizen and Wax Chandler (late of London) who has taken upon himself the Title and Title of Duke of Northumberland, is returned to his Country Seat near this Town, with his Lady, whose Name is Aubrae.

Hambro, August 6. The last Advice from the Danish King, That several Light Frigates from the Danish Fleet are continually hovering Round the entire Squadrons of Great Britain and Denmark, but they make care not to come too near, for fear of being obliged to strike their Topsails.

Hague, August 16. The Court of Madrid has not yet return'd an Answer to the Memorial presented to his Catholic Majesty, by Coll. Stanhope Ambassador

of the King of Great Britain, complaining of the forcible taking of the Duke de Ripperda, and of the Violence thereby offered to his House, which by the Law of Nations is a privileged Place, and demanding Satisfaction for the said Violation of his Privilege, that Mynheer Vander Meer is ever of the Opinion, That the Spanish Ministers will rather propose to enter into a Negotiation upon the Subject of the Duke's seizure, which may draw out into length. The Count Coninghek the Emperors's Ambassador, presses the Ministers very hard to give Coll. Stanhope a flat Denial of the Satisfaction he demands, which however, they will not be very forward to do.

Paris, August 17. The King takes the Diversion of Hunting every Day in the Park of Versailles. On the 13th. the Shrine of St. Geneviva was uncovered and exposed, and Prayers of 40 Hours were begun in the Church of Notre Dame, for the Queens Recovery, who is in Great Danger, and has Confessed and Received the Viaticum.

L O N D O N, August. 11.

From France; That the King has ordered the Duke de Noailles to go to the Frontiers to observe the Motions of the Spaniards in Catalonia.

That the Czarin resolved to send 12000 Men to Courland to support the Interest of Prince Maurice of Saxony against the Poles— That the Czarina was gone to Riga, and her Sea Ports are so well fortified, that they cannot be attacked, she has also Reinforced her Garrisons that were taken from the Swedes, and replenished her Magazines; she being much concerned at the Swedes signing the Hanover Treaty. Eight East India ships are arrived in the River, the Customs of which is very great.

By a Dutch Post we are advic'd, That the Spaniards are embarking some Thousands of Seamen and Mariners in the Bay of Bi'cay, on board several Men of War, which are to sail towards the Havana, to meet their Gallies.

Three rebuilt Ships of War will be launch'd this Month at Deptford, viz. a Third, a Fourth, and a Fifth Rate.

DUBLIN, August, 20.

On Sunday last a Boat was overboard near Kings End, and 14 Persons were drowned. Several others that were there saved, have died since.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last the Regiments now Quartered in our Barrack— were Reviewed by the Lords Justices.

Charles Cockburn Gent. is made Ensign in the Lord John Kerr's Regiment.

John Ekin Gent. is made Ensign in the Honourable Colonel Pocock's Regiment.

John Dodd Gent. is made Ensign in the Honourable Colonel Lane's Regiment.

James Hay is made Lieutenant in the Honourable Colonel O'Way's Regiment.

ON Thursday the 12th. Instant, August died Mr. Charles Shadwell, a Poet, whose Comedies were too virtuous to meet with much Encouragement from the vitiated Taste of the present Age.

Yet I doubt not but Posterity will do Justice to his Memory, and when the Prejudices which attend a living Author are worn off, he will be found by Men of just discernment to have excell'd in true Humour. And as the Duke of Buckingham justly observes in his Rules for the Stage.

Humour is all Wit, and should be brought,
To such agreeable jointer propert thought.

How is it strange he should be disliked by those with whom Obscenity and Profaneness perhaps, or Wit (Liberty he never allowed himself) his Works being

being calculated to promote Decency and Humour, and distinguished by Sentiments of Humanity and Good-nature.

Though he had a vast deal of Wit and Humour in Conversation, yet he never assum'd upon that Account the privilege of being either rude or insulting. He knew the World perfectly well, had run thro' a vast variety of Fortunes, and too often experienced how little the Promises of the Great are to be depended upon.

It was to this Knowledge of Mankind he owed his peculiar Felicity of never being disturbed at the ill Treatment he met with from them, and that he still preserved the gaiety of his temper in the most adverse turns of his Fortune.

He resided for several Years in Foreign Countries, and knew very well how to place their Customs and Manners in an uncommon Light, which added to his native Wit and Humour, made him a most agreeable Companion.

He was of a Generous, Hospitable, Human Disposition, which several Gentlemen now living have experienced, as remarkable in his Prosperity, as they forget him in his Adversity.

I think I cannot better conclude his Character than by inserting the Prologue written by an unknown Hand to his Play call'd, *The Crafty Executors*.

Iong have imortal Scenes deba'd the Stage,
To mean comply'nce with an impious Age;
Well might the top apply'd upon a few Dames
Crye here to warn themselves by guilty Flames,
Who boasting Virtues stand on Vice's brink,
And drive to Hell who hope should drive to think.
Heartwell may all their hidden Crimes declare,
And Hellmouth triumph o'er the yielding Fair.
Well bread and mirthles ne'er lift the Run,
But for his Wit forgive the naughty Man;
Or if by Chance some curious Blushes rise,
Confusion all new Lustre to the Eyes.
To know the niceness of a Virtuous Taste,
They damn the Play when the Scenes are chaste.
So sickly Stomachs by excess of food,
When Ours and Ragouts alone are pleas'd
But in those Scenes which present to Night,
Born'd equally for Virtue and delight.
To who are bless'd with better Taste will find,
Simulacra well suited to your Mind
Our Author scorns to manage Acts to please,
By soothing Vice, to purchase Names of Praise,
He brings up piety to Chat, then to Vex,
Tho' such he might have drawn from some of you.
But thinks it nobler fit to let you see,
Not what you are, but what you ought to be.
Mendaces, and exploded Virtue's Cause,
And only from true Merit hopes Applause.
The Weak should to Villains give no
Humane as Terence, Moliere.

ON Wednesday the 24th of this Instant August will be run for on the North side of the Commons of Souths, six Miles from Dublin, a Plate of five Rounds Value, by many Horse Males, or geldings, that will run faster and more than a Ten Pound Plate; the said Horses not to exceed in Height to carry 9 stone, Three Years old, and under, and entered at Mr. William Gonne, Portmaster of the said Lowry, any day before the said August 30th, 1726, and a Entrance, the said Crown to be run on the said day, by any Grass horse, and Difference the may will be as to Entering or Running, to be determined by the said William Gonne, and any two Gentlemen he shall choose according to the Rules, which will there be produced. Dated at a Court held the 19th of August 1726.

Printed by James Cusson, in Coghill's Court, Dames Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.

TO be sett the whole or in Parcels for any Term of Years, or for Lives, with renewals for ever, or the Interest to be sold, of that piece of Ground on the North side of the Street to Montpellier, bounded Eastward by the Lady Justice's House and Garden, and Mr. Richardson's Field, and Westward by the Park Wall, containing in the whole, Five Acres, 33½ Pearches, belonging to Mr. Thomas Froby Surgeon, very pleasantly and healthfully situated, and commodious for building Houses with good Gardens, whereon are several improvements, (viz.) A plot of Ground walled in on each side, containing in front 84½ Feet and in Depth 300 Feet, well planted with variety of Fruit-Trees, with a small Tenement on it, and joyning Lady Justice's House and Garden. The House, wherein is Coll. Montgomery now dwells, joyning West to the said Plot, with Gardens, Coach Houses, stable and Yard. A Plot of Ground joyning Westward to said Coll.'s Holding, with Walls on each side planted.

Also one other piece of Ground part of Oxmantown Hill, containing one Acre three Roods two Pearches, in front Northward of Island Bridge 416 Feet, whereon are, a new strong Stone House, a small Tenement Stable and a Cart house, with a Yard for Hay walled in, and the Cherry Garden, bounded by the Park Wall, wherein are several Ranges of Brick Walls, the whole well planted with variety of the best Fruit Trees fully grown.

The House at the Sign of the Cherry Garden, with the Garden behind it, two small Tenements, a joyning the Lime Kiln and Yard and two Cablins, will be also lett or sold for two Lives for which the same is no sett.

There is likewise to be sett for a Term of 30 Years or the Interest in that Term sold, of a Piece of Ground, walled in from the River Liff, on the South side of Barrack Street, part fronting the House Barrack in front to the said Street, Northward about 300 Feet, whereon are two Brick Houses, with power to enclose more of the Strand Westward, the whole bounded Southward by the said river.

Whoever has a Mind to treat for all or any of the aforesaid Premises, may apply to the said Mr. Froby at his House on Ormonde Key, or to Mr. Roger Fleming Attorney at his Lodgings in Fishamble Street, where may be seen an exact survey of the Premises, and Satisfaction given in every thing relating thereto.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription.

THE History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholic Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq. Lately Printed in London in Folio, and sold at Twenty Seven Shillings, is now propos'd, I. To be printed in Two Volumes, 8vo. with Two Maps, one of Mexico, and the other of the Lake whereon the City stood; as also Hernan Cortez's Head the Conqueror, curiously Engraved. II. The Price to Subscribers is Seven Shillings, one half to be paid at Subscribing, and the Remainder on the Delivery of the Two Volumes, neatly Bound in Calves Leather and letter'd. III. The Book is in the Press, and shall be finish'd with all Expedition. IV. The Names of the Subscribers to be Printed, as Encouragement of his Work. Subscriptions are taken in by G. R. A. at the Corner of Castle Lane, or by the Horse and G. Ewing, at the Angel and Bell opposite the Customhouse, and W. S. at the Horse and the Corner of Castlemarket in Duncannon being the Undertakers, and by most Bookellers in the Country. The first published the 25th and 26th Volume of Shakspeare's Works By G. Grierison, and G. Ewing.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, August, 27th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Sed hoc ipsum amantiss est, non onerare eum laudibus.

SIR,

PLIN.



ANEGYRIC is the Species of Writing of all others wherein fewest have been observed to excel. Some imagine, that this proceeds from a Deficiency of Matter, the Number of those who truly deserve Praise among Men having been in all Ages very inconsiderable; and where Praise is not just, it is impossible it should ever be

graceful. Others again ascribe it to a certain Stinginess of Mankind in bestowing upon others what all are so fond of themselves, by which Means our Praises seem rather extorted from us, than conferred. Nor are there wanting some, who are positive, that it is the Effect of a prevailing Ignorance of true Worth, and the Want of a just Standard whereby to judge of the Intrinsic Goodness of those Qualities or Actions for which Men are usually praised.

It would be rather curious than useful to enquire how far any, or every of these Circumstances concurred in making it so great a Difficulty to give Praise with Decency and Propriety. I shall only observe, that none of the three Causes assigned do any great Honour to Mankind, or make it much for the Interest of Virtue, that they should be believed to have so great an Influence. For as the Love of Praise is one of the most powerful Incentives to the exercise of Virtue, it must needs slacken our Endeavours in the Pursuit of it, if we reflect on all Praise as either falsely, insincerely, or ignorantly given, one or other of which must be the Effect of laying down any of these Observations as a general Principle. It is therefore much the safer Way to look out for more particular Reasons of a Thing that may be so well accounted for, without fastening upon Maxims derogatory to the Honour of the Human Nature, and injurious to Virtue, because the Observations on which they are built have been found true in some Instances! And I am persuaded, that by this Method, we shall find the Matter much less owing to any Infirmary or Defect in the Nature of Men, than to Vicious Customs and corrupt Notions introduced into the World by Men of greater Power than Virtue, not only without, but against the concurrent Sense of Mankind.

Thus in the early Ages of the World the Sons of Oppression and Violence, who had an insatiable Lust after Power and Dominion, made it their Business to

encourage most those Qualities in Men that were fittest to support it, and implied Ability, rather than Virtue. Men of small Thought and Reflection, such as we may suppose the Subjects of the first Tyrants to have been, and such as Men are generally found to this Day in all Countries where Slavery is in Fashion, observing how Rewards were usually dispensed, began to conceive the highest Esteem for those Qualities and Actions that entitled the Owners to the most liberal Recompences, and to imagine Merit, wherever they saw Favour. Hence it came to pass, that Valour, and even bodily Strength commenced reputable Qualities, and were reckoned the principal Ingredients in the Composition of a Heroe. A great part of the History of Mankind is nothing else but a Recital of the Exertion of these two Qualities, and of the terrible Exploits performed by one Villain after another, under the Names of Heroes and Conquerors. These People had their Flatterers; and there being nothing else to commend in them, their Victories and Barbarous Triumphs became the only Topics of Praise. This continued a long time; and both Poets and Orators are so full of it, that they have given Mankind a Surfeit, and made it and themselves contemptible, by insisting so long, and so often on Qualities that do not differ enough in the several Possessors of them, to make that Distinction of Character among them which is the Life and Soul of Panegyric. And besides, as those Qualities have done a great deal more Hurt than Good among Mankind, it is no wonder, that in celebrating of them, Authors have failed of raising the Admiration and Attention of their Readers to the Height they intended, and rendered praise itself suspicious, which for so many Ages had been prostituted to such unworthy Purposes.

This single Instance is more than sufficient to shew, that false Praise may be given in compliance with Custom, contrary to the Dictates of Nature and Reason; and consequently that Mankind in General ought not to be charged with a Fault which had its Rise from a perverted Sense of things, and which instead of being an Argument that Men either cannot, or will not praise justly, is a direct Proof, that we naturally scorn, and detest all kind of Praise that is unjust. And those Gentlemen who take a Handle from such Instances to accuse Mankind of generally making wrong Judgments, act very inconsistently, not to say impertinently, in appealing to the Judgment of Mankind, to prove themselves in the Right.

The natural Equality of Mankind is the true Reason why Panegyric seems to most Men a dry and

lifeless

(Price Three Half-Pence)

lifeless kind of Writing. Intellectual, or Moral Qualities are the only things in Men that are truly laudable : and in these the Preheminence of one Man over another is, generally speaking, so very little, that the Superiority is not always visible enough, to exalt the Mind of a Reader beyond himself in the Encomiums on the Wisdom or Goodness of another Man. Every One is apt to imagine himself sufficiently Wise, and whatever share of Goodness he has is perfectly assured of ; and so upon hearing the Virtue, or Understanding of others cried up at an extraordinary Rate, is ready to ask within himself, what is there in all this, which I, or any Man else is not capable of ? Or why should any Man be celebrated for Qualities I am as much Master of as he, unless there be Merit in the having of greater Opportunities to exert them ? This is a very frequent and a very natural Reflection in the Minds of most Men of ordinary Understanding, and common Honesty ; they feel within themselves the same Dispositions they hear so highly commended in others, and are consequently surprized to find them looked on as uncommon and extraordinary, which is the Light that Panegyric usually endeavours to set them in. In short, it is the Business of Panegyric to make every thing appear admirable ; and the most that a Wife and Virtuous Man can do, is to approve in others what he is conscious of, and well pleased within himself.

Against what I have here said I only know one Objection, that has any Weight in it, arising from the great Numbers of Foolish and Vicious Persons there are in the World, who cannot be supposed to place themselves on a Level with the rest of Mankind, or to rival them in their laudable Qualities. But the Force of this depends on a Supposition, which, I hope, is not easy to be made out, to wit, that *Ideots*, and *Wicked Persons* are the Majority of Mankind.

But whatever may be the Cause why Men dislike Panegyric, there are a great many Reasons why far the greater part of Panegyrics have proved displeasing. Men are not so apt to take Offence at the praising of Others, as those who have done it have been to give it, by the wrong Methods they have fallen upon in setting out the Merits of those whom they endeavoured to commend ; to animadvert on a few of which shall be the Business of the remaining Part of this Paper.

The first Error in praising is doing it in an undistinguished Manner, and in the Lump, as when we celebrate a Man for Qualities which multitudes of other Men possess in common with him, without describing the particular Manner in which those Qualities sit upon him. Praise of this sort is perfectly childish, and means nothing, being the Picture not of a Person, but of a Species. It is not enough to call a Man Wise, Good, and Virtuous, unless at the same time we give such Marks of his Wisdom, Goodness, and Virtue, as to discover the Difference betwixt him and all other Men of the same Character. To do this requires a great Genius, improved and heightened by much Knowledge of the World, and frequent and accurate Observations on Mankind. And as the great Nicety of the Art lies in hitting those peculiar Graces, and Nameless Excellencies in a Character, which are apt to escape the Observation of an ordinary Eye, unless a Man be very sure of his own Abilities this Way, he had much better be silent, than attempt to praise any Man ; since instead of paying him a Compliment, he in reality does him an Injury.

A Second Error in Praise is the Excess of it. There is great Danger that we shall not keep to Characters justly, when we endeavour to raise them high ; and the greater they are shown, the Disproportions, where there are any, as there are few Characters in Life, if any at all, but what have some, will become the more visible. Besides, by praising a Man much, we put him in the State of a Debtor to his Reputation, and expose him to perpetual Demands on the Credit of it, which may create a kind of Uneasiness in him, and

make him bear his Faculties with less Grace than he did formerly, if it does not some time or other throw him into the Condition of a Bankrupt. For this Reason we shall find, that Discreet Friends are always extremely cautious in their Commendations of each other, and talk on that subject with much the same Diffidence and Modesty as when they speak of themselves. And indeed there is nothing more amiable and graceful in Conversation, than to hear one speak of the Man he is known to love with Temper & Tranquillity, and without that Emotion & Rapture which I have known some People in upon such Occasions, who have afterwards lived in a State of perfect Indifference and Estrangement with the Persons they used formerly to praise to a Degree of Extravagance, and Wantonness.

The last, and perhaps the greatest Defect of Panegyric is, that it has been too often bestowed upon Persons during their own Lifetime, who have lived to contradict by their after Actions the Encomiums of their Admirers. This is what has given the World a strong Prejudice against all Praises offered to Men above Ground, and that have not the Seal of a Tombstone affixed to their Character. While a Man is alive, he is still in a possibility of falling away from Wisdom and Virtue ; and we of retracting our good Opinion of him. And this is what has happened so often already, that we have great Reason to be jealous of its doing so again. As no Man can be reckoned Happy, or Miserable, so neither can he be pronounced Virtuous, or Vicious, till we see what becomes of him in the End. In short, Human Life is a *Drama*, we cannot judge of the Performance, till Death has finished the *Catastrophe*, closed the Scene, and let down the Curtain.

In my Opinion, there is no Praise just or true, that is not the Effect of Gratitude for Benefits done either to Mankind, or Ourselves. And the more particularly we specify those Benefits, so much the better ; the way of painting Men being to describe their Actions, and leave others to judge of the Qualities from whence they had their Rise. On this Account among the many Compliments I receive from my Readers, I am always best pleased with those that import particular Thanks for some Good that my Papers either have, or they imagine them to have done them ; and prefer them much to any general Encomiums on my Abilities, which can only flatter my Vanity and Conceit. I have much Pleasure in the Letter of an Eminent Smoaker at the *Anne Coffee House*, who assures me, that his Tobacco always relishes best, when he lights his Pipe with one of my Papers. Another, who likes *Scotch Snuff*, but finds it a little too strong for him, tells me, he receives great Benefit by laying it a Day or two in the *Journal*, by which means it becomes soft and mild enough for his Use. And I am informed, that several Cookmaids shower down their Blessings upon me, for furnishing them with so notable an Instrument for swinging a Turkey. But what I am most proud of, is to hear, that great Numbers of a late Paper of mine upon Ingratitude were on Monday Night last made up into Crackers, and played off by the Good People of *St. Patrick Street*, in the midst of their Rejoicings on the Arrival of the Rev. Dean Swift from *England* ; by which means they became an Instance of that very Virtue they were written to inculcate, and promoted Gratitude in a double Capacity.

The mention of this ingenious Gentleman, seems to open a large Field for the prolonging this Paper. But the Subject I have been upon, forbids me to say what the Occasion naturally suggests ; and so I shall leave it to my Countrymen to recollect what Obligations they lie under to him, the Memory of which will be a much better and truer Panegyric than any that Words can bestow ; great Resentments of every kind being always best expressed by the Eloquence of Silence.

I am SIR, Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburg, August 2. By the last Letters from Dantzick we have Advice, that the Duke of Mecklenburg has at length accepted the Conditions imposed on him by the Emperor, to be restored to the Possession of his Dominions, and that he is preparing to return forthwith to Domitz, where the Dutches his Spouse arrived the beginning of last Month.

Stockholm, Aug. 1. Mr. Pointz Minister of Great Britain, having some Days ago received an Express from his Court, went immediately to his Swedish Majesty, and declar'd to him, that the King his Master was perfectly satisfied wth the Resolution his Swedish Majesty and the Senate had taken, to contribute all that lay in their Power towards maintaining the Tranquility of Europe, and performing the Commerce in the Baltick. Count Bretag, the Emperor's Minister, having likewise receiv'd an Express from his Court, acquainted his Swedish Majesty, that his Imperial Majesty could no longer delay giving to the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, as Electors of the holy Empire, the Investitures of Bremen, Verden and Stetin.

Vienna, Aug. 10. 'Tis most certain, that on the 6th Instant, the Treaty which has been so long negotiating between this Court and that of Russia, was sign'd at Prince Eugen's Palace; by which the Emperor of the Romans, and the Empress of Russia have mutually Engaged themselves Powerfully to assist each other, in Case they should be disturbed in the Possession of any of their Dominions in Europe.

Rome, Aug. 3. The Pretender's Lady being Disturbed with the Noise of the Bells of St. Cecilia's Convent, where she still continues; the Nuns of Champ du Mont offer'd her a much more retir'd Place in their Convent, for which she thank'd them very Civilly. Meantime, we are assur'd, that this Princess having a strong Desire to see her two Children, she sent a most Earnest Request to the Pretender her Husband for that Favour; but he sent her Word, that his Palace being open for every Body, she might come thither if she pleas'd to see them, which is what she does not Care for.

Stockholm, August 2. The Articles of the Treaty of this Crown's Accession to that of Hanover, are as good as settled; so that there is not the least Room left to doubt of that Accession. The Czarina had sent to that Court, that she designed to put her Fleet to Sea, to face the English and Danish Fleet, and therefore demanded of his Swedish Majesty whether she might depend on the Succours he is to furnish by the late Treaty. But his Swedish Majesty thinks fit notwithstanding her Demand, to accede to the Hanover Treaty.

L O N D O N, August. 18, 20.

The English and Danish Squadrons continue still near Revel and the Russians continue the Equipments of their Fleet, but 'twas not believed they would venture to put to Sea while the English remain in those Parts, who are ordered to stay there as long as the Weather will permit.

From Spain, that frequent Councils were held, wherein the Imperial Ambassador constantly assisted.

We hear from France, that the King had order'd all his Army to be Reviewed immediately, and that the Court seem'd to continue very stedfast in their Engagements with Great Britain.

From Warsaw, that the King was preparing to set out for Grodno to be present at the opening of the General Dyet the next Month. That 12000 Russian Forces were on a full March for Courland, to oblige the States of that Dutchy to proceed to a new Election, in opposition to Prince Maurice of Sax-

ony, so that a Rupture is apprehended, for the Czarina is resolv'd to have a Prince of her own Elest'd; and that Prince Mentzicott was to go with the Czarina to Riga, but not the Foreign Ministers, by reason her stay there will not be long, and 'twas thought some Potentates would meet her there.

We hear from Ratisbone, that the Prussian Minister had presented a long Memorial to the Dyer, complaining of an Insult put on the Protestants at Grumsted in Germany, as they were burying of a Child, for which he demanded that the Ringleaders of the Mob may be punished.

From Vienna, that the Emperor threatens the Venetians to leave their State to the mercy of the Turks if they accede to the Treaty of Hanover.

From the Hague, that the States General are augmenting their Forces both by Sea and Land.

The Vacant Places by the Death of Earl Cadogan will be filled up as follows, viz. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of first Regiment of Foot Guards, the Duke of Bolton, Governour of the Isle of Wight, the Duke of Argyll, Constable of the Tower of London, Sir Charles Wills General of the Foot Forces in England, Lord Matpas Master of the Robes, and Lord Ista to have the Green Garter.

There are now finishing at Deptford, a 2d. 3d. 4th. and 5th. Rate Men of War.

On Saturday last four young Lyons were whelped at the Tower.

London, Aug. 20. By a Holland Mail, the Accounts from Madrid say, that the Imperial Ambassador was daily at Court, and assisted always in Council, and that the Marquis de Mary (their high Admiral) was sent to Genoa to buy 4 Men of War of 60 Guns each; the King of Spain being resolv'd to augment his Fleet as much as possibly he can; and is borrowing Money from the Merchants (till the Gallions comes Home) to put all Places in a posture of Defence against the English and Dutch Squadrons appear in the Mediterranean. That the Dutch having Reinforced their Squadron there, which is now 11 Men of War, and their Admiral going to Algiers, the Spaniards believe that they have some new Views.

From the North, That the Fleet continues quiet at Revel; that 20000 Russians are marching to Courland; that the King of Poland was sending the Pr. Royal back to Saxony.

From Vienna, That Count Zinzendorf, &c. were order'd to go to Ratisbon to settle in the Dyet all the Grievances of the Protestants; that his Imperial Majesty has Demanded of the Hanover Envoy, a Sum of Money which was due to Prince Maximilian.

From Paris, that the Queen mends slowly, her Fever is over, but continues very weak. That the Conversation of the Town (London) Runs upon the Instructions given to Sir Jennings. Instructions, which, tho' at present are a Secret; yet many Conjectures may in the End produce such Effects as will be a great Honour to the Government, and pleasing to every Body.

The Accounts by Merchants Letters from Bourdeaux, that Sir John Jennings had Burnt several Spanish Ships at St. Andero, was Groundless, and form'd with an ill Design for the lowering of the Stocks, which are taken by that and such like Practices.

An Owl of a monstrous Size, being as big as an Eagle, and lately brought from Norway, has been presented to Sir Hans Sloane, to be kept in his Repository of Rarities.

Our last Letters from Bourdeaux of the 16th. give an Account, that the late Storm had laid Waste 60 some say 100 Parishes, and destroyed about 6000 Tuns, or 24000 Hogheds of Wine, fit for Brandy. Eighteen of the Parishes have been ruined by Hail, whereof some Stones weigh'd from Three to Four Pounds.

The following Paragraph having been Printed in the last Journal with some Mistakes, we have been desired to insert it a second time

ON Thursday the 12th. of this Instant, August, died Mr. Charles Shadwell, a Poet whose Comedies were too Virtuous to meet with much Encouragement from the vitiated Taste of the present Age.

Yet I doubt not but Posterity will do Justice to his Memory, and, when the Prejudices which attend a living Author are worn off, he will be found by Men of just discernment, to have excell'd in true Humour. And as the Duke of Buckingham rightly observes in his Rules for the Stage,

*Humour is all, Wit should be only brought
To turn agreeably some proper thoughts.*

Essay on Poetry.

Nor is it strange he should be disliked by those with whom Obscurity and Prophaness passes for Wit (Liberties he never allowed himself) his Works being calculated to promote Virtue and Humour, and distinguished by Sentiments of Humanity and Good nature.

Though he had a vast deal of Wit and Humour in Conversation, yet he never assumed upon that Account the privilege of being either Rude or Ill-natured.

He knew the World perfectly well, had run thro' a vast variety of Fortunes, and too often experienced how little the Promises of the Great are to be depended on.

It was to this Knowledge of Mankind he owed his peculiar Felicity of never being disturbed at the ill Treatment he met with from them. And that he still preserved the gaiety of his Temper in the most adverse turns of his Fortune.

He resided for several Years in Foreign Countries, and knew very well how to place their Customs and Manners in an uncommon Light; which added to his native Wit and Humour, made him a most agreeable Companion.

He was of a Generous, Hospitable Humane Disposition, which several Gentlemen now living experienced as remarkably in his Prosperity, as they forgot it, in his Distress.

I think I cannot better conclude his Character, than by inserting the Prologue written by an unknown Hand to his Play called the Crafty Executors.

Long have Immoral Scenes debas'd the Stage,
In mean Compliance with an impious Age;
Well might the Fops applaud when rигed Dames
Came here to warm themselves by guilty Flames;
Who boasting Virtue, stand on Vice's brink,
And dare to View what none should dare to think.
Heart-well may all their hidden Crimes declare,
And Bellmour Triumph o'er the yielding Fair,
Well bred insensibles ne'er lift the Fan,
But for his Wit, forgive the naughty Man!
Or if by Chance some conscious Blushes rise,
Confusion adds new Lustre to their Eyes!
To shew the niceness of a Vicious Taste;
They damn the Poet when the Scenes are chaste:
So sickly Bromachs, by excess, diseas'd,
With Olio's and Ragouts alone are pleas'd.

But in those Scenes which we present to Night,
Form'd equally for Virtue and delight,
You who are bless'd with better Taste, will find,
Simplicity well suited to your Mind.

Our Author scorns, by meaner Arts, to please:
By soothing Vice to purchase Shameful Praise:
He brings no monstrous Characters to show,
Tho' such he might have drawn from some of you;
But thinks it nobler far, to let you see
Not what you are, but what you ought to be.

He dares assert exploded Virtue's Cause,
And only from true Merit, hopes applause;
To Weakness mild, to Villany severe,
Humane as TERENCE, Moral as MOLIERE.

Just published.

Exact Tables of Exchange, for reducing Irish Money into English, at any Rate, from 5 to 14 by Addition only, and advancing English into Irish, by Subtraction. All on a broad Sheet of Fine Litch Paper, so contrived as to paste in the Pocket Books, or hang up in the Counting Houses of Merchants, Bankers, or Agents, &c. calculated by S. Fuller, and sold by the Booksellers in Dublin. N. B. These though in the Press 2 Months ago, were begun on a Small old Figure, and for Conciseness calculated to no greater Exactness than that of one Penny, which now are Printed on a fine New Figure since Cast; and to every Tenth of a Penny. All which has made them exceed the Compass of a Sheet, and to fill up two Sheets. I have added the Decimal Tables, whereby the Expert Accountant may readily prove the other Tables. Which doubtless will sufficiently make amends for this necessary Delay, as it unavoidably enhances their Cost and Value in the Esteem of the Judicious, by whose Approbation this improvement was added.

Proposals for Printing by Subscription.

THE History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq. Lately Printed in London in Folio, and sold at Twenty Seven Shillings, is now propos'd, I. To be printed in Two Volumes, 8vo. with Two Maps, one of Mexico, and the other of the Lake whereon the City stood; as also, Hernan Cortez's Head the Conqueror, curiously Engraved. II. The Price to Subscribers is Seven Shillings, one half to be paid at Subscribing, and the Remainder on the Delivery of the Two Volumes, neatly Bound in Galv's Leather and letter'd. III. The Book is in the Press, and shall be finished with all Expedition. IV. The Names of the Subscribers to be Printed, as Encouragers of this Work. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane, opposite the Horseguard, G. Ewing, at the Angel and Bible opposite the Castlemarket, and W. Smith at the Hercules the Corner of Castlemarket in Damestreet being the Undertakers, and by most Booksellers in the Country.

*† Just published the 5th and 6th. Volumes of Shakespear's Works: By G. Grierson, and G. Ewing.

Just publish'd in a Neat Pocket Volume,

D. R. Edward Young's Poetical Works, containing, I. The Force of Religion, or Vanquish'd Love, a Poem in Two Books. II. A Paraphrase on part of the Book of Job. III. A Poem on the Last Day, in Three Books, with Verses on Michael Angelo's Famous Piece of the Crucifixion. IV. The Universal Passion in Five Sallies. V. An Epistle to the Rt Hon, Sir Robert Walpole. To be sold by Tho. Whitehorse, Bookseller, under the Cocoa Tree Coffee House on Bridge Street: Price Bound. a British Half Crown.

*† Just publish'd, The Insinuation to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Kt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

R. Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the Knave of Clubs in Eufrase Street, is now removed to the Knave of Club on Cork Hill, Dublin; where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in Eufrase Street, hereafter to direct to Cork Hill, as in the above Advertisement.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 3d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Signata Volumina.—

H O R.

S I R,



IS H O P Sprat, whose Observations are for the most part very curious and uncommon, has somewhere a Reflection I have often heard very much commended, but in my Opinion, very unjustly; since if all the World had been of his Mind, we should never have seen some of the best and usefulest Writings, that Antiquity has handed down to us. He gives it as his positive Judgment, "That if the private Letters of Friends be written in the Manner they ought, they will be fit for no Body's Perusal but theirs to whom they are Directed; and therefore concludes, "That all such Monuments of the friendly and intimate Correspondences of Great Men with their Contemporaries, instead of being published, ought to be carefully suppressed." For my own part, I should much rather imagine, that the principal Reason why we dislike a great many such Letters that have been already published, is because they are not written as they should have been, and were as little fit for the Persons perusal to whom they were sent, as they are now for that of the Publick.

Cicero is allowed by every Body to be, if not the Greatest, at least one of the Greatest Men of Antiquity, that have made a Figure in the Common Wealth of Learning. His Writings both on Subjects of Philosophy, and Eloquence have been the Admiration and Delight of all the succeeding Ages; and to this Day are universally esteemed among the most perfect Models, not only of a perspicuous Style, and beautiful Expression, but of just Thinking, and exact Reasoning. Yet none of the Writings of this extraordinary Person are more Entertaining and Instructive both than his *Familiar Epistles*. They give us a much clearer Insight of the Man, and his Sentiments, than we meet with in his premeditated and more elaborate Performances; and we are no less pleased to behold him in the Character of a Brother, a Husband, or a Friend, than in the more illustrious Appearances of a Magistrate, Orator, or Philosopher. Far more People will be touched with his Affection for his Brother

Cicero, his Tenderness and Complaisance for Tullia, and his inviolable Friendship to Atticus, than are capable of examining his Discourses on Philosophical Subjects, or of being affected with that Storm of Eloquence that was used to astonish the Roman People, and is even said to have made the Great Cæsar tremble.

Nor are these *Epistles* less valuable on other Accounts, as they contain some of the best Memoires that are extant of that busy Age that produced so many and such surprizing Revolutions in the Roman Commonwealth; and let us see much further into the Secret Springs and Causes of them, and the Characters both of Persons and Parties, than without the Help of them we should possibly do. Even those little Out-breakings of Vanity and Affectation that we meet with in them, have their Pleasure and their Use, in discovering to us the Defects and Infirmities most incident to Great Minds, if indeed they deserve that Name, and are not rather the necessary Result of Inward Greatness, and exalted Virtue.

All these Circumstances concurring have rendered this part of that Great Man's Writings no less Honorary to his Name, among all Lovers of Learning and Humanity, than those that seem to have cost him the greatest Pains and Industry in the Production. This single Instance therefore, is sufficient to shew how little Foundation there is for the bold Assertion of the Reverend Prelate I have been speaking of; and gives just Reason to believe, that he either very much forgot himself when he advanced it, or else did not intend it so generally as his Words seem to import. For as it would be the Height of Presumption to pass Censure on Cicero's *Epistles* as not written in the Manner they should be; so I fancy, no one would willingly take upon him to declare them unfit for the Perusal of others, after having received such a Sanction to their Worth and Usefulness from the united Suffrages of so many succeeding Ages.

We are also indebted to many other Great Men, both Antient, and Modern, for Writings of the same Kind, that have been justly admired, and will continue to be so, as long as Mankind have any Regard left for Good Sense or Politeness. Nor can we conceive what there is in the Nature of this Species of Writing, that should prevent its being as entertaining and useful as any other; unless we either imagine,

(Price Three Half-Pence)

gine, that Friends ought not to converse together about any thing that concerns Mankind, or else that it is unfit for Mankind to know any thing of the Intimacies and Endearments of Friendship, further than what Inclines, and every Man's own private Experience may inform him. And at this Rate, no Man can cultivate a generous Commerce with his Friends, without impairing his Publick Usefulness, nor become publickly Useful, without failing in the Regards he owes to his Friends. Both which are suppositions so dishonourable to Mankind, and prejudicial to Virtue, that we ought to be extremely cautious of advancing any thing that may seem to infer them.

It is very true, that the World has seen a great many Volumns of the Epistolary kind of Writing, that are justly exceptionable, and have prejudiced Men much against Publications of that sort. Our Neighbours the French have glutted the Market with this Ware, and have generally provided it with such poor Stuff, that People of Sense are grown shy of having any thing to say to it. Out of a too great Fondness for their own Composures, they have trifled with the Publick, and vainly imagined, that Mankind would be pleased with the Perusal of their *Galanteries*, and insipid Compliments, without any thing else to recommend them but a little Delicacy of Turn, and an empty Politeness of Expression. The Humour proved infectious; and in imitation of them, several Authors, of other Nations thought themselves concerned to publish to the World all the insignificant *Tattle*, and gay *Impertinencies* that ever passed between them and any of their Friends; and by this Means rendered the Practice of publishing *Epistolary* Writings ridiculous and contemptible.

The Truth is, most People have entertained very wrong Notions of this Matter, both as to the Subjects to be Written upon, and the Manner of doing it. It is pretty generally thought, that private Business, or Compliments are the only Subjects proper for *Familiar Letters*; and the former of these being of no Use but to the Persons immediately concerned, and the latter of none at all, from hence Occasion has been taken to regard the Species of Writing it self, as of no other Importance, than as an Instrument to carry on the Affairs, or Diversions of Men in Common Life.

Neither have the Mistakes been less considerable as to the manner in which familiar Letters ought to be written. As to Letters of Business, it has been laid down as a Principle, that no Care at all is necessary in the Composition of them. For Business say they, will speak for it self, and save a Man the Labour of studying how to express himself. This is something akin to certain complaisant Texts I have heard of, which prevent the Pains of the *Parson* in *splitting* them, and with much Civility *fall assunder*, or *divide* themselves. And this has prevailed so far, that to avoid all superfluous Words and Phrases, a great many People write their Letters without either Sense or Grammar, and in a manner that would be perfectly unintelligible, if the Persons to whom they are sent did not understand something of the Business beforehand. Thus Laziness is call'd in to the Assistance of Ignorance, and Ignorance in return contrives a most absurd and ridiculous Excuse for Laziness.

Care and Exactness of writing therefore are reserved for Letters of Compliment, wherein the Ingenious Penmen are to display their own bright Parts, in setting forth the Praises of their Correspondents. The meaning of this is, that Matters of Consequence require little or no Pains, but trifling a great deal. And indeed it may perhaps be true, that to trifle is a Task much more laborious, than to be in earnest; at least one would be very apt to think so, that has seen what strained Thoughts, and far-fetch'd Expressions the greater Part of our Letters of Compliment are made up of, and what a perpetual endeavour

there is to excel, in saying Things that lose all their Beauty and Grace when they are said any otherwise than in a simple and unaffected Manner. Some People are so besotted with this enormous Way of Writing, that they imagine they have never said enough, till they have said every thing, and discovered the utmost Extent of their Wit and Learning in the Compass of a Letter. I remember once at the University two profound Scholars, who were very humble Admirers of each other, and used to carry on a Correspondence in the perfect Sublimity of Russian. Their Compliments always came in *Clusters*, or rather ran one within another, like a Nest of Dutch Boxes. One of them is so remarkable, that I shall never forget it. "You are wrapt about, says the elegant Writer, with a Train of Qualifications that are every way suitable, and harmoniously adapted for finishing that Structure, that is endowed with a Capacity for performing the Offices of a good Comerade." It is highly probable this worthy Sentence cost the Author of it more Study than would have served a Man of plain good Sense to have wrote a whole Letter upon the most important Business.

Since then neither private Business, nor mere Compliments are capable of making Letters at once Entertaining and Useful, it may be enquired, what are the proper Subjects for that Purpose. To this a short Answer is sufficient. Whatever Subjects are capable of being agreeably and usefully talked upon among Friends, the same may be made the Subjects of Epistolary Conversation; that is to say, whatever usually occupies the Thoughts of Men of Sense and Reflection. A Friendly Commerce of this Kind, provided it be conducted with Judgment and Spirit, will never reflect any Dishonour on the Men who maintained it, by its Publication, or be unfit to be communicated to more People than those who are particularly concerned in it. But as there is a good Deal of Art requisite to the right Management of such a Correspondence, and as a great many Persons, otherwise of good Sense, have formed to themselves a very corrupt Taste of this Matter, and entertained wrong Notions about it, it might not perhaps be unuseful to talk more fully concerning it. But this may be referred for the Subject of some future Paper.

I am Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, August 10. The Chevalier's Eldest Son is ill of a Fever, at which his Mother is very uneasy: He is Educated in the principles of the Church of England, to all outward Appearance; but 'tis certain that he is taught privately to give the preference to the Church of Rome. 'Tis also said, that the Court of Rome had concerted a Project with three other Courts, to make some New Attempts in favour of the Chevalier de St. George, but that as they were Endeavouring to bring in a Fifth Court into their Measures, this Fifth Court far from giving ear to the Advantageous Promises that were made to it, discovered the Conspiracy to the King of Great Britain.

Petersburg, August 5. Her Czarian Majesty has sent Orders to Admiral Krutz, to embark on Board the Fleet the four Regiments of Foot that are marched to Revel, and not to open his sealed Orders till the Day which has been appointed him. 'Tis said that the said Orders are to goe with the Fleet, which is composed of above 60 Men of War, Frigates, and Gallies, to take a Cruise towards the Coasts of Livonia, where

where it is believed he is to take on Board part of of the Troops that are Encamped near Riga. 'Tis even said that Admiral Kruiiz has Orders not to salute first the Fleet Commanded by Admiral Wager, which is still Riding at Anchor before the Isle of Nar-gen; her Czarish Majesty being unwilling to suffer Laws to be prescribed to her upon her own Coasts, and in the Seas of her Dominion.

Extract of Some Letters from Germany. The Conditions between the Court of Vienna and that of Russia, in regard to the Ottoman Part are said to contain, That in case the Turks shall Attack, or Molest the Dominions of Russia, the Emperor shall Declare War, and Act against them on the Side of Hungary. And if the Dominions of his Imperial Majesty be Attacked by the Turks, Russia shall assist him with 40000 Men. They also add, That in regard to the Affair of Ostend, Russia has stipulated, that it shall no be obliged to concern itself therein, being Resolved to observe an exact Neutrality in that Particular.

Hamburg, August 20. According to Advices from Stockholm, the Count de Gallorville, the Russian Minister had presented a new Memorial to the Court, wherein he desired them not to be so hasty in Acceding to the Treaty of Hanover. But the King and Senate are firmly Resolved not to put off any longer the said Accession, though the Declaration thereof will not be made before the opening of the Dyet of the States of the Kingdom, when the same will be laid before them.

Dantzick, August 21. They write from Warsaw, that the King of Poland has forbid the States of Courland to Receive any Orders from the Muscovites, and that Dispatches had been sent to the Czarina, to give her to understand that the Crown of Poland will never suffer her to intermeddle in Affairs wherein she is no ways concerned. The English and Danish Fleets continues near Revel, that the Russian Fleet enough ready to sail, dare not venture out of their Ports.

From an Board his Majesty's Ship the Tobray in the Bay of Revel, July 17.

The Preston Man of War having been Crossing for Intelligence, gives the following Account. July 14. The Preston spoke with the Ship Emperor and On-chrine of Amsterdam, two Days from Petersburg, who gave the following Account, That there were 15 Men of War, 6 Bomb Vessels, 2 Flags and a Commodore at Cronstat, and a Frigate Crossing off Hogland. The 12th spoke with the Speedwell, an English Ship, two Days from Petersburg, the Master says, that the Czarines Fleet of 18 sail lay Ready, and had done so for 7 Weeks, but believes they will go no farther than Cronstat, 14 Days since they were sitting out their Gallies in a great Hurry, but since they are all stop, and all things seem peaceable and Quiet. A Passenger on Board said, that the English Merchants are very well Received, and every Body very easy. That the Russians are very much afraid of the English Fleet, insomuch that there are two Men kept at the Mast Head of each of their Ships, and two Centinels are placed over the Cabins with broad Axes in their Hands, to cut them upon the first Appearance of the English Fleet.

LONDON, August 23, 25, 27.

Our Merchants had private Letters from Bilbao, giving an Account that Sir John Jennings continues with his Squadron at St. Antonia in Biscay, which it seems is the nearest port to send Dispatches from to Madrid, and is waiting as supposed, for an Answer to the Dispatches sent by Express to the Court of Spain, from whence it is asserted that the People in general are averse to the Measures concerted with the Emperor, on account of the great Sums of Money which are Remitted to Vienna, at a Time when they have so much need of it themselves: That the Report of

Sir John Jennings being denied Entrance into St. Andrew proves Groundless; he having it seems, not desired it. That since the Accession of the States General to the Hanover Treaty, they have sent Orders to their People to the East Indies to burn, or any otherwise destroy any of the Ostend Ships which they find trading to those Parts. That the Assiento Show a small Vessel belonging to the South Sea Company, Capt. Gordon Commander, is arrived at Plymouth, and brings the News, that Admiral Hosier lay with his Squadron before Porto Bello, where the Spanish Plate Fleet is.

That by a Dutch Post, the Advices from France say, that Te Deum has been Sung for the King & Queen's Recovery. That frequent Courriers go from France to Spain upon Important Affairs, that the Conferences continue between France and Spain, in order to bring the latter off from the Emperor's Interest, that two Secretaries were committed to the Bastille, and their Effects seized for having imbezled the publick Money. From Spain, that the King had order'd Cadiz to be fortified towards the Sea, and all the other Seaports in that Kingdom are fortifying and Cannon planted, and Soldiers drawn down to defend them for fear of a Descent.

From Vienna, that General Wallis was set out Post for Sicily, to take upon him the Command of the Army there, on account of the Apprehensions they are under of an Attack by the English, assisted by some Gallies and Bomb Vessels which are sitting out at Thoulon. Monday last the Duke of Argyle came to his House near Richmond; and next Week the Regiments of Foot Guards will be muster'd, when its thought General Wills will have the Command, and General Taton to have General Wills's Regiment of Foot: That a Messenger was sent on Tuesday last to Holland, and from thence to the Baltick, with new Instructions to Sir Charles Wager. This Day there was a Board of Admiralty, and the Commissioners of the Victualling Office attended to supply the Fleet abroad.

(27) By a Dutch Post they advise from Russia, that all the Gallies at Cronstat are ordered to joyn their Fleet, upon which Admiral Wager Declared, that he would not leave their Coasts till the Russian Fleet was unfired and laid up, or that the Czarina should Declare solemnly that she will not make any Attempt upon any of the Territories of his Britannick Majesty, or any of his Allies.

That the States General are sitting out 27 Men of War, to joyn the English Fleet, in Case of a Rupture in Europe.

From Vienna, that the British Envoy had presented a sharp Memorial to the Emperor about the Prohibition of English Goods in Sicily, and the Emperor told him that his Council should give him an Answer.

The Ostend Company are Building and Buying several Ships, from 40 to 50 Guns, for carrying on the East India Trade.

Colonel Stanhope's Gentleman of Horse was arriv'd from Spain with an Express to the King, from Col Stanhope 'Tis said that Sir John Jennings is to demand Satisfaction for the Insult on the English Ambassadors House.

DUBLIN, September, 3.

On Sunday last died Sir Samuel Cooke, Knt. at his House in St. James's Street.

On Monday Night as one Mr. Turner and his Wife were going through Chequer Lane, part of an old House fell upon them, the Man died immediately, and the Woman is past hopes of Recovery.

On Tuesday one John Fisher, who lived in James's Street, and formerly made Gingerbread, was Murdered by his Wife, who as he lay on his Bed, gave him a blow with the But end of a Case Knife in the Temple,

Temple, and being runn'd, he took his Cravat and ty'd it about his Neck, and strangled him, he dy'd immediately. Upon which she was apprehended and committed to Newgate. The occasion of her committing this barbarous Act, was, the Deceased's lending 2 Moydores to a Neighbour a little before. He left 3 small Children.

On Wednesday last the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs were entertained at Dinner by his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland.

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THE Twelfth Edition of the two Parts of *Human Frudence*: Or, the Art by which a Man may raise himself and his Fortune to Grandure.

* * * Also, The Second Edition of *Spiritual Directions*, shewing in Brief and Plain Terms, what is the Duty of a Christian in General: And how in particular, the Great Duties of Prayer, Receiving the Lord's Supper, Observing the Lord's Day, and Reading the Holy Scriptures, are to be gone about in due Manner.

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THE several Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory and Tythes, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda in Ireland, being by his Lordship conveyed to the Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq; Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs; to be by them sold, leased, or Mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of Mellifont excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take Fee Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to Thomas Staunton, Esq; on Usher's Key, Dublin; who is empower'd to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Mannors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.

Richard Head, the only best Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in Eustace street, is now removed to the *Knave of Clubs* on Cork Hill, Dublin; where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in Eustace street, hereafter to direct to Cork Hill, as in the above Advertisement.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corner of Caple Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods; Just arrived from England viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratcliff's Nephritic Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chop'd, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venclo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Civil Snuff, Orange Butter.



AMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Opera or for the Teeth, living on Omond Key, opposite the Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and clearer than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in Pill Lane, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known for either Men, Women, or Children; giving immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judg'd Incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Inchis round the Waist, and the side on which the Rupture is.

At the Ease Chair in Nicholas Street, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 10th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Risum tenentis Amici,

HOR.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



I HAVE read (with some Concern but no Surprise) the Account you have given of the Fate of your *Weekly Papers*, in that of the 27th of August, last. And though some of your Readers may think it strange, that Writings intended to improve and refine the Manners and Taste of Mankind should be employed to such vile purposes as to light a Pipe, to lap up Snuff, or to Swinge Poultry, their Wonder will soon cease, if they but consider, that the End and Scope of your Performances is the true and only Occasion of their fatal Destiny. I had indeed Observed before, that every Body could purchase the *Journal* at as cheap a Rate as the *Subscribers*, which I lookt upon as some little Injustice to the Gentlemen who at first encouraged the Undertaking with great readiness and Pleasure. 'Tis true your Printer has always been so just to the Publick, or rather careful of himself, as to insert in the front Page, that the Price is *Three Half Pence*. But all that precaution won't do; and every *Saturday* I have the New Mortification to see the *News-Boys* giving it away for a *Penny*, to as many as please to buy it. You have now confirmed what was heretofore only suspicion with me, that poor *Hibernicus's* Letters would at last become a mere *Drug*. Now if this happens, the fault will lie altogether at your own Door, and I know of no surer Method to gain your Paper great Credit than to act quite contrary to what you have hitherto done.

Give me leave to tell you, that you have all along appear'd too Zealous an Assertor of *Reason*, and what is (by mistake) called *Common Sense*. You seem, by your Writings, to converse too much with Lord *Shaftsbury*, the *Spectator*, *Woolaston*, *Hutcheson*, and such other dull *Rationalists*, whose insipid Works tend continually to run counter to, and shock the most re-

ceived and agreeable Notions of Pleasure and sensual Enjoyment. Nay, have you not been so rash and indiscreet as to undertake a Confutation of that formidable Treatise *The Fable of the Bees*? A Book of such universal Use, and Calculated for no less notable an End than that of furnishing all the *Pretty Fellows* of the Age with *Political* and *Philosophical Reasons* for every thing they do. What have you gained by your *Criticism*? The Book, after two Editions is almost out of Print; so that, it is to be hoped, the Publick will soon be edified with a Third One improved and enlarged; which must convince you that if you could resolve to fall into that admirable Author's way of Thinking and Writing, you would soon be able to enhance the Price of your Productions by the great Number of New Disciples you would get. Believe me, Sir, there is nothing like being with the Majority, I have often known that Argument to be of great prevalence in Assemblies look'd upon as Awful, therefore why it should not be so with you I cannot tell. If you go on in your old beaten Road, 'tis true, you'll have some few grave and supercilious Moralists on your side; but if you cast away that impertinent contradicting faculty, *Reason*, and find out Arguments to countenance and support those Actions which proceed from Custom, Education, and such other Sources which some of your Friends foolishly call *Prejudices*, you will have, at least, three fourths of the World your humble Admirers.

But perhaps you will think it injurious to Mankind, to treat them after the Manner I prescribe, and that such Admonitions as tend to improve them with exalted Notions of *Virtue* and *moral Duties* are more suitable to Creatures endowed with rational Souls, than all the Excuses we can furnish them with in Defence of the Follies and Excesses of unruly Passions and irregular Appetites. If these be your Sentiments, I beg you would consider that you are still with the *Minority*, and consequently your *Weekly Labours* can never prosper. But to cure you, if possible, of your Error, I must bring you better acquainted than you seem to be with the Race of Mortals, and inform you that I have several invincible Arguments in store to explode the Principle you seem to lay so much stress upon, Namely, That the Major part of Mankind are endued with rational Soul. This, at least, I am sure I can prove, that if the greater Number

(Price Three Half-Pence)

ber of Men are so unreasonable as to think they have such Souls; they ought, in all Conscience, to be ashamed to own it.

But as the Exposition of this Doctrine cannot well be contained in the Bounds of one Letter, I shall only lay it open in this, and refer to the following one what shall be necessary to put it in its full Light. The first thing therefore I shall begin with will be to give you a *Mechanical Essay on the Operations of the Mind*, and endeavour to evidence the Uniformity of Nature, in that particular, in almost the whole Creation.

Plato having defined Man an *Animal with two Feet walking in an erect Posture*; that dirty Fellow Diogenes took a Cock and threw him among the Auditors crying out, *Here is Plato's Man*. Our Philosopher, finding his Definition incomplete added *without Feathers*, whereupon the Cynick took up the Cock, pick'd him, and, throwing him down again, with a scornful smile, repeated, *Here is Plato's Man*, I confess that, notwithstanding the great veneration I have for the DIVINE PLATO (to whom Christianity itself is so deeply indebted) his Definition of Man was defective, and he ought to have added *his faculty of Speaking*. But I maintain that, with this Addition, the Definition is complete, and a much better one than that which would make us believe that Man is a *Rational Creature*. Nothing but an ill-grounded Pride has given rise to this Idea which does not become the fourth Part of Mankind; but that of Plato newly Revised, Enlarged, and Amended, is applicable to most part of the Human Race.

You will peradventure imagine that I intend to disparage my Neighbours by thus distinguishing them from Brutes, only by their exterior Figure and articulate Sounds. Therefore I must beg the Favour of your Patience until I have proved my Hypothesis, which will very much tend to the Honour and Dignity of my Fellow-Creatures, as, on the other Hand, if that of your Brethren, the modern Moralists, were true, it must of Necessity, as I have already hinted, bring most Men under the greatest Shame and Confusion.

First, then I lay down, as an undeniable Truth, that we have in common with other Animals a certain Machine of a curious and exquisite Workmanship, the principal Springs whereof are *Imagination and Memory*. If we carefully examine this Machine, we will find it exactly the same in Men and Beasts, every thing being done in both in a manner merely passive, and necessary. To be convinced of this, let us but consider that all outward Objects do, by the exterior Organs of sensation, send into the Brain certain Images which meeting with the Animal Spirits are disposed, excite in the Machine some determined Motion or other. The Machine itself is incapable of any Choice, but is always actuated by the strongest Impression, which generally depends on the Disposition it is in at the very Instant of Time it receives it.

To make this more obvious, suppose a Man should take a Stick in one Hand and threaten a Dog with it, and in the other a piece of Bread and offer it to him. If the Beast be Hungry, he will go to the piece of Bread, if Fear be predominant, the Machine will run away. In like Manner, if you place a Young Woman between two Men, one of them well Limbed and very Handsome, but meanly Clad; the other of indifferent Stature and Features, but dressed in Scarlet embroidered with Gold: If she has any Inclination to Beauty and Symmetry, she will turn to the Handsome Fellow, but if she be rather disposed to be affected with Show and Grandeur, the Machine will immediately smile at the fine Coat. Thus far *Imagination*.

I now proceed to *Memory*, which is nothing else but the same *Imagination* acting without the assistance

of exterior Objects. To explain this, we must consider that the first Image which an outward Object imprints on our Brain is very light, it resembles a thin Vapour which dwindles into Nothing, without leaving the least trace after it. But if the same Object does successively offer itself several Times, the Image it occasions thereby increases and strengthens itself by degrees, till at last it acquires such a consistency (if I may so call it) as makes it to subsist as long as the Machine itself. A Stock of Images having been thus acquired, they each have their respective little Cell or Lodge where they go and hide. We must not suppose that they are continually in their Retirement, they would become useless if they were so. But on the contrary, great Numbers of them are always going to and fro, and if one of them chances to go by the Cell or Lodge of another which has the least real or imaginary conformity with it, out pops the retired Image and immediately joins the wandering one. This never so obviously happens as when a New Image is introduced into the Brain, who as soon as he appears, occasions great Commotions among all the old Inhabitants: who either have, or think they have, any Resemblance or Relation to the New Object.

Now, according to my supposition, there being no Active Intelligent Being, who, by his Presence and Superintendency, governs and directs the Course of those Vagabond Images, every thing in the Brain resembles the Fortuitous concourse of Atoms. Two Images meet and unite to each other, these two meeting with a Third, it unites to them in the same manner; and this Meeting and Union continuing for some time, at last occasions a most monstrous Aggregation, very like the Chaos of the Poet, where

Frigida cum Calidis pugnant, bumentia Sicci.

These united Images do sometimes separate from each other with the same Facility they had joyned, just like the fashionable Way of Marrying among the Quality; at other times, they maintain themselves in their Union, like Poor Folks, without ever getting asunder; especially when this Union is the Effect of Chance, but more particularly when one Animal has thrust a whole Train of Images linked together into the Brain of another. In this last Case one Image of this sort never appears without its whole Retinue, and if a Straggling one, in its progress through the Brain, chances to strike any of this Chain, all the others will appear, and Chime to the last link. These sorts of Chains are what we call Habits; the Temper and Passions strengthen them, and they, in grateful return, strengthen the Temper and Passions.

Having thus explained the Mechanism of the Brain, the last thing that remains for me to do, is to prove, that there is nothing more in the Brain of the greatest part of Men than in that of other Animals, and that whatever difference there may seem to be, it only consists in some Degrees of Sprightliness and Vivacity, more or less.

Men's Imagination is generally warmer than that of Beasts, who also differ from each other as well with respect to their several Species, as to the different Individuals of the same kind.

But from whence (say you) shall we conclude that, besides Imagination and Memory, the Men we are talking of are not endowed with a Principle of Action which is both Intelligent and Free?

Give me leave in my turn to ask you upon what Grounds you frame the like Judgment of Beasts?

You will certainly Answer me that 'tis upon their Actions, Very well, and as to Men, It is from their Discourses and Actions I deduce and prove my Opinion of them; and perhaps that by this Way of judging

ing, we do the poor Beasts a great deal of wrong. For we only see what they do, and but guess at the Principle from whence their Actions flow, and who knows if our Conjectures about it be not false?

If a Dog, or any other Animal, could explain the Motives whereby he is determined to Act, we should, it may be, discover in them deep Thoughts, solid Reasoning, and a great deal of Prudence. Whereas the Men of whom I have been speaking do communicate to us their Motives to Action, and we can discover in them nothing else but an *Instinct* operating by the assistance of *Memory* and *Imagination*.

Thus I believe I have pretty well opened my Doctrine concerning the generality of Men, and your Readers may easily examine the Truth of my Theory, by considering, with a little Attention, the great Bulk of Mankind. But however, as it may be Necessary to clear up this Matter a little further, and to answer what Objections can be made, I am ready to do it, and in my following Letter I shall demonstrate from common Experience that the Conduct & Behaviour of most Men proceeds from a *Fortuitous* concurrence of Images, which I call *Caprice*; or from a *Chain* of Images linked together by *Chance*, which form *Custom* or *Habit*.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

ISAAC NEWTON.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DAntsick, August 21. 'Tis advised from Persia that 8000 Tartars have been put to Flight, and several taken Prisoners, in attempting a Surprise on the Garrison of Andreek, one of the Czar's Conquests on the Coasts of the Caspian Sea.

Madrid, Aug. 19. Since the 15th several Couriers have arrived at St. Ildefonso from St. Andero and other Ports in Biscay, with an Account of the Squadron under the Command of Sir John Jennings, which had anchored before St. Andero, and that some Ships of that Squadron had been in the Port of St. Antonio and taken in Water and other Refreshment: The People in those Parts were under such great Apprehensions, that they retired several Leagues up into the Country and the Troops and Militia were posted along that Coast.

Vienna, Aug. 11. 'Tis said our Court has resolved, the better to maintain the War in case of a Rupture, to raise several Sums and Contributions upon the Princes of Italy, and all the Emperor's Vassals, and even to levy the Tenth upon the Clergy of Naples & Sicily, notwithstanding all the Protestations and Oppositions already made, as well on the Pope's Part, as by the other Courts of Italy. Count de Harrach our Minister at Turin, has transmitted hither the Motives proposed to the King of Sardinia, to engage him in the Treaty of Hanover, among which are said to be the following.

(1.) The Danger to which all the Princes of Italy and particularly the Court of Turin will be exposed, if they do not early oppose the Treaty of Vienna: Whereas by acceding to the Treaty of Hanover, the Alliance with the Maritime Powers would preserve the Balance and Tranquillity of Italy; Besides that, the Court of Turin would be maintained in its Pretensions, especially in those of Monferat.

(2.) They promise to preserve to the King of Sardinia his Right to the Succession to the Crown of Spain, as stipulated by the Treaty of Utrecht: So that in case his Catholic Majesty should die without Male Issue, the House of Savoy should succeed to the Crown of Spain.

(3.) The Guarantee of the Treaty of Utrecht in all its Points which she is in Favour of the Court of Turin.

(4.) They promise to engage the most Christian King to Consent to a new Examination of the Treaty of Turin, to have Right done upon the King of Sardinia's Pretensions.

LONDON, September, 1, 2.

By a Mail from Holland, we have a Confirmation that the whole Coasts of Spain are greatly alarmed by Sir John Jennings's Squadron; and that the Troops were so exceedingly harassed, that they Desert in great Numbers. By Letters from Galicia in Spain, there is Advice, that Sir John Jennings's Squadron left St. Antonio the 7th of August, O. S. and proceeded Westward; but we do not yet hear whether he received an Answer to the Dispatches he sent to Madrid. 'Tis added, that when Sir John Jennings came in sight of St. Vincent, (a Seaport 12 Leagues West from St. Andero) the Inhabitants were put into the utmost fear and Confusion. From Paris, that the English Ambassador had frequent Conferences with the Chief Ministers of State about the Affairs of Spain. From Holland, that the Plague increases in all the trading Ports in Turkey. From Poland, that the Prussian Ambassador has made a Sharp Remonstrance to the King, touching some new Grievances among the Protestants. From Sweden, that Preparations were making for opening the Dyet. From Spain, that the Fortifications of the Seaports along all the Coasts, are repairing with great Diligence, and their Regiments continually marching and countermarching. From Paris, that so large Men of War are equipped, and ready to sail from Thoulon, to join Sir John Jennings when he arrives in the Mediterranean. On Sunday last one of his Majesty's Messengers was sent to Paris, with an Express to the English Ambassador. Another was sent with an Express to Col. Stanhope at Madrid.

By a Mail from Holland, we have Advice That the Fleet under Sir John Jennings, is retired from St. Antonio and has cast Anchor a League lower towards Laredo. Mean time Harb Works are making up at St. Andero, and all the Coasts of Biscay are putting in a posture of Defence. And the Court has sent an Express to Col. Stanhope, to know what the Fleet is come thither for: Whereupon the Colonel immediately sent back the Express with his Answer, and then set out himself for St. Ildefonso.

They write from Petersburg, that the Czarina is gone with her whole Court to Cronstat.

The Foreign Gazetteers who published the Letters from Admiral Wager and Prince Menzikoff, inserted from thence in some of our News Papers, have declared them to be spurious.

The African Company intended to pay the Ship Clarendon, lately arrived from Africa, with their own Money coined at the Tower.

Last Week two Persons were seized for Sodomical Practices, and being carried before a Magistrate, were committed to the Gatehouse.

By further Accounts from Turkey, we hear that the Plague rages at Constantinople with such Fury, that several Streets of the Suburb of Pera are become Desert, and the Foreign Ministers have shut themselves up in their own Houses with a Guard. The Town of Napoli de Romania is also infected with it, so the great Danger of the Morea and the Neighbouring Isles of the Levant, which has alarmed the Magistrates of Venice so, that they have ordered the Quarantine to be enlarged from 11 to 40 Days.

Last Monday The Tiger and Portland Men of War sailed out of the Downs to reinforce Sir John Jennings's Squadron, which is designed for an Expedition, and four Companies of Foot are gone on Board them.

We hear from Sweden that Preparations are making for the opening the Dyet, to whom the King would propose the Augmentation of the Fleet.

The Czarina, the Duke of Holstein, the Ministers of State, and many of the Clergy of the first Rank, were lately present at the Academy of Sciences, and heard a Disputation among the Learned, *Whether, according to the Principles of Descartes, it is possible to make a Telescope whereby to discover the Inhabitants of the Moon.*

A Course of *Experimental Philosophy*, will be begun at the Natural Philosophy School, in *Trinity College, Dublin*; the 10th. of October ensuing: The Lectures will be every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; in which, all the Principles of the *Laws of Motion, of Solids and Fluids, the Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics*, will be fully explained, and demonstrated, by a great Variety of suitable Experiments. Tickets may had of Dr. Helsham, or Mr. Maple, in *Trinity College, Dublin*, at Three Guineas and a Crown.

N. B. The same Ticket entitles the Subscriber, to any, or all of the succeeding Courses, without any further Payments; which are intended to be held Annually.

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N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly directed their Letters to him in *Eustace Street*, hereafter to direct to *Cork Hill*, as in the above Advertisement.

THE Town and Lands of *Pemallstown*, and *Wilkinstown*, in the County of *Méath*, within 3 Miles of *Navan*, and 8 of *Drogheda*; the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Set for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in *Drogheda*, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in *Fulhamble Street, Dublin*.

THE several Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes, belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of *Drogheda* in *Ireland*, being by his Lordship conveyed to the Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq; Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs; to be by them sold, leased, or Mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of *Mellifont* excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take Fee Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to Thomas Staunton, Esq; on *Usher's Key, Dublin*; who is impow'd to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Manors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corner of *Caple Street* facing *Marys Lane*, to the Sign of the *Golden Eagle* in *Caple Street*, opposite the *Blue Hand*, has the following Goods, just arriv'd from England, viz: The *Chinese* Elixir, Dr. Katchiff's *Neswick Water* which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chapped, the *Anedonine* Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the *Kings Honey Water*, *Orange Flower Water*, true *French Hungary Water*, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, *English Venice Jocale*, a Water that cures Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old *Civil Snuff*, *Orange Butter*.



AMURIEL STEEL, Surgeon, and Opera or for the Teeth, living on *Ormond Key*, opposite for Custom House, *Dublin*, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease the the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-rings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant for cleaning and flossing the Teeth, &c.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in *Pill Lane*, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Belles either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known, for either Men, Women; or Children; giving immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judg'd incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Inches round the Waist, and the side on which the Rupture is.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 17th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Decipimur Specie.—

H O R.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Could prove and illustrate what I said in the Conclusion of my last Letter by several Instances, and need not fetch them from that obscure part of Mankind that live and die unheeded. I would not be forced to quote those Wretches, who during sixty Years do nothing else but handle their Spades and Mastocks for six Days of the Week, and get drunk regularly every Sunday. No, I could deduce my Proofs from the Conduct and Behaviour of the more elevated Ranks of Men, and shew, that it generally makes good what I asserted.

No one will deny Education, generally speaking, to influence every Man in the Part he is to act in the World. And what is Education, for the most part, but stocking a Child's Brain with Chains of Images? Horace, somewhere or other introduces a Carpenter deliberating with himself whether he should make a Joint-Stool, or a God out of an old Block he was going to work upon. And do not most Fathers do the same with their Children? Now pray, what is this but acting from a fortuitous Concourse of Images? This Passage of the Poet calls to my Mind a Story which I think extremely applicable to our present Argument.

A Taylor in this City, having been very active in promoting the Election of Tucker and Fowkes, was rewarded for his Pains by a Zealous Parson with the Clerkship of the Parish. He had at that time a Son turn'd of fifteen, and was in great Suspense whether to put him out Apprentice to a Button-maker, or Dedicate him to the Church. But his own Preference having rais'd his Ambition, he expected no less than to see his Boy come in Curate in a few Years, and so resolv'd he should be a Parson; Ay marry, should he, and a High Church Parson too. The Boy, who had some beginnings of (what is call'd) *Classic Learning*,

having finish'd his Grammatical Studies, and receiv'd his Manumissory Indorsement, was sent to the University, and provided with a High-Church Tutor. Great Care had been taken beforehand to arm him with the utmost Rage and Fury against *Fanaticism*; and his Tutor employ'd all his art and skill to fasten in his Brain a long Chain of Orthodox High Church Images. The Chain was ended in a Twelvemonth; but it took up four Years more to strengthen and close the Links. And now the work was so strong and well finish'd, that nothing was able to break it. This Train of Images continually revolv'd in our Young Parson's Brain, and to preserve them from being jostled out by any intruding Foreigners, who might dispossess the Original Orthodox Inhabitants, the first Link of the Chain was Rivetted by *Pride*, and the two last closed up by those two inseparable Companions, *Laziness*, and *Dread of Heresie*. The Theological Machine thus fitted up, ascends the Pulpit, Thunders out against *Schism*, draws a Parallel betwixt Rome and Geneva, and gives the Preference to the former, &c. having preserv'd the Hierarchy of the Church, and the True Divinityship and Uninterrupted Succession of the Royal Priesthood. Next it damns the Whigs and Fanaticks for a Pack of *Sad Dogs*, that would eat up Kings with a Corn of *Sals*, and stain the whole Kalendar with the Blood of Royal Martyrs. The poor old Taylor all this time wept for Joy at his Desk; one half of the Congregation stared; and the other half most judiciously concluded him to be one of the most eminent Preachers of the Age. He now begins to fancy himself so too; for, (what will seem very strange) he has never to this Hour felt that he hath a rational Soul, and if he did, he would not know what use to put it to.

I need not expatiate upon other Characters; for I have too good an Opinion of your Readers, to doubt of their beginning now to be sensible that most Men speak and act but from a fortuitous Concourse of Images or a Train of them stored up in the Brain.

The only Objection I can foresee is, that Men are certainly distinguished by their Wit and Learning from Beasts, to whom it is not possible to teach so much as to Read and Write. But this is nothing else at the Bottom but a mere Cavil; for if those Animals called *Brutes* are not so happy as to understand our Language, they are even with us, since we are altogether as ignorant of theirs. What then, will you

(Price Three Half-Pence)

you say, have *Beasts* a Language as well as we? Most certainly; and it requires but very little Attention to discover that they have infallible Means of imparting to each other the Images that revolve in their Brain. We have, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris*, the curious Description of a Common Wealth of *Ants*, in whose Policy and Government we meet with such Instances of good Order and Wisdom, as ought to shame the Magistrates of many of our Corporations. But not to deviate from my Purpose, I shall only translate so much of that Discourse as relates to the Case in Point. The curious Naturalist speaks thus.

"Having a mind to try the Sagacity of those little Animals, I stopp'd the Holes through which they went for their Provisions in a neighbouring Granary, and thereby oblig'd them to long and tedious Voyages in order to supply their Stores. At last I spread several Handfuls of Wheat in a Room that join'd their place of Abode; but I still found that the *Ants* continued going over several Gardens and other large tracts of Ground to find out Provisions, and constantly brought them home to the same place, which plainly shew'd they had not yet discovered the supply I had intended for them. At last I caught one of the *Ants*, and threw her on the Wheat I had spread; the Insect having been frightened, and finding herself at Liberty, ran away without laying hold of that Opportunity to enrich herself; but about three or four Minutes afterwards, I was agreeably surpris'd to see five or six hundred of those little Creatures marching towards the Heap of Wheat, who all took their Loading, and afterwards returned Home. Which evidently proves, that the first *Ant* had communicated her Discovery to the others.

Having thus removed the Objection, and shewn from good Authority that Animals, and even such slighted Creatures as Insects, have the Faculty of disclosing their Thoughts to each other; I think, I may now venture to affirm, that if Beasts could assume our Shape and Organs, they would say and do all those things that Men look on as the Distinguishing Characteristics of their Superiority.

For Instance, do but consider *Cupid*, *Cosmelia's* Lap-Dog. He eats more Sweet-meats and Cumin's than my Lord Mayor's Grandchild, and all from his Mistress's Mouth. Nothing can be Patter and Livelier than that little Creature. He is continually in Action. He leaps on a *Sopha*, from thence on a *China-table*, off of which he throws down half a Dozen Cups and Saucers. This fine Expedition over, he rambles three or four times about the Room; then gets on *Cosmelia's* Lap; climbs on her Shoulders; ticks her Nose; scratches her Forehead; blows her Hair; and tears her *Mechlin* Lapet. Now he jumps again on the Ground, barks at another Dog just come into the Room; if the big Dog runs away, *Cupid* will certainly bite him in the hinder Leg, but if he only grins, the Lap-Dog will immediately take shelter under his Mistress's Petticoats. Now let any Candid unprejudiced Reader tell me, if *Cupid*, having a Humane Shape, a laced Coat, a full bottom'd Wig, and a good deal of *Havana* Snuff about his Nose and Cheeks, would not make as pretty a *Fop* as ever flatter'd into a Drawing Room?

Let us carry this a little further, and supposing all Animals invest'd with our Outward Form and Appearance, would not an *Ape* very well represent those unhappy Mortals, who, being both ugly and ill-natur'd, divert themselves with the malicious Satisfaction of Mimicking the little Follies and blind Sides of others, and with doing all the Mischief they can?

In like manner a *Tiger*, whose carnivorous Appetite is never to be satisfied, who destroys whole Flocks and Herds, and delights in nothing but Blood and Naughtiness, would very naturally commence a *Cham* of

Tartary, or a grand Monarque. A *Fox*, who tickles a poor *Goose* while he is chooking her, would make an *Attorney* who has the Art of flipping his own Neck out of the Halter, and leaving an honest Neighbour's in it. A *Hog* would lose but little of his Nature, and nothing at all of his Stomach, in becoming an Alderman. A *Dormouse* would make a good superannuated Judge. A surly *Maſtiff* with a Torn Ear, a discontented *Half-pay Officer*. An ill-lick'd *Cub* a young Nobleman ignorant of every thing but his Quality; and lastly, the sagacious *Spider*, who is held to be the only Original Inventor of that most useful Engine a *Fly-Trap*, and is known to be a most Remarkable Improver of Dirt, would fill a *Seat* in the *Royal Society* with all becoming Gravity, and suitable Abilities.

I could carry on this Parallel much further, but think the Instances I have given sufficient. If Men complain that I deal hardly with them in not bringing in the Women for a share, I'll recommend to their perusal the CCIXth. *Spectator*, where they'll see that *Simonides* hath saved me the trouble many Ages ago, and furnished me with the hint I have now been making use of.

It remains for me to shew that my Opinion of the Nature of Man, very far from disparaging my Fellow Creatures, screens them from the greatest Confusion and the most mortifying Reflections. For if Men are rais'd above the Brute part of the Creation by a rational Soul, which hath been given them by the the Great and Good CREATOR of the Universe, to guid and direct them in their Conduct and Actions, it from thence follows that this Soul is the most excellent part of our Being, and that which really and essentially constitutes the Man. But if so, how comes it to pass that this excellent part of Ourselves becomes so useless? Why do most Men give up themselves, without restraint, to all the Affluences of Brutal Pleasure and Sensuality? From whence can proceed their Supineness and total Neglect of what this Soul tells them is their Duty, whilst all other Creatures, whom they call Brutes, are constantly employed in asking the part they were designed for by their Creator? How can those who are so unfortunate as to think they have a Soul, and yet make so ill a Use of it, look in the face of a Man who lends a constant attention to his Reason? Is it not far better and more honourable for them to own the want of that inestimable Treasure, than to acknowledge the possession, and yet to trample under their Feet what they would be ashamed others should think they are without?

If you should meet a Man walking at Noon Day with his Eyes shut, and knocking himself against every Post in his way, would it not be far more reasonable to think him blind, than to imagine him posses'd of a good pair of Eyes, which should become useless to him by his own Choice and Option? Or suppose again, you would find in the Street a poor Beggar and an old Miser both in Rags, would not the Beggars raise a greater Compassion than the old Miser who, having Money, won't afford himself as much as is necessary to cover his Nakedness? If you should ask the Beggar why he has no better Cloaths on? He would answer you, it is because he has no Money. Let us act with the same ingenuity, and if we be call'd to an Account by others for our Follies and Misbehaviour, let us frankly own THAT WE HAVE NO SOULS and there is not a Word to be reply'd.

I have now, Sir, laid open to you the Faculties of the Mind, and shewn that those of most Men consist but in a Mechanical Operation as well as those of other Animals. I have too good an Opinion of your Judgment to think that you will look upon my Proofs as Trifling and Negatory; I hope on the contrary they will appear to you as conclusive as the Nature of the Question, which I have been treating, will admit. But to remove all Prejudices and Difficulties from the

Minds

Minds of the Readers, I do desire they will compare my Arguments with those made use of by Mr. Birkbeck, to prove that Doctor Partridge was dead in 1704. And to judge impartially if mine are not as Natural and strong as those of that ingenuous Gentleman.

And now, to conclude, I must leave you to consider whether all your Censures of the Follies of Mankind, and your incitements to *Virtue* and *Morality* have been to the purpose or no. No wonder then for your Productions to become so suddenly *Waste paper*. But will you have them to be of universal Entertainment, and carefully Collected every Day? Send that Idle Pedagogue, *Reason*, a packing, and endeavour to free as many of your Readers as are troubled with it from its perturbations. Employ all your Wit and Skill in furnishing Men with Arguments against its dictates; and plausible excuses for what you have hitherto looked upon as *Extravagancies*. Thus your Paper will become truly *Catholic*, and gain you a general Esteem and a boundless Reputation. If you be at a loss how to begin this *New Method*, I am ready to lend you my Assistance, provided that your obstinate Adherence to *Rationalism*, and *Morality* be no Obstacle to our future Correspondence.

I am SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

ISAAC ALOGIST.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, August 31. Sir John Jennings with the Squadron of the *Britannick*, Majesty's Ships of War under his Command arrived here on the 25th Instant. The next Day he had a private Audience of the King of Portugal, to whom he was introduced by Brigadier. Dornier the British Envoy Extraordinary, and had a very gracious Reception; after which the Officers who accompanied him were presented to his Portuguese Majesty, by whom they were likewise very graciously received. His Portuguese Majesty was pleased to give Orders, that the British Squadron should be immediately supplied with Water, Refreshments, and whatever they might require, which being done accordingly, Sir John Jennings intends to put again to Sea to-morrow.

Dantzick, August 21. They write from Warsaw, that the Senators willing to enter into a Negotiation for the Reinstatement of the Churches and Schools taken from the Protestants, but that they don't care to propose any thing to the Dyet touching the Revocation of the Sentence of Thora, and that if the Protestant Powers are not content with those Offers, they will break off all manner of Negotiation.

Madrid, Aug. 26. The Count de Tapoada, Major-General in his Catholic Majesty's Army, having been appointed Governor of the Groyne, and to command the Troops in Galicia, set out for that Province the 20th Instant. The Count de Montemar Lieutenant-General has been ordered to repair from Catalonia (whither he was sent lately to supply the Room of the Marquess de Risbourg during an Indisposition of which he is now recovered) to St. Andero, to command the Troops which are in the Province and on the Coast of Biscay.

Vienna, Aug. 31. On the 28th the Empress entered the 39th Year of her Age. The Courier who was going to Madrid, with Dispatches from this Court to Russia, was murder'd by the Way, which has oblig'd our Ministers to send new Dispatches by another Courier. The Turkish Aga has demanded by Order of his Master, a Copy of the Treaty concluded with the Court of Russia,

Ratisbon, Sept. 3. Letters from Italy say, the *Pedagogue* is got into the *Morea* and other Islands of the Archipelago.

Paris, Sept. 11. Robberies having been very frequent of late, on the great Road between this City and Lyons, the Owners of the Stage Coach have bespoke strong Chests of 500 Pound Weight each in which they will lock up all the Money, Gold or Silver, Plate, or other valuable Goods which are to be convey'd from one City to the other, hoping thereby to baulk High way men who on account of the difficulty of carrying off such great Weight, or of the time they must employ in forcing open the Chest during which other Travellers might come up to them, will scarce offer to meddle with them.

Hague, Sept. 10 N. S. Since the Accession of this State to the Treaty of Hanover, there High Mightiness no Opportunity of concerting with the other Allies the properest Measures in their Judgment conducive to the Peace and Tranquility of Europe.

LONDON, September, 10.

A Messenger having arrived this Week from the Baltic, a Cabinet Council and a General Council also have been held.

The Lords of the Treasury have signed Warrants for filling the Vacant Places in the Customs, &c.

The Lords of the Admiralty ordered the Victualling Office to provide for the Fleet abroad.

We hear from Lisbon, that Sir John Jennings, with 5 Men of War, entered that River, the rest of the Men of War and Transports having made directly for Gibraltar: Sir John had an Audience of the King, and then sailed for the Mediterranean.

From Ostend, we learn that the India Company are very busy in fitting out their Ships, and getting ready their Cargo, that they may begin their Voyage early this Year, as if they had nothing to apprehend from the Dutch, upon their acceding to the Treaty of Hanover.

Cardiff, Sept. 5. This Day John Humphry, of Bonvillston, a notorious Villain, is to be tried here, who has already confessed several inhuman Murders, Robberies, Rapes, &c. viz. Stealing from his Uncle, a Blacksmith, with whom he worked, several Sums of Money which led him to the committing the following barbarous Murders, namely, Mary Miles, whom he ravished and Murdered, and afterwards robbed the House, Mary Nickols whom he strangled, and after robbed the House. Elizabeth Thomas, Widow, he ravished and Murdered, and took away some Silver. He also ravished and robbed a Servant Maid which he overtook on the Road, and one Smith's Wife. He broke open the House of Mary Evan, robbed and then ravished her. He robbed Morgan Evan of 31. 1s. Mary John, a Singlewoman he ravished, and afterwards cut her Throat. He farther confessed, that he hath perjured himself, by falsely accusing William Miles, and Thomas Rees, of Bonvillstone aforesaid, by charging them with being concerned in the several Murders, they being innocent of the same.

The Victualling Office has ship'd six Weeks Provisions for Sir Charles Wager's Squadron, and Yesterday the Transports were expected to sail with them out of the River for the Baltic.

From on board his Majesty's Ship *The Torbay*, before Revel, Aug. 4 O. S.

Our stay here will be longer than was talk'd of before. The Russians are fortifying themselves more and more. And the Duke of Holstein having propos'd the making a Harbour in the Island of Osel, many Ingenieurs and Soldiers its thought will be sent thither to make Fortifications.

There is no Account of Sir John Jennings since the Advice of his being at Gibraltar.

A Course of *Experimental Philosophy*, will be begun at the Natural Philosophy School, in *Trinity College, Dublin*; the 10th. of *October* ensuing: The Lectures will be every *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday*, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; in which, all the Principles of the *Laws of Motion, of Solids and Fluids, the Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics*, will be fully explained, and demonstrated, by a great Variety of suitable Experiments. Tickets may had of *Dr. Hefham, or Mr. Maple, in Trinity College, Dublin*, at Three Guineas and a Crown.

N. B. The same Ticket entitles the Subscriber, to any, or all of the succeeding Courses, without any further Payments; which are intended to be held Annually.

B O O K S just publish'd and sold by *Samuel Fairbrother* Bookseller in *Skinner Row, opposite the Tholsel*.

THE Twelfth Edition of the two Parts of *Human Prudence: Or, the Art by which a Man may raise himself and his Fortune to Grandure*.

. Also, The Second Edition of *Spiritual Directions*, shewing in Brief and Plain Terms, what is the Duty of a Christian in General: And how in particular, the Great Duties of Prayer, Receiving the Lord's Supper, Observing the Lord's Day, and Reading the Holy Scriptures, are to be gone about in due Manner.

†† Likewise, The Third Edition of *The Relative Duties of Parents and Children, Husbands and Wives, Masters and Servants*; considered in Sixteen Practical Discourses: With Three Sermons upon the Case of Self-Murder. By *William Fleetwood, D.D.* (late Bishop of Ely.) Necessary for all Families.

THE Town and Lands of *Demalstown, and Wilkinstown*, in the County of *Meath*, within 3 Miles of *Navan*, and 8 of *Drogheda*, the Holding of *Mr. Joseph Elwood* deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by *Mr. Michael Moor* in *Drogheda*, or *Mr. Daniel Elwood* in *Fishamble Street, Dublin*.

. The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into *Queen Street*, near the *Blew Coat Hospital*, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 30 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of *Mr. Henry Buekly* aforesaid, or of *Mr. Brasington*, at the Smiths Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE several Manors, Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory and Tythes, belonging to the *Rt. Hon. the Earl of Drogheda* in *Ireland*, being by his Lordship conveyed to the *Hon. Richard Stewart, Esq;* *Thomas Carter, George Rochfort, Peter Ludlow, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs;* to be by them sold, leased, or Mortgaged, to pay Debts (the House, Demesnes and Deer park of *Mellifont* excepted) Whoever is willing to purchase any of the said Lands, Tenements, Advowsons, Rectory or Tythes, or to take Fee Farms of any part of the said Lands or Tenements is desired to transmit his Proposals to *Thomas Staunton, Esq;* on *Usher's Key, Dublin*; who is empower'd to treat for the same, and with whom the particulars of the said Mannors, Lands, Advowsons, Rectory, and Tythes may be seen.

At the *Easie Chair* in *Nicholas Street*, are Sold *gilt Leather Screens*, and all other sorts of *Screens, gilt Leather Chairs*, and all other sorts of *Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks*, and all other sorts of *Upholsterers Goods*, at reasonable rates, By

Martha Coleman.

MR S *Revett*, remov'd from the Corner of *Caple street* facing *Marys Lane*, to the Sign of the *Golden Eagle* in *Caple street*, opposite the *Blue Hand*, has the following Goods, just arrived from *England*, viz. The true *Daffy's Elixer*, *Dr. Ratcliff's Nephreick Water* which infailibly cures the *Gravel, or Stone*, the *Royal Snuff* for purging the *Head*, and curing sore *Eyes*, and all manner of cold *Rhumes* that falls on the *Gums and Throat*, the true *Palsy Drops*, a *Lip Salve* that cures all manner of sore *Lips, or Chopp'd*, the *Anedonine Necklaces* for cutting *Children's Teeth*, the *Kings Honey Water*, *Orange Flower Water*, true *French Hungary Water*, a *Palte* for the *Teeth*, that keeps them from *Rotting or Decaying*, *English Venelo Jocalet*, & *Water* that coulers *Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown*, and a *Powder* that does the same, fine old *Cevil Snuff*, *Orange Butter*.

Richard *Head*, the only best *Cardmaker* from *London*, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace street*, is now removed to the *Knave of Clubs* on *Cork Hill, Dublin*; where he continues to make all Sorts of *Playing Card*, finer than ever were made in this Kingdom, and will sell at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. He desires all his Country Customers who formerly dwelled their Letters to him in *Eustace street*, hereafter to direct to *Corke Hill*, as in the above Advertisement.

Whereas *Richard Head* lately published an Advertisement, setting forth, He had remov'd from the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, which is a notorious *Falshood*, he being a turn'd off *Servant* of *Mr. Thomas Gould*. This being to inform the Publick, That at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, are made for *Thomas Gould* (he having some of the best Hands in *England*) the only best *Charing Cross Cards*, and all other Sorts of *playing Cards*; and for Encouragement to Customers, said *Gould* will sell *Charing Cross Cards*, Two Shillings per Grose cheaper than *Head* and his Partner, and all other Sorts Twelve Pence per Grose cheaper, and will maintain them better Cards, and made of finer Paper.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of *Essex Bridge*, at the Sign of the *Hammer and Heart*, (who serv'd his Time to *James Ellis* at the Sign of the *Hammer* in *Castle-street*) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his *Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors*, &c. the Mark of the *Hammer and Heart*, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid *James Ellis* having left off his Trade. *N. B.* He has a parcel of fine *Hoans*, lately imported from *Germany*.

Just publish'd in a Neat Pocket Volume,

DR. *Edward Youngs* Poetical Works, containing, I. The Force of Religion, or Vanquish'd Love, a Poem in Two Books. II. A Paraphrase on part of the Book of *Job*. III. A Poem on the Last Day, in Three Books, with Verses on *Michael Angelo's* Famous Piece of the *Crucifixion*. IV. The Universal Passion in Five Sallies. V. An Epistle to the *Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole*. To be sold by *Tho. Whitehouse*, Bookseller, under the *Cocoa Tree Coffee House* on *Essex Bridge*. Price Bound. a British Half Crown.

. Just publish'd, The Insalment to the *Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Kt.* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*.

D U B L I N: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, September 24th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— Hi mores, hac duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit. —

LUCAN.

SIR,



LOOKING some few Days since into the *Memoires of Literature*, for the Month of February last, I met with an Account of a Book Printed last Year at Cologne. It is a Collection of Letters written by a Swiss Gentleman concerning the English and French Nations, with some Observations upon Travels in ge-

neral. By the Account the *Memorablist* gives of it, it appears to be a very extraordinary and curious Performance. His Observations however upon the English Nation in particular are what will most Naturally excite the Attention of an English Reader. He seems to have far juster and more favourable Notions of the Inhabitants of the British Isles than the generality of Foreigners have. The old Character of *Fierceness* we however still retain in his Opinion. This Word has a very ill Idea in our Language; and therefore might be justly taken amiss if the Author intended to express all that we usually mean by it. But in Truth, it signifies no more in the Original than that Inclines of contracting new Friendships, and communicating our Thoughts and Opinions to strangers, for which we are so remarkably distinguished, and which every Man among us is apt to strike into; and this has given Birth to such Diversity of Opinions, as has frequently given *Biggory* the Alarm, and made it unsafe for a Man to appear in his own Character.

This Ingenious Author I have been mentioning assigns another Excuse for what he is pleased to call our *Fierceness*, and in a very uncommon Strain of Reflection, says, that *Fierceness* is necessary in a Free Nation for the Preservation of Liberty, in the same manner as a Man must be a *Misanthrope* that would always continue an *Honest Man*.

The Reflection at first view will appear exceedingly wild, and shocking to every Good natured Person; nothing being more contradictory to all Notions of Honesty than a *Hypocrite* and rooted Antipathy to the Human Species. The *Misanthrope* therefore of our Author must not draw along with it that whole

frightful Train of Ideas that are commonly affixed to it. The Reflection in that Case would be exceedingly Unnatural and monstrous. But the French generally understand this Word as it regards the Behaviour, and not the Affections, and call every Man a *Misanthrope*, who from any Peculiarity of Temper, is careless about the Arbitrary Forms of Distinction and Ceremonies of Address that have been established among those that are usually called the Fashionable and Polite Part of Mankind. Men of strong Sense, and exalted Virtue are extremely apt to despise these empty Appearances at all times, and in a great many Cases cannot comply with them, without reproaching themselves with breaking through those Honourable and Generous Maxims they have laid down for their Conduct. This is oftentimes reckoned by those that do not know them, to proceed from an obstinate Pride, and a hearty Contempt of every Body but themselves; whereas indeed it is the Effect of Worthy and Noble Sentiments, and a rational Scorn of every thing inconsistent with the Dignity of the Human Nature, and that has a Tendency to make Men lose the substance of Virtue in hunting for the Shadow of it. And this is, in short, that *Misanthrope*, a Name our polite Neighbours give to every thing that has any Appearance of Rusticity, which our Author imagines to be inseparable from a tenacious and inflexible Honesty. A Remark pretty near a kin to that noted Observation of my Lord *Halsbury*, in his *Advice to a Daughter*, that a Man of Good Sense has always a Mixture of Sullenness in his Temper.

I believe, there is scarce any one but what will think both the One and the Other of these Observations extremely unjust, when they consider an *Honest*, or a Wise Man as he is in himself, abstracted from the External Circumstances in which he may be placed. For Honesty is but another Name for the most generous Virtue, and extensive Benevolence; and Good Sense will naturally direct the Possessor of it to all those graceful Acts that may render him agreeable to others, and consequently Life easy to himself. This however is on the Supposition, that the World about them is suitably disposed to receive and cultivate such a Commerce of Kindness and Good Offices. But he must have very little Acquaintance with the World, the common World, that expects to live in it upon such Terms, or to be placed in such Circumstances as will not, now and then,

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then, give Honesty the Spleen, and very frequently discolour the Actions of the People of the best Sense, by putting their Temper on the Feet.

Taking Things in this Light, it will indeed be found very difficult for a Man to preserve his Honesty uncorrupted, and his Temper unfouled at the same time. If through an abundance of Good Nature he endeavours to live well with the World, as it is called, and to avoid all Occasions of giving Offence, he must either be an idle Spectator in it, which surely is not a Virtuous Character, or else by continually playing Booty with it, sacrifice his Honour and Integrity for the sake of some Advantages, which indirect Arts, and fraudulent Management are very seldom found so effectual to obtain, as the plain beaten Road of Truth and Honesty. There is the same Disadvantage in pursuing the Rules of this Vicious Policy, that there is in forsaking the Highway on a Journey, and taking short Cuts through the Fields, you indeed save a Mile's Riding, or so, but then you hazard your Neck by the Bargain, and though you should escape that, probably engage yourself in Troubles and Difficulties enough to make you repent of your Resolution.

This however is not the Case of your Merely Good Natured People, who go into the Corruptions and Follies of Mankind without any Design at all, being only carried along with the Torrent, which they have too much Cork in their Constitution to be able to resist. These are the People that usually run away with the most agreeable Characters in Life, and are Complimented with Goodness, and Humanity, and Gentleness in great Abundance, for no other visible Reason, but because they are good for Nothing. In short, may Lady's Lapdog and they are pretty much on a Level, who because he can Frisk, and Fawn, and Lick, and wag his Tail, is one of the best beloved, and most respected Beasts of the Family; while poor Tray, that defends the House from Foreign Invaders, and Domestic Pilferers, does no Body any Harm, unless he be provoked, and in all Respects behaves himself like a very reasonable Cur, has the misfortune to be hated by every Body, only an Account of a little Sulkeness in his Appearance, and because he is apt to growl now and then at People that take a Fancy to Trifle with him.

If we look into Antiquity, we shall find many of the greatest Evils that have befallen Mankind, to have proceeded from Men of a very complaisant Disposition, and sweetness of Nature, nay Ambitious of doing Good but faulty in desiring to have the sole Power of dispensing it in their own Hands. Alcibiades, Sylla, and the two first Cæsar's were all of this Complexion, fond to the last Degree of doing Good Offices, to all Persons, and no less remarkable for an obliging Manner of doing them, Versed in all the passions of Human Nature, and dexterous to apply themselves to them in the most engaging and effectual Manner, they brought over all the short-sighted pliable people of the Commonwealths they lived in into their Measures, and made them Enemies to their Country, under the Notion of following Leaders so conspicuous for Benevolence and Humanity. And thus for Want of a due Regard to Honesty, and a steady Adherence to Right and Justice, Good Nature became an Instrument of the greatest Calamity a People can suffer.

There is a Noble Stroke to this purpose in Mr. Addison's Tragedy of Cato. Decius, persuading that haughty Roman to submit to the Conqueror, as an Inducement tells him how much and how justly Cæsar was celebrated for his Clemency and Humanity. To which Cato considering only the bad Purposes to which those Qualities had been applied, and the Mischievous Consequences they had produced, makes an Answer that can never be sufficiently admired.

Curse on his Virtues, they've undone his Country.

On the other Hand, where Men are firmly resolved to do nothing but what is in it self Just, and consistent with the Rules of pure and strict Honesty, they are under an absolute Necessity of laying aside all Regards to the Bulk of Mankind, and of doing many things that will render them obnoxious to the Displeasure and Ill Will of Multitudes of Unthinking, but Well-meaning People. And to incur Hatred and Reproach on this Score, as it is the hardest Trial that Human Virtue can undergo, so is it attended with the most sublime Satisfaction that it is capable of enjoying; the Consciousness of having maintained its Ground against those Temptations that generally prove an overmatch for any but uncommon and Godlike Minds.

Men of this Temper, though an Honour to the Species, and the only true and real Benefactors to Mankind, yet are commonly looked upon as a perverse and obstinate Generation of People, because they will not flatter the Follies, nor basely comply with the unreasonable Humours of the giddy Multitude. They set themselves in open Defiance with Corruption and Wickedness, and combat the Prejudices, and ill Opinions that have crept into the World, without regard to any present Damage that may attend their so doing, as being convinced, that Things are not to be estimated by their present or accidental Usefulness, but by their Natural Tendency in the whole to render Mankind Good and Happy. And this Method of acting being very opposite to the Common Maxims and Managements of the World, the Men that use it, as they are both a Reproach and an Obstacle to them that do it not, who in all Ages have been vastly the Majority, cannot avoid being both looked upon, and actually becoming in some Measure Rigid and and Austere.

This, however it may appear for the present an unamiable Character, and great Disgust and Ill Will in those that have some particular Interest thwarted by it, yet gives an unconcerned Spectator the highest and most exalted Idea of the Human Nature that is capable of being formed. We read the Instances of this inflexible Integrity, and inexorable Virtue, if I may so speak, in the Ancient Greeks, and Romans with an Admiration beyond any thing we feel from the Representation of Actions that spring from more common and feeble Affections. Neither the Tenderness of Lovers in Romances, nor the Arts and Finesses of Politicians, however Natural the One, and Useful the Other may appear, give us that Manly Pleasure in the perusal that we receive from a View of the Firmness and Intrepidity of those generous and Heroick Mortals in those things wherein they apprehended true Greatness and Dignity to consist. Seneca regards a Man of this Make, when disappointed in his Designs and Struggling with Misfortunes, as a Sight the Gods look down upon with Pleasure. And Horace has chosen to fetch the principal Embellishment of one of his most sublime Odes from the same Subject.

*The Man who dares, in conscious Virtue bold,
By Truth and Justice obstinately bold,
Disdains the giddy Crowd's unjust Decrees;
And undismay'd the Frowns of Tyrants sees.
His fair Designs nor Hopes, nor Fears control,
Or from his Purpose warp his Steady Soul.
Thy Billows, Adria, vainly lash the Shore;
And o'er his Head th' undrugged Thunders roar.
Let Heav'n, and its Eternal Arches fall,
And into Pieces crush this Earthly Ball,
Yet he, all Nature in one Ruin hurl'd,
Shall stand unmov'd amidst a falling World.*

Before I conclude, it is necessary to Observe, that this Stern and awful Disposition, is so far from being a real Misanthropy, that it proceeds rather from the most extensive Humanity, though from a constant Maxim

Maxim of treating with Mankind upon such Terms as they ought, but do not desire to comply with, their Conduct has the Appearance of Contempt and Disregard for them. But this is no more than the necessary Result of the most sublime Principle of Virtue, a Desire to imitate GOD himself, who through the most Benevolent and Compassionate of all Beings, yet is often, pleased in his tender Severity to disappoint the Wishes and Expectations of his Creatures, and is more than once represented to us in the inspired Writings as *Casting those whom he Loveth.*

I am SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, August 28. There is no likelihood of the Signing of our Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, before the same has been imparted to the General Dyest of the Kingdom.

Cologne, September 6. According to some Advices from Stockholm, there are two Parties in the Kingdom, who make a great stir, the one in favour of the Treaty of Hanover, and the other for that of Vienna. A Declaration is privately handed about from the King to the Senate, wherein his Majesty complains of certain false Reports spread in Sweden and Germany, as if some Innovation was to be brought into the Kingdom, contrary to the form of Government, and desiring the Senate would search after the Authors, that they may be brought to condign Punishment.

Madrid, August 27. particular Advices from Court say, that the King had sent fresh Orders to the Governours of Malaga, Almeria, Conthagha, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, and Majorca, carefully to watch the Motions of the English Squadron under Admiral Jennings, and not to permit them to encroach where if possible. The Governours of all other Ports situate on the Ocean, have also received the like Orders. and since the last Post, near a Day has passed but the Court has received Expresses from the Counts of Biscay, Gassatia and the Austrias, with Advice of what passes there.

Tripoli; in Barbary, June 25. We have Advice from Egypt, that in a Rebellion against the Bashaw of Grand Cario, the Malecontents were defeated by the Grand Seignior's Troops. Four of the Beys who were at the Head of the Rebellion, fled hither for Protection, which being denyed them by the Governour, they are gone to Morocco, where they will stay till they have obtained their Pardon of the Turk, for which end they have entreated M. de Anthez, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to intercede in their Favour, offering to give the Grand Seignior a Present of 20000 Pistols, and a 10000 to his Ministers.

Hague, Sep. 15. Some Advices from Turkey by way of Poland say, that the Plague increases there more and more, and makes so great Havock, that 'tis probable the War will be suspended for a while in Persia. They write also from the Frontiers of Russia, Poland and Hungary, that they are casting up Intrenchments there, fortified with Pallisadoes, and Redoubts at proper Spaces, to prevent the spreading of the said Distemper, the Centinels have Orders to let no one pass over those Intrenchments, unless they shew their Certificates of Health at a Distance, and in case of Refusal, to fire upon them.

L O N D O N, September, 17.

Sunday last came in a Dutch post, advising, from Vienna, that none of the Electors of the Empire have

signed the Treaty of Vienna, but the Palatine, and Treveja, the rest having objected against it.

Letter from Madrid, advise, that the King of Spain had deliver'd to Col. Stanhope, the Emperor's Answer for standing by the Offend East India Company.

Letters from Warsaw, advise, that the Russian Minister at that Court, receiv'd an Expreß from Petersburg, and immediately after had a long Conference with the great Chancellor upon Affairs of great Importance between the two Courts, which are likely to come to an Accommodation of certain Differences subsisting between them.

From Paris, that the Earl of Burlington has presented to the king several fine English Horses.

The undernamed Ships for the East and other Parts of the Indies are to proceed as follows viz. Prince Augustus, Captain Gallyne, 495 Tons, charter'd for China; Duke of Cumberland, Cap. Braund 470, for Bombay; Princess Anne Capt Cough 350 for St. Helena and Bencolen, Hartford, Capt. Bootle 490 Prince William, Capt. Gilbert, 460, Montague, Capt. Gordon, 400. Brigewater, Capt. Williamson, 400, Walpole, Capt. Boddam, 490, Lethulier Capt. Sheppard, 470, a new Ship, Capt. Macket 480, these last for Fort St. George and Bengal.

A Course of Experimental Philosophy, will be begun at the Natural Philosophy School, in Trinity College, Dublin; the 10th of October ensuing: The Lectures will be every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; in which, all the Principles of the Laws of Motion, of Solids and Fluids, the Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, will be fully explained, and demonstrated, by a great Variety of suitable Experiments. Tickets may had of Dr. Hefham, or Mr. Maple, in Trinity College, Dublin, at Three Guineas and a Crown.

N. B. The same Ticket entitles the Subscriber, to any, or all of the succeeding Courses, without any further Payments; which are intended to be held Annually.

ON Thursday the 29 th. Instant, being Michaelmas Day, a large Fat Ox will be Run for betwixt Santry and Swords, by Six Bullocks, or as many as will put in, to be rid without Bridle, or Halter, and so be guided by Goads. They are to start by 12 a Clock in the Forenoon. And after the Race a Roll of Tobacco will be given to be Grinned for at the Market Cross of the said Borough of Swords.

JAMES EASDALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolinas, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Hestridge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

This Week is publish'd, and ready to be delivered to Subscribers,

THREE Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose, of Major Richardson Pack, in two Parts, with some Account of the Author. Price Bound in Calves Leather, and Lettered, a British Half Crown. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane in Dames-street, opposite the Horse Guard. At the same place are to be sold the Lord Lansdown's Poems, price three British Sixpences. Likewise Poems on several Occasions by the Revd. Mr. Pomfret, price there British Six pences.

Notice is hereby given, That a Five Pound Plate will be run for on the Murrow of Wicklow, on Wednesday the 5th. of October, next, by Gallaways that never started for a Five Pound Plate before. I. That every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, of 13 Hands 3 Inches high or under, to carry 7 Stone and a half, at 14 Pounds to the Stone, any Horse, &c. above that Size. to carry weight for Inches. II. They are to Run 3 Heats, 3 Miles each Heat. III. All Horses, &c. must be Entered with their Marks, Colours, and Owners Names, with Mary Finlay in Wicklow 4 Days before the Days of Running, kept in Town the Night before, and pay 3 Half Crowns Entrance. IV. The Winning Horse, Mare or Gelding, must pay Half a Guinea to Mary Finlay for supplying Scales, and Weights, &c.

At the Horse Guard in Dames Street, are to be sold large Quantities of English Alabaster, and French Plaster of Palace, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. Enquire of Stephen Standly, at the Fruit Stall, next Door the Horse Guard.

THERE is 20 l. per Ann. and 150 l. per Annum for ever, Clear Rent, adjoining the City of Dublin, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Wilkinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Bustly aforesaid; or of Mr. Brassington, at the Smiths Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

At the Easie Chair in Nicholas Street, are Sold gilt Leather Screens, and all other sorts of Screens, gilt Leather Chairs, and all other sorts of Chairs, English and Irish Blankets, Quilts and Mattresses, Flanders and Irish Ticks, and all other sorts of Upholsterers Goods, at reasonable rates, By
Martha Coleman.

Richard Head, Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, with the Credit of whose Name (both on the Sign and Stamps on the Cards) the Business of Card making was there carried on. Now Thomas Gould, (with whom he wrought) having Advertised, that he will sell Chearing Cross Cards, cheaper than Head and his Partner. This is to Certify, that the said Head is actually removed to *Cork Hill*, where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards (which are allowed by the best Judges) to be finer than any made in this Kingdom, and will sell by Wholesale at very reasonable Rates, considering their Quality and Goodness.

Whereas Richard Head lately published an Advertisement, setting forth, He had removed from the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, which is a notorious Falshood, he being a turn'd off Servant of Mr. Thomas Gould. This being to inform the Publick, That at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, are made for Thomas Gould (he having some of the best Hands in England), the only best Charing Cross Cards, and all other Sorts of playing Cards, and for Encouragement to Customers, said Gould will sell Charing Cross Cards, Two Shillings per Grose cheaper than Head and his Partner, and all other Sorts Twelve Pence per Grose cheaper, and will maintain them better Cards, and made of finer Paper.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Drugges, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty. per Cent.

MR S Revett, removed from the Corner of Caple Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, Just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratchiff's Nefretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chops, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venelo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Civil Snuff, Orange Butter.

P O S T S C R I P T.

Paris, Sept. 20 By a Courier from Rome, we have received an Account that on the 10th. the Pope promoted the Bishop of Frejus to the Dignity of a Cardinal.

Hague, Sept. 20. Letters from the North say, that the Czarina, expecting from the decline of the Year, and the rising of the Surge, to be soon rid of the Neighbourhood of the English and Danish Admirals, that she had given fresh Orders to her Fleet to be ready to sail, and to her Troops to be ready to March, as if she had really some Design in View, and Courage to Attempt the execution of it, after the Departure of the Ships, whose Approach her Czarian

Majesty did not at first sight take as the Visit paid her by a Friend.

London, Sept. 17.

The Letters from Holland, as well as the Printed Papers are full of the particulars of the Ravages the Plague makes at Constantinople, Grand Cairo, Adrianople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, particularly at Constantinople, and that in July above 200 dyed there in a Day.

The People of Spain having been Numbered by the Kings Order, it appeared by the List sent up to Court, from the several Provinces, that they at this Time amount to 542, 311, 1651, Persons.

D U B L I N : Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghills-Court*, *Dames-Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 1st. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Qui Labores, pericula, dubitas atque asperas res facile toleraverant; us otium, Divitiarum optanda aliis, oneri miseriaque juere.

SALLUST.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



HERE is a vitious Modesty prevails much in the World; which is apt to lead Men into very dangerous Mistakes. Many Men have their Hearts overflowing with Good Will to Mankind, and would not be seduced by any Consideration to do a thing that would be hurtful to the Publick, who yet, by considering

themselves as of very small Account in the World, and their Actions of little or no Consequence to Society, are every Day Guilty of what they would abhor, were they sensible of it. They imagine, that none but Men in Publick and Eminent Stations of Life are capable of having any Influence on the Happiness of the Community, and so make their own private Convenience the only Rule of their Conduct in Living; judging, that while the Publick receives no direct immediate Damage from any thing they do, they are perfectly innocent in leading an indolent unactive Life, and gratifying every Wish that does not impair their Health, or Estates.

I have in a former Letter to you endeavoured to shew the unreasonableness of such an indolent Temper, and how unmanly it is to indulge it. But the Bounds of your Paper would not permit me to treat the Subject so fully as it requires. I therefore intend at this time to consider it in the Consequences, which, in my Opinion, unavoidably attend it, *Luxury*, and *Idleness*; which two things have been in all Ages the source of the greatest Evils that can possibly befall any Country or People.

Besides the Tendency of these Vices to damage the Publick, there is Danger in the bare Appearance of them sufficient to make any one that truly loves his Country extremely cautious of all Approaches towards them. For though the Example flies from the Great and the Rich, who cannot hurt themselves much either by Leisure or Expence, yet the Imitation generally runs through all Ranks of Men; till at last it reach-

es and corrupts those by whose Industry a Nation ought to subsist. It is obvious to every Man's Knowledge, that the meaner sort of People are perpetually treading on the Heels of those immediately above them, and aping the Manner of Life in Fashion among such as are called Persons of Distinction, which every Man is to some or others of those that are below him. So that let a Man be ever so well able to afford either Magnificence or Profusion in his Way of Living, the Duty he owes the Publick obliges him to live within his Fortune, that he may not give Encouragement to General Waste, and become a Means of introducing Universal Poverty and Misery. And as every Man has an actual Influence this Way, it is the Business of all to consider themselves in this View, and not satisfy themselves with the Thought that they have had no actual Hand in the Publick Disorders, or the false Modesty of believing themselves too inconsiderable to be Leaders in the Ways of the World. When there is Danger of a Disemper's becoming general, though no Man can pretend to stop the Contagion, yet if he endeavours to save One from it, he does all that is in his Power to prevent the Infection from spreading further. And the best Way to prevent Corruption of Manners is for every Man to begin at home, and by that Means invite his Neighbours to do the like. Men manage in this Affair much what in the same Manner they do in cleaning or repairing the Publick Ways; if you fall directly to Work, and mend before your own Door, it is Odds but you will have the whole Neighbourhood to follow you; whereas if you enter into Consultation about it, a Dispute may arise who shall begin first, and so the Business be greatly retarded, if not totally neglected.

It is a Mistake to say, That *Luxury* is only criminal when it produces an Expence disproportioned to a Man's Fortune. What I have already mentioned concerning the ill Influence that High Living has on the lower Orders of Men, even when it does not impair the Fortunes of those that use it, sufficiently proves the contrary. But besides that, Men may, and frequently do give into a criminal *Luxury* that instead of diminishing, proves a Means of enlarging their Circumstances. Many a worthless Rogue has beat himself into Proficiency, and others have been no less successful by displaying their great Abilities

(Price Three Half-Pence)

in *Drinking*. But will any one from thence argue, that indulging the sensual Appetites in those Cases is justifiable, and that there is no other Rule for adjusting the Measure of our Expenses in Living but every Man's private Fortune and Circumstances? Has Nature fixed no Limits to our Desires; and are there no Superfluities in the World, that contribute neither to the Necessaries nor Decencies of Life? And is it not becoming every Wise and Good Man to break himself of all Inclinations to things of this sort, and to hold them in Disesteem and Contempt? For the smallest Degree of Indulgence of them, even though only in Compliance with the Fashions of the World, and the Tyranny of Custom, is of dangerous Experiment, in regard of the ill Habits which, by that Means may be contracted, and the easy Transition there is from one degree of Voluptuousness to another, and greater. Add to this the supernumerary Cares that Men are exposed to, who fall in Love with a Life of Ease, Pleasure, or Magnificence, which tho' they are only Imaginary Enjoyments, yet prove real Afflictions, when Men are either deprived of them, or under Apprehensions of losing them.

The Perfection of Wisdom has in all Ages been esteemed to consist in the moderating of our Desires, reducing them within the Bounds of Nature and Reason; and disengaging our Affections from all Objects foreign to the Happiness of Social and Intelligent Beings. Now it is evident to me, That all the Objects of *Luxury*, either in Entertainments, Dress, or Equipage, what the World commonly calls *Luxury*, which, without having Recourse to a Metaphysical Definition, is a Word as well understood as *Black*, or *White*, are of this sort; and consequently it is our Wisdom to banish them as much as we can from our Thoughts, and to bear sparing in the Use of them as the Circumstances of the Age and Country we live in will permit. I will add too, that the Strength, and perhaps the very Being of Virtue depends on the same Principle. For it is certain, that nothing prompts Men so much to hate one another, and become cruel and unjust, as the Extravagance of their Desires. And no less certain it is, that *Luxury* and *Avarice* go Hand in Hand together, it being impossible to support the one without the Assistance of the other; which Compound of *Avarice* is much more pernicious than the *Simple* Kind, the one very often breaking out into Fraud, Rapine, and Oppression, and the other for the most part contenting it self to feed upon Industry and Frugality.

The Policy of the Antient Greeks and Romans in this Matter is well worthy our Regard and Imitation. Those Wise and Virtuous Nations, in the Times of their greatest Grandeur and Prosperity, made it their principal Care to inspire the Minds of their People with a Contempt of all false Pleasures, and immoderate Riches. For this Purpose, when other Methods failed, they made Use of the more compulsive Laws of *Sumptuary* and *Agrarian* Laws, wisely judging, that the Publick Safety and Tranquillity could never be well maintained, unless where the respective Members of the Body Politick were Men of Virtue and Moderation, and greatly alarmed at every thing that might prove either an Impediment or a Snare to them in their Endeavours to promote the Good of their Country. The greatest and the best Men that ever those Commonwealths produced came very readily into these Measures, and had even a kind of Affection in embracing Labour and Poverty. *Spartan* Simplicity in *Orcus*, and *Cincinnatus* in *Rome* are not the only illustrious Instances of voluntary Indigence among their first Magistrates, and most renowned Captains. *Luxury* at *Tuttes*, and Expence in Apparel were things looked on as Criminal, or at least unbefitting Persons of Worth and Distinction, which Principles prevailing among the Great, diffused this

through all Ranks and Orders of Men in a general Sobriety and Modesty.

By Means of this Contempt of Wealth, and Abstinence from Pleasure in private Persons, and Families, the Publick was enabled to appear with the greater Splendor and Dignity. Every Man's private Vanity was turned to augment the Stream of the Publick Magnificence, which displayed it self in Great and Noble Works, that might last for Ages, warm the Hearts of succeeding Generations with a holy Reverence for their Ancestors, and call up the Dear Idea of a Country in their Minds by sensible Objects. People were content to lie on a homely Bed, and feed on very simple Diet, while they could see their Cities adorned with Temples, Statues, and Triumphal Archés, the Monuments of Piety and Virtue; and their Country rendered both beautiful and commodious by Stately Bridges, and convenient Causeways. The bare Ruins of some of these Works to this Day strike those that behold them with Wonder and Astonishment; and how must they have been affected with them, who saw them in their Glory, and imagined they had a Property in them? An Expence thus employed, as it raised the Minds of the People, and contributed to make them Generous and Publick-Spirited, so the Effects of it being extensive and durable, tended both to promote the Good of the Community, and the innocent Pleasure and Amusement of every particular Member. Our Vanity, on the contrary, is all confined to ourselves, and for the most part displays it self in very trifling and perishable Objects: and by that Means the Expence laid out in gratifying it, is just so much lost to the Publick, over and above the Injury it receives from the Degeneracy of Mens Minds, and the Corruption of Manners that necessarily attend the giving Way to so idle and selfish a Temper.

I need not represent to you how Great, how Successful and Happy those brave People were, while they lived in the Manner I have been describing, and kept up their first Strictness of Life, and Moderation of Desires. But I must not omit observing, that as soon as they fell from it, they sunk by Degrees from that Pitch of Glory and Happiness they formerly enjoyed. *Luxury* was succeeded by *Avarice*, and that introduced Struggles and Contentions among the Great for the Management of Publick Affairs, that they might have the greater Opportunities of enriching themselves. This introduced Bribery and Corruption, and then Fraud and Violence, which at last issued in cruel Seditions, Conspiracies, and Civil Wars, by which being destroyed and consumed, they became an easy Prey to furious and abominable Tyrants, who using them like Beasts, by degrees made them so, and put them for ever out of a Capacity so much as to look up to that Height from whence they had fallen.

I am very far from insinuating, That things are in such a dangerous Posture among us at present; but truly I cannot help thinking, that we are in the straight Road to it, if we go on as we have begun. For let us look where we will, is there not a strange Effeminacy and Dissoluteness visible amongst all Sorts of People, but especially the Polite, and the *Beau Monde*? And do we not seem perpetually to vie with one another in the most expensive and extravagant Ways of Living that can be contrived? Can any thing be more shocking and offensive to Decency and Sense, than to see our young Fops all dawdled over with Pomatum, and crusted up into a pair of Stays? Though this last may, for ought I know, have some Significance in it, and intimate how richly the Owners deserve to be laced. It is true, some of them can afford it, and possibly do their Fortunes no harm by such an Expence. But what then? Is not everything it self most absurd and unnatural? Some of our

our Philosophers too can afford to lay out Twenty or 30,000 Pounds in a Collection of *Busts*; and many a frantick Female gratifies her Passion for China Ware with what might be a sufficient Porcelain for her. If she were not herself as frail a Trifle as her China. But will that justify such an unreasonable Expence on things neither useful, nor truly Ornamental in Life? If we know not what to do with our Riches, unless to make the Ostentation of them, let us do it in things that have a real Beauty and Durableness, in Building and Planting, the Pleasure of which Aptitudes may enjoy as well as the Owner, and not waste them in the momentary Gratifications of Appetite, or the feeble and windy Satisfaction arising from Gaudiness of Dress and Equipage. If we resist at all, as reasonable People should, on the sad Consequences of this perverted Taste in other Kingdoms and States, and consider that the like Consumption always produces the like Effects, the Duty we owe to our Country will constrain us to guard with our utmost Caution against the least Symptom of so dangerous a Disease.

Having been so long on this Head, I am obliged to wait what I intended to have said on the other part of my Consideration, to wit *Idleness*, till some other occasion, and in the mean time beg leave to subscribe myself,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

PENNINGTON.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, August 27. It is now generally reported here, that the Reconciliation between the Chevalier de St. George and his Consort, is as good as made; the Cardinals Coscia, Corradini, Imperiali, Marescotti, and Alberoni having laboured to bring it about, together with Signior Lercari, Secretary of State, and Signior Viviani the Pope's Confessor; so that the Chevalier's Removal to Bologna will not take, at which the Holy Father is overjoyed, longs to give him his paternal Benediction.

Petersburg, Sept. 3. Advices from Derbent say, that the Turks advancing to attack Ispahan with 40,000 Men, were so warmly received by 100,000 Men of the Troops of Sultan Esref, which guarded the Avenues, that the Turks lost 20,000 Men in the several Attacks, and that the rest would have had the same Fate, if they had not been timely supported by 50,000 Spahis and Janisaries.

Venice, Sep. 14. Wednesday last came in here in 27 Days from Smirna, three Ships of our Convoy with rich Cargoes, by which we have received Advice that the Plague rages most grievously at Constantinople; and that the Grand Signior has ordered Prayers to be put up not only in the Turkish Mosques but also in the Places of Worship of the Christians, to beg of the Almighty, that he may be pleased to deliver that Capital, of that dreadful Judgment, the Mortality abates at Smirna, Scio, and other Places. There was an Account from Constantinople, that the Persians having joyned their Forces, with those of the Rebel Esref, retook the City of Tauris by Storm, and put to the sword all the Turks they found in it, none having escaped but the Bashaw, or Governor of the Place, and a very few Men with him. Letters from Brescia say, that the Gunsmiths of that City have undertaken to make 6000 Firelocks for the King of Sicily, part of which they have already sent to Turin.

Hague, Sept. 17. N. S. Count Goltsin, Envoy Extraordinary of the Czarina, has presented a Me-

morial to their High Mightinesses, wherein he assured them in the Name of her Czarina Majesty, that the Treaty lately concluded at Vienna between her and the Emperor, has nothing in it that tends to the Prejudice of their Subjects Trade; so far is it from favouring the Ostend Company, with which her Majesty would no way concern herself. Mean time, all goes on swimmingly in the Austrian Netherlands, and the Directors of that Company hope to be able to send out five more Ships, about Christmas next at farthest, for the East Indies, upon the fresh Assurances, they have received from the Emperor, by the Count de Galleberg, that he will stand by them against all Opponents and Opposition.

Extract of a Letter from On Board the Torbay in the Road of Revel, dated Aug. 29. The 12th of this Month being the Anniversary of King George's Accession to the Throne of Great Britain, Admiral Wager gave a magnificent Entertainment to all the Officers of the English and Danish Squadrons. At Eight in the Morning the Torbay, the Cumberland and the Nassau hung out their Flags and Streamers; at one in the Afternoon all the Ships fired Cannon, each according to its Rate. It took as if we should continue here longer than we thought.

Extract of a Letter from Soissons, Sept. 12. 'Tis assured, that the Magistrate of Lucern have resolved to answer no more the Letters and Memorials that shall come from the Court of Rome, respecting the Conclusions and Enterprises of the Holy See. 'Tis certain the Cantons of Zurich and Bern have resolved to succour those of Lucern in case of need; for which all necessary Orders are already given. We expect a violent Resolution from the Pope, and nothing less than Excommunication.

LONDON, September, 22.

Count Waldeck, Son to Prince Waldeck, a Collateral Branch of the Royal Family; and who holds a Sovereignty in Germany, being newly arriv'd here, has been introduced to his Majesty at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

We hear that Sir John Jennings on his arrival before Cadiz, sent the Lord Forbes ashore with a Message to the Governor, who received him very courteously. The Pennell, Capt. Palmer, is arrived at Bristol, having sailed from Jamaica the 26th. of July, by whom there is Advice, that a Dutch Ship was attack'd by a small Spanish Guard de la Costa, fitted out at Trinidad to the South Keys; but that the Dutchman made so good a Defence, that he kill'd 94 of the Spaniards, and took their Vessel.

On the other Hand we are inform'd, that a Spanish Man of War of 70 Guns took a large Dutch Ship called the Diamond on the Coast of Caraccas, which gave Occasion to the Report of their having taken the Diamond an English Man of War.

'Tis said the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon will be made Knight of the most ancient Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, Vacant by the Death of the late Earl Cadogan.

Letters from Jamaica dated the 28th. of July, advise, that the Kings Man of War, Capt. Gaslington, was arrived there from the Coast of Guinea and was preparing to put to Sea to join Admiral Mifflin's Squadron. They add, that the Spaniards had seized the Rich, a Galley of Bristol, Capt. Thomas Harbord, as of near Hispaniola, under a pretence of carrying on a clandestine Trade.

The Emperor has sent Orders, that in case the English Squadron now in the Mediterranean should put into any of his Ports there, they should be treated with all manner of Civility.

The Morris, newly arrived from Barbadoes, met an Algerine Man of War cruising 50 Leagues off the Lizard.

Dublin, October, 2 d.

On Wednesday last between the Hours of four and five in the Morning, several Officers had a Quarrel with the Watch, after some time the Watchmen took one of them Prisoner, the rest went and brought the Cattle Guard to demand the Prisoner, but could not obtain him. By this time the next Parish Watch came to assist the other, and drove the Soldiers into the Castle. Soon after there came a greater Number, and forc'd them over Essex Bridge, they retir'd into the Watch House, where they fir'd upon them, one Man was shot into the Belly, of which Wound he instantly died. Two of the Officers are taken and committed to the Black Dog, and four of the Soldiers to Newgate. The next Day the Government met, and sent for the Captain of the Guard and demanded his Commission, which he was obliged to lay down.

Yesterday William Empson Esq; was sworn Lord Mayor of this City, Philip Pearson, and Thomas How, Esqrs; Sheriffs.

A Course of *Experimental Philosophy*, will be begun at the Natural Philosophy School, in *Trinity College, Dublin*, the 10th. of October ensuing: The Lectures will be every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; in which, all the Principles of the Laws of Motion, of Solids and Fluids, the Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, will be fully explained, and demonstrated, by a great Variety of suitable Experiments. Tickets may had of Dr. Hulsam, or Mr. Muple, in *Trinity College, Dublin*, at Three Guineas and a Crown.

N. B. The same Ticket entitles the Subscriber, to any, or all of the succeeding Courses, without any further Payments; which are intended to be held Annually.

On the 18 Day of Michaelmas Term, will be delivered to the Subscribers.

Vernons Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by S. Fairbrother, and E. Hamilton, Booksellers, opposite the Tholsel.

Last Week was publish'd, and ready to be delivered to Subscribers,

THE Miscellaneous Works in Verse and Prose, of Major Richardson Pack, in two Parts, with some Account of the Author. Price Bound in Calves Leather, and Letter'd, a British Half Crown. Sold by G. Risk, at the Corner of Castle Lane in Dames-Street, opposite the Horse Guard. At the same place are to be sold the Lord Lansdown's Poems, price three British Sixpences. Likewise Poems on several Occasions by the Revd. Mr. Pomfret, price three British Sixpences.

JAMES HASDALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-Street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolinas, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Estradge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

* * * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that. and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Bushly Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Willinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corners of Caple Street facing Mary's Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple-Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, just arriv'd from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratchin's Nefretich Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rheumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chapped, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the King Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venelo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Civil Snuff, Orange Butter.

At the Horse Guard in Dames Street, are to be sold large Quantities of English Aliblafter, and French Plaster of Palace, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. Enquire of Stephen Standty at the Fruit Stall, next Door the Horse Guard.

THE R. E. is 20 l. per Ann. and 150 l. per Annum for ever, Clear Rent, adjoining the City of Dublin, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggers, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

Notice is hereby given, That a Five Pound Plate will be run for on the Murrow of Wicklow, on Wednesday the 5th. of October, next, by Gallaways that never started for a Five Pound Plate before. I. That every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, of 13 Hands 3 Inches high or under, to carry 7 Stone and a half, at 14 Pounds to the Stone, any Horse, &c. above that Size: to carry weight for Inches. II. They are to Run 3 Heats, 3 Miles each Heat. III. All Horses, &c. must be Entered with their Marks, Colours, and Owners Names, with Mary Finlay in Wicklow 4 Days before the Days of Running, kept in Town the Night before, and pay 3 Half Crowns Entrance. IV. The Winning Horse, Mare or Gelding, must pay Half a Guinea to Mary Finlay for supplying Scales, and Weights, &c. There is also a Velvet Saddle, Value 2 l. to be run for the same Day, on the same Course by Grass Gallways, that never started for a Plate before, running one Heat only, paying a British Half Crown Entrance. There is also two Pair of Laced Womens Shooes to be run for the same Day for by Women. And a Bag of Snuff to be run for by Old Women.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 8th. 1726.

Falso queritur de Naturâ suâ genus humanum, quod imbecille, atque avi brevis, sorte potius, quam Virtute regatur. Nam contra reputando, neque majus aliud, neque prestabilius invenias; Majisque naturæ Industriam hominum, quam vim aut tempus desso.

SALLUST.

70 HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



in all outward Appearance they want nothing that might render them happy; yet in reality they want every thing, by wanting the Disposition necessary to all Happiness; a Mind open to receive those Innocent Gratifications that by the Bounty of Providence offer themselves in great Plenty in almost every State or Condition in which Men can be placed; *an*

If there were not a kind of Ordeley in making our selves merry even with the most imaginary Misfortunes, it would be pleasant enough to observe the Methods of tormenting themselves made Use of by People of this Complexion. For in this Matter they discover a great deal of Ingenuity, and have the Art of drawing Sorrow and Despair out of every one of the greatest Blessings of Life, with as much Facility, as Winds extract Poison from Flowers, and Beings with a corrupt Generation of Men, and desires of finding out the most commendable Ways to be miserable, when deal much in Broken Sentences, and short Apophthegms, estimating the vanity of Life, the Subjerdry of Human Affairs, the Unreliableness of every thing in the World, and several other important Discoveries of the same Nature, all equally fitted to prevent any reasonable or rational Pursuing, and to make Mankind self comfortless and burthened. And upon this wretched Foundation are commonly raised all those superstitious, foolish, and extravagant Beliefs, which make their Appearance among the kind and humane Population of the Spleen.

Whatever may be the accidental, or more immediate Causes of this fashionable Diltemper; whether uneasy Reflections on Disappointments in Love or Business; an over delicate Constitution of Body; an Epitherimical Disposition either in the Head, or the Feet to prognosticate foul Weathers, or Easterly Winds; Whether, I say, these, or any of these may concur as Signs, or Causes in this Matter; yet I am perfectly convinced, that in most People it owes its Original to nothing else but downright Idleness.

By Idleness I do not only mean mere *Sauntering*, or doing of Nothing; but doing Nothing to the Purpose according to which Account; I believe, it will be found that there are a great many more idle People in the World than is commonly apprehended; and that a great deal of that which passes now a days under the Name of *Business*, is nothing else at the Bottom but a refined Species of *Idleness*.

Certain I am, that Labour and Industry never were in lower Estimation than at present. All our Noble People manage their Bodies as if they thought them of no other Use, but to be Strong, and kept in Repair; and consequently the greatest sinners they expose them to, in a paying of Wages, and taking Physick. For though there are some who abate more in the Animal Life, yet it would not be so unjust as to reckon them any part of the polite World, however they may agree with it in some Circumstances. But be ye aware, it will in a very evident, that among all those that either are, or affect to be thought Persons of Fashion and Distinction, every thing of Work and Industry labour to get out of the mind; general Disrespect is in them to any ancient Fortunes; and a liberal Education, which an U has reason to be proud of, is in them a vain consequence thereof with regard to the Persons themselves in the mischievous Habits of this present Age, and in the Idleness in Persons of a plebeian Fortune; most either end in Debauchery & Intemperance, in Little Sins and Inappetency to the Pleasures and Enjoyments of Life; either of which is a small and short Description of misery, as a sound Mind views a sound Body is the Happiness. The Railing of Wages, which Solomon represents as one of the greatest afflictions of Old Age, is very often the Attendant of the Rich, and the Poor; and this proceeds from their not enuring themselves to a little Toil and Abstinence.

(Price Three Half-Pence)

Abstinence, by Means of which the Returns of Ease and Abundance would come to them with the greater Gust and Relish. For in the present State of Human Nature our greatest Pleasures grow either Sour, or Insipid on our Minds, unless we taste them with Moderation and frequent Intermittions. Light it self, the first Creature of G O D, and the greatest of all Sensual Enjoyments, which is the same thing to the Eyes that Truth is to the Understanding, would grow tiresome and grievous to us, if we were not so often relieved from it by the agreeable Vicissitudes of Darkness. And much more will this hold of Pleasures that are not only of an Inferior Kind, but founded more upon Art and Custom, than Necessity or Nature,

I know, it will be urged, that Intellectual Improvements, and the Study of curious and useful Arts, are a proper Business for the Great and the Rich, and consequently entitle them to an Exemption from every thing that requires corporeal Labour and Industry. Nor can it be denied, that Gentlemen are obliged beyond others to become accomplished in Things of this sort, an Acquaintance with Letters, and Laws being absolutely necessary to render them useful to their Country, in Proportion to the Interest they possess in it. But still I insist on it, that they ought not to engage in Study with the same Severity and Intention that those who live by any of the Learned Professions are obliged to. In this last Case is there no ill Example given to the Common People, who never reckon a Seditary Life an idle one, when it is the Means of Subsistence. But it touches them to the Quick, when they see a Man indolent by way of Enjoyment. They then begin to sigh after the imagined Softness and Ease of that kind of Life, grow tired of their own laborious Business, and fall in Love with Learning and Retirement. And how pernicious to the Publick such a Humour would be, should it once come to be Universal, I need not mention, nor how ridiculous and contemptible a Figure a Nation composed entirely of *Literati* and *Philosophers* would make among its Neighbours.

It has been held a Piece of very useful Policy among great Commanders, both in ancient and later Days, to encourage their Men in any laborious or difficult Enterprizes, such as digging of Trenches, raising of Works, and the like, by beginning themselves, and carrying off the first Load of Earth, or laying the first Stone in their own Persons. Something of this is still retained in our Custom of having the Foundation of any considerable Building laid by some Person of Distinction and Eminence. And if I were disposed to shew my Reading, I might on this Occasion mention that Law among the *Mahometans*, by which every Man among them is obliged to learn and profess some Handicraft Employment, which is so inviolably observed by them, that even the *Ottoman* Emperors are not exempted from it, of which we meet with many Instances in their Histories. Mr. Locke, in his Excellent *Treatise of Education*, is of Opinion, that every Gentleman ought not only to know, but practice something of the Mechanick. And indeed the Reason here of, seems to hold much stronger in Men of plentiful Fortunes, than in such as are otherwise, in order to divert that Languor and Uneasiness which generally seizes the studious and contemplative Minds, and arises from their falling too much into Meditations and Schemes of general Happiness or Unhappiness in Life, and by that means growing fatigued of the World and every thing in it. Whereas Men that employ themselves in some particular Business, that exercises the Body, without much Application of Mind, are very rarely troubled with any such Distractions, which however they may impute them to, bad Air, or other External Causes, are in reality owing to our Laziness and Indolence, as is visible in *Holland*, where though the

Strangers that travel thither out of Curiosity, complain of the Vapours very often, yet the indolent Inhabitants were never yet refined enough to feel any thing of that modish Disorder; at least if we will believe Sir William Temple, whose Observations on these Provinces are allowed by every Body to be as authentick, as they are curious and entertaining.

I am the Warmer on this Subject, because I have observed the Humour of *Polite Idleness* to be spreading very fast into the Territories of Trade and Commerce, and am dismally afraid lest it should descend to our Forges and Workshops. Since the conclusion of the late Wars, *Philosophy*, and *Poetry* have succeeded in the place of *Politics*, and made many Characters full as ridiculous as the *Uppolsterer* in the *Tartar*. I know a Bevy of *Spinsters* very far gone in the Laws of the *Drama*, and another that are no small Proficients in the *Mathematicks*. With these Eyes have I seen the Lord *Shaftesbury's* Works on a Shopkeepers Counter, and hear him every Day quoted by Persons, whose Business it neither is to understand him, nor have they the proper Means of doing it; and who when they have got a little *Smattering* of him, for the most part employ it to very ill Purposes. If things go on according to this comfortable Beginning, we may hope in a short time to see our *Weavers* commence *Symmetrical Divines*, and hear our *Cobblers* capping Verses in every Stall.

I know no Manner of Use our Common Tradesmen have for any higher kind of Learning than Reading and Writing *English*, and casting up Accounts; and where any of them go further, it proceeds generally from a Mixture of *Laziness* and *Ambition*, which diverting them from their own proper Business, very often proves destructive to their Families, and highly prejudicial to Society in general. And as the most effectual Remedy for this would be to render Labour, and Mechanick Arts reputable, which can never be done while the better sort of People decline altogether putting a Hand to them; I think, it would be a high Strain both of Wisdom and Goodness in Men of ease and plentiful Fortunes to shew their Inferiors now and then a good Example this Way, as far as may be consistent with the Duties arising out of their own Station and Circumstances of Life.

As for our *Philosophers* in *Petticoats*, I would fain know, whether the Cares of a Family, Conjugal Affection, and Maternal Tenderness will not afford a sufficient Employment for any one Woman; or whether they will readily become more Virtuous, by exercising of these, or by devoting their whole time to the Study of Moral Enquiries, the Nature of Obligation, and the rest of that Strain, which has so often perplexed Mens Heads with airy Notions of Virtue, but very seldom, if ever, warmed their Hearts with the Love of it. I am confident there are several pretty little Occupations, much more becoming their Sex, and less apt to give them the Vapours, than either *Philosophy*, *Politics*, or *Poetry*. And therefore I would humbly recommend to them a wise Imitation of *Mongo Cocco*, the Founder of the *Prussian* Empire, whose bill was a fundamental Law, that all People should work who were able; by which means it became fashionable for the Ladies among Quakers, whenever they went to see their Neighbour, to carry their Work along with them, which they did all the time the Visit lasted, while when they were paid for some Lady of very great Quality, in which case they laid their own Work aside, and only wrought Gamboliers, called *Wags*. If such a Reformation were introduced among us, I am persuaded it would in great Measure prevent that unaccountable Waste of Time and Soul which the World at present is so totally compassed by, and not a whit less the conquering Power, which the Fair Sex so justly boasts as an Advantage. For if I am not far mistaken,

mistaken, the most part of Men had much rather chuse a *Wife* that understood *Plain-work* than *Philosophy*; prefer a *Shirt* of her making to a *Poem* of her composings; and be much better pleased to see her take up handsomely a *fallen Stitch* in a *Stocking* than *inve.* *Stare* the most abstruse *Theorem* in *Algebra*.

I hope none of your Readers will mistake me so much, as to imagine that I am an Enemy to Learning, and would dissuade Men from the Study of it. No, I am sensible, that without it no State can be happy or flourishing. But at the same time, I would not have it pursued to the Hindrance of those other Arts that are necessary to the very Being of Mankind, as well as the beautifying of Society. It is against the Excessive and Universal Indolence of Body, which may be introduced under pretence of improving and adorning the Mind, and against that only that I combat. For since we carry about us Bodies, as well as Souls, and are Creatures formed for Action, as well as Thinking; it is certain, we ought not to gratify one part of our Charge at the Expence of the other, and may become Criminal as much by a *Mental* Luxury, as by an over Indulgence of the *Animal* in us.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

PUBLICOLA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, Sept. 7. The Captain of an English Vessel laden with Sugar and Tobacco, who arrived Yesterday in our Port, and has touch'd at Port Mahon reports, that they expected there very shortly the English Squadron commanded by Admiral Jennings, with Cannon, Ammunition, and other Stores, to furnish the most advanced Batteries, on which they continued to work at the Entrance into the Port, to render the Access more difficult to the Vessels of foreign Nations. Among the other Vessels that are arrived here this Week, there is a *Reluça* from Naples laden with Silk and other Merchandize, the Master of which tells us, that he saw the Pope's Gallies cruising on the Coasts of Romania, to guard them from the Insults of the Corsairs of Barbary.

Rome, Sept. 12. The Pretender has dismiss'd from hence the Doctors Berkley and Cowper, two English Clergymen; to whom tis said, he has the greater Aversion on account of the Whig Lords of their Name.

Rome, Sept. 15. Last Wednesday Cardinal Gualtieri went to visit the Pope (who for some Days has had a Fit of the Gout) and had an Hour's Discourse with his Holiness. The Pretender's remains disconsolate in the Nunnery of St. Cecilia; and received Yesterday several Visits from Persons of Distinction, who came to confer with her upon her Family Affairs: But tis insinuated, that she still persists to remain in her Retirement. The Differences between this Court and that of Turin are now in a forward way to be terminated; the Terms proposed for that End being under Consideration, and in a fair way of being approved of.

Madrid, Sept. 16. The Duke of Wharff is still here; and has shewn about a Letter from the Pretender, commanding him immediately for Rome, in order to be near his Person; and the said Duke has declared that he will begin his Journey thither in a few Days, together with his Dutchess.

Antwerp, Sept. 14. The Directors of our East India Company met here last Wednesday, to consider of the Dividend among the Proprietors, out of the Profits of the late Sale; but not settling therein, another Day is fixed for their Meeting to determine that Mat-

ter. The Workmen at Ostend, employ'd in making the Yard, &c. for the Shipping, insist upon prompt Payment, otherwise they cannot proceed; upon which unexpected Demand, The Directors are considering the most proper Measure for satisfying them, without any manner of Delay.

L O N D O N, October, 1.

They write from Liverpool, that on the 21st the William and Mary, Capt. Cox, with a very valuable Cargo of Yarn and Cloath from Belfast, was forced ashore in a great Storm on Hyle Bank, but the greatest Part of her Lading was got out and brought into that Port, tho' much damaged. And the same Day a Ship belonging to Yarmouth coming from Amsterdam, was also forced ashore not far from the other, but is since got off.

Since my last we have had violent Storms of Wind and Rain, which have been the Occasion of divers Shipwrecks; particularly of the *Adulham*, bound from Rotterdam to Madera; and the *Victoria*, a Dutch Ship bound from Amsterdam to Rochel; both near Rye in Suffex. The Cargo and Men of the latter saved.

So much Treasure has been recover'd of late Years, from the wrecks of Ships in divers Parts, that the curious have applyed themselves to the Study of improving a Machine for that Use: and we see one newly invented, which is said to exceed any yet made publick: Being so contrived, as to carry a Number of Persons, and will descend, ascend, and move from Place to Place while under Water at the Pleasure of those within it.

Letters from Lisbon of the 18th Instant advise, that on that Day Rear Admiral Hopson, with four British Men of War came into the River of Lisbon: One of the Ships having lost her Mainyard, and another having her Fore Yard damaged, the Rear Admiral applyed to Brigadier Dormer, the British Envoy, who immediately obtained an Order from his Portuguese Majesty for furnishing every thing necessary out of his Naval Stores. On the 17th his Majesty's Ships the *Winchester* and *Swallow* came to the Entrance of the said River, and the next Day proceeded to join Sir John Jennings, and that Rear Admiral Hopson would put to Sea in a few Days.

By a Holland and French Mails, we have Advice That Admiral Wager continues in the Road of Revel and has taken a vast Quantity of Provisions on board his ships. That 180000 Turks are posted about six Leagues from Isphahan, with a Design to reduce that vast City by Famine. That the Diet of Stockholm have chose Count Horn their Marshal by a great Majority. That by reason of a sickness at Albano, the Pretender has been obliged to return with his 2 Sons to Rome; and that the Pope talks of taxing the Churches of that City to raise Money for a Holy War. That Col. Stanhope has received Orders from Great Britain to press the Court of Madrid to give Satisfaction in the Affair of the Duke de Riparda; and that the Pretender's Adherents continue their Solicitations at St. Ildephonso. They write, that the Plague makes great Havock still in the City of Constantinople, but is abated in the Neighbourhood. The Portuguese at Rome are so disguised, because the Bishop of Frejus has been made a Cardinal with a Preference to M. Sichi, who has been so long a Candidate for the Purple, that they talk of leaving that City. The Directors of the East India Company have met at Antwerp, to make a Dividend out of Profits of the late Sale; but as they could not agree about the same, another Day is fixed for their Meeting to determine this Matter; when they will likewise consider of the most proper Methods for satisfying the Workmen of Ostend employ'd in making several new Conveniences for Shipping, and who have declared, that they cannot proceed unless they be punctually paid.

DUBLIN, October, 8.

WE hear that his Majesty has been pleased to create James Macarney, Esq; lately a Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, of this Kingdom, a Baronet of Great-Britain, in consideration of his long and faithful Services to his Prince and Country in his Profession of the Law, to which he had applied himself with indefatigable Industry for upwards of Fifty Years.

In our last Journal we committed a Mistake in our Account of the unhappy Affair of the Watch-Man in Capellstreet, in Relation to the Captain of the Guard, the whole Account of which has since appeared to be groundless, for which we humbly beg the Gentleman's Pardon. The Two Gentlemen committed to the Black-Dog on Account of this Business, have been, we hear admitted to Bail.

A Course of Experimental Philosophy, will be begun at the Natural Philosophy School, in Trinity College, Dublin; the 10th. of October ensuing: The Lectures will be every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 of the Clock in the Forenoon; in which, all the Principles of the Laws of Motion, of Solids and Fluids, the Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, will be fully explained, and demonstrated, by a great Variety of suitable Experiments. Tickets may had of Dr. Hefham, or Mr. Maple, in Trinity College, Dublin, at Three Guineas and a Crown.

N. B. The same Ticket entitles the Subscriber, to any, or all of the succeeding Courses, without any further Payments; which are intended to be held Annually.

This Day publish'd, and sold by S. Fuller at the Globe in Meath Street,

A New and Correct Edition of the Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with a Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetick of Logarithms; by Dr. John Keil, F.R.S. diligently Revised and Compared with the English and Dutch Editions. Whereunto is added a New Appendix, containing the Elements of Astronomy by the Solution of Spherical Triangles on the Globes. Price Bound two British Shillings.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Weanscotted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Out Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of John Fox, Cutler, on Cork Hill.

JUST publish'd Whalley's Successors Almanack, containing the Planets Geocentrick Motions, faithfully done from the Caroline Tables, Astrological, General and Monthly Observations, &c. with Variety of Matters testifying the Subject likewise the Publick is desired to take Notice, That if any other Almanack (than what is above mentioned) should be published in the Name of any Person, as Successor to Dr. John Whalley, or by the Title of Whalley Redivivus, to guard against such Imposition: the same being Spurious, and a stolen Collection from other Almanacks, Calculated with a Malicious Intent to prejudice the Widow and Relict of the said Doctor, and to prevent any Counterfeits of the like Nature the true Almanack as above advertised, is printed by none, but by William Wilmor on the Blind Key, for Mary Whalley in Bell Alley in Golden Lane.

THE LIFEY a Fable, in Imitation of the Metamorphosis of Ovid, address'd to a young Lady. With an Epistle Dedicatory, in which is contained, An Essay upon the Metamorphosis of Ovid. Sold by George Risk, opposite the Horse Guard, the corner of Cattle Lane, in Dames Street.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 L. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buskly Publick Notary in Cattle Street or of Mr. Braddington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Wilkinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

B O O K S lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green.

	L.	s.	d.
M rs. Haywood's diverting Novels, 2 Vol:	0	05	5
Mrs. Manley's Novels	0	02	2
Capt. Johnstons History of the Pyraies	0	02	2
Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	0	06	0
Court Cookery	0	02	6
Dr. Ratchliffe's Life	0	01	6
General Monk's Life	0	03	6
Lives of the Compilers of the Com. Prayer	0	02	6
Killing no Murder.	0	03	3
Lord Clarendon's History of Ireland	0	02	8
Life of Sally Salisbury	0	01	0
Keating's History of Ireland	0	13	0
Cumberland de Leg. Naturæ	0	05	5
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	0	05	5
Ovids Epistles Burlesque	0	01	0
Dr. Wood's Institute of the Com. Law, Fol.	1	00	0
Dr. South's Sermons. Fol. 2 Vol,	1	04	0
Lord Clarendon's History. 3 Vol. Fol.	1	16	0
Impossibility of Transubstantiation	0	00	4
Art of being Easy at all Times & in all Places	0	00	6
Biss's Sermons on the Common Prayer	0	01	8
Satyrs on the Jesuits, by Mr. Oldham	0	00	6
The Pig and the Mailiff. Two Tales	0	00	2
Tom Browns Amusements	0	01	6
Bp. Burnet's Travels	0	02	2

On the 1st Day of Michaelmas Term, will be delivered to the Subscribers.

Vernons Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by S. Fairbrother, and E. Hamilton, Booksellers, opposite the Tholsel.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corner of Cattle Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Cattle Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, Just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratchliffe's Nesretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chapped, the Anedortine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the King Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venelo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Civil Snuff, Orange Butter.

John Exshaw,

AT the Sign of the Laced Hood in Golden Lane, just returned from London, hath imported a Parcel of Lace and Edging of the Newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Bard and Grounded Flanders Mecklin, Brussels and French Millynetts.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 15th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— Jam strāgis acervit
Deficiunt campi; Vides per densa Volantem
Agmina Ductorem Lybix, curruſque citatos
Arma Virum super, atque artus et ſigna trahentem
— Jam rideat arva. —

SIR,

SIL. ITALICUS



It is an Observation I have somewhere met with, *id est* whoever has been much conversant among the old Books, will be a little hard to please among the New; We Moderns are not very fond of giving our Assent to any thing that may derogate in the least from our own Worth and Excellency; and therefore

I shall be extremely tender of insinuating, as some uncautious Persons have done, the Preference of the Antients to us, that being a Point that might give Offence to a much greater Number of Writers than Antiquity can boast of. Yet I think, I may lawfully venture to affirm, that the Antients may now and then prove no inconsiderable Helps to a Modern Writer, and that we have had very few eminent Modern Writers, who had not some little Acquaintance with the Antients.

So far, I believe, will be allow'd me without much Difficulty. But should one presume to go a little further, and assert the Antients to have excelled the Moderns in the Art and Delicacy of Composition, Propriety of Style, and Beauty of Expression, he must expect to be very severely humbled for his Rashness. Yet unless something of this be true, it is pretty hard to conceive how the Writings that have been handed down to us from Antiquity, have come to be the Wonder and Delight of so many succeeding Ages, and been by the best Judges looked upon as the most perfect Models of just and elegant Writing.

Our Neighbours, the French, whom we seem to acknowledge as the politest of the Modern Nations, otherwise we act very inconsistently in so freely imitating some of the work of their Customs, take all Opportunities of shewing their Reverence for the Antients, and making the Knowledge of them extensive. For this Purpose, as well as to enrich their own Language with useful Books, they have laboured incessantly in translating the Classics, both Greek and Latin, that have at any time required the Sanction of the Commonwealth of Letters. By this means they have in a manner naturalized the Wit and good Sense of all Antiquity, and made it so much their

own, that even those among them that are ignorant of the Learned Languages, may yet in some measure become Masters of those excellent Performances that have been composed in them.

Besides this obvious Advantage of translating the Antients, there is yet another no less considerable, though not so frequently regarded. A Good Translation is oftentimes the truest Comment upon an Author, and the best Help to the thorough Understanding of him. Every one that has the least Acquaintance with the Antients must be sensible what Difficulties attend the Study of them, and how thorny the Passage oftentimes is to their Meaning. It is therefore an Office of Humanity in such as have suitable Abilities to remove the Difficulties, and render the Avenues more easy to a Field of so much Delight and Instruction; And though I would be very far from depreciating the Learned Labours of those Gentlemen that have applied themselves, in a way of Criticism, to unravel the Doubts, and explain the obscure Passages of the Antient Authors, yet I cannot help thinking a judicious Translation to be much more serviceable for that Purpose. The Critical Commentator selects only certain Places which have appeared difficult to himself, or to those with whom he has conversed, and having cleared them, passes by all the rest as plain and easy, which yet may prove as perplexing to others, as those upon which he employed his greatest Care and Diligence. A Translation, on the other Hand, is a perpetual Comment; which taking in the less as well as the more difficult Passages, leaves nothing untouched that can give the least Obstruction or Uneasiness to the most raw and unprepared Reader; and helps him forward without that languishing Drudgery one generally undergoes in the perusal of Critical Interpretations.

Our Language, though it boasts not such numerous Translations as the French, yet has furnished a great many excellent ones. We read the *Iliad*, the *Aeneid*, and particularly the *Pharsalia* in our own Language with little less Pleasure than in the Originals. I might mention a great many other worthy Performances of the same Nature, that do Honour to our Tongue, and probably will last as long as it continues to be spoken. The Mine however is not yet exhausted; and there still remain many noble Works of Antiquity to be made free of our Language.

The Author from whom I have taken the Motto of this Paper is none of the least considerable of those on whom this Distinction has nor been hitherto conferred. His Work, besides the Character of its Author, who was a Person of the highest Quality in Rome, and had been thrice honoured with the Dignity of Consul, comes recommended to us by the Dignity and Grandeur of its Subject, as well as those Beauties it boasts as a Poem. It contains an Account of one of the greatest and most remarkable Transactions to be met within History, the humbling of Carthage by the Roman Arms in the second Punic War. And this is represented with such Pomp and Beauty of Description, and so much Elegance of Style, and Harmony of Numbers, as very few of the most admired among the Latin Poets have been able to equal.

I am glad I can felicitate my Country on the Hopes we have of seeing this excellent Performance very speedily Translated into English, by an Ingenious Young Gentleman of our own Nation. Proposals for that End, I am informed, will be given out in a short time. The Name I have taken upon me will not suffer me to omit recommending to my Readers the Encouragement of a Work, which if it succeeds, may reflect so much Honour on our Country. I choose to conceal the Name of the Gentleman at present, till he thinks fit to appear in his own Project. However it is but reasonable, that the World should see what they are to hope and expect from him in this Matter; for which Reason I submit the following little Poem by the same Hand to the Judgment of my Readers, desiring them as the fairest time not to draw too near a Comparison betwixt a Piece of a careless and familiar Poet, and a Work that will employ his utmost Care and Diligence, and afford him much greater room for the Exercise both of Imagination and Judgment.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

To T—M— of Staffordshire Esq; on two celebrated Pieces of his Painting, viz. A Battle of Alexander, and a Landskip.

Forgive the Muse, proud to illude your Time,
And press the soft imperiencence of Rhime:
Accept a Praise that scorns the venal pan:

Nor prostitute to yours the Sifter Art—

But wish much Zeal tis fatal to commend;

How hard to praise, and to preserve the Friend!

Blest Youth! To whom the gay'rous Arts are known,
Who singly seem unconscious of your own;
To whom renew'd exhausted Ages roll;
While all th' illustrious Dead enlarge your Soul;
To whom fair Italy unlock'd her store,
And spread the Treasures of the Glacis Shore;
All that sam'd Raphael drew, or Maro taught;
The wond'rous Pencil, and the Poets Thought;
The learn'd Inscription, sanctify'd in Rust;
The breathing Canons, and Corinthian Bust;
The venerable Urn, the lithe Law,
Preserv'd thro' Time's wild Waves, and Gothic Wars;
The vall'd Manuscript, the Sainted Bone,
Injustiv'd Medal, and heroic Stone;
Great Appian's Work, the Ages unimpair'd,
And Obelisks to gradual Wonder rear'd:

Vast Catacombs, conceal'd in Earth, to view
With Amphitheatres, that mate the Sky:
Soft Venu's smile in dusky Marble shown,
And Cæsar's frown, that stamps the World in Stone;
The Monumental Arch, the Persian Dome;
Majestick Ruins of Imperial Rome!

How shall the Muse your happy Labours bail,
Where Words to raise the fair Idea fail?
Let your own speaking Paint your praises show;
Your Knowledge in Poetick Colours glow!

The delicate, you cheer, my Friendship's Fires,
And awe the Fancy that your Worth inspires.
My Strength unequal to the Task I know,
Cold dawns the Thought, languid the Numbers flow.
The fleeting Image cheats my lab'ring Mind,
And feebly shows what boldly was design'd.
As when the first faint Lines your Canvas stain,
And Nature struggles thro' the Piece in vain;
From the rude Strokes imperfectly we trace
The mimic Life, snatch'd o'er the future Face.

See! Time rolls backward, with his Pinions bound,
And Fate obsequious cleaves the teeming Ground;
The Grave gives up it's Dead, reviv'd they stand,
A new Creation from thy Forming Hand!
Conflicting Chiefs in artful fight engage,
And wond'ring Nature feels fictitious Rage:
There midst plum'd Warriors, stain'd with honest Blood,
Young Ammon plunges in the Granic Flood!
Here like a Regent Angel in his Star,
The Persian drives his Diamond-glowing Car!
Lo! where aloft the foamy Coursers rear
In act to neigh, and paw the suffring Air!
The purpl'd Water we behold below,
Amaz'd to find the Stream forget to flow;
Thro' Groups of Men just Attitudes we spy
And each contrasted Figure chains the Eye:
Vary'd Delight the lively Passions yield,
Fear, Hope, and Terror flushtate thro' the Field.
Here the compacted Phalanx braves the Flood,
While glittering Spears project a waving Wood—
The Rush of Victors now the Fight confounds,
The Battle thunders with Ideal sounds!
Here a stern Hero meditates a Foe,
From the rais'd Arm we wait the coming Blow:
The writhing Wretch rolls his desecching Eyes,
Shrinks from the Foe's Un, almost Groans, and Dies.
There snoring Steeds o'er prostrate Riders bound,
Swords, Helmets, Limbs, Flara's strow the Ground—

Now change the Horrors of the dreadful Scene,
Lo! smiling Meads appear in vivid Green!
Irregularly Fair, th' elastic Trees
Bend to the Eye, and fan the streaming Breezes!
There your blue Ether emulates the Sky,
Clouds behind Clouds the seeming Plain betrays:
An aged Oak here, venerably bare,
Tugs the strain'd Root, and pond'rous Roops in Air:
Lo! there a lonely Goat, in foggy port,
Tops the scrub'd Rock! — Beneath the Lambkins sport;
Amidst his Horn'd Demigro, Bands, Rever'd,
In fallen State, the Monarch of the Herd!

Cried in her dream, his death is past, as this,
 His plume of Feathers, the whole World has lost;
 I ask'd my cheated sight, can Life do more?
 I look for Nations, and expect to meet
 A down a ruin'd ley-circled Wall,
 Soil a Spring (sighs in) gash'd in, it's salt
 And more bebb'd to Loose-fick Strains, rest'd;
 Bowed! and to the Face, explain the Mind
 Despair makes pale his Cheek, desires inflame,
 And chang'd his Looks pursue the flying Dame
 She trips, the Lacer with malignant pace,
 And all the Woman tinctur'd in her Face
 Her Face is dead, shows her Vermin, kept thro' spite,
 At Love's cold Place — her sitting grove, delight,
 Her length of Hair flows loose in wanton Pride,
 Her Breasts now seem to heave, and now subside;
 My Eyes drink in each Hamishbone of Sin,
 And die upon the lastest Victim when
 But mark her Saviour's Passion from Passion glowing,
 And the Soul's Fire in blenish'd Colours glows!
 With rolling Tongue, and quick officious Eye,
 His faithful Spaniel pants confessing by,

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, August 20. The Plague carries off such Numbers still in this City, that 'tis computed several Thousand Persons die of it in a Day, whose Carcasses rotting above Ground, the Air is thereby so infected that the Birds drop down dead in the Streets, and the Turtle Doves, of which we had great Numbers, are retired elsewhere. The Grand Seigneur has shut himself up close with part of his Family in his Seraglio, and most of his Great Officers are retired into the Country, but they are not much safer there than here, the Pestilence being spread all over Natolia and Romenia.

Palermo, Sept. On the 2d. between 12 and 1 in the Night, we had here a terrible Earthquake, which threw down most of the Churches, and the sth. Part of the Houses in this Town; soon after which, a Street opened, out of which proceeded such a terrible Noise, with great Flames and calcined Stones, and then a whole Torrent of fired Sulphur, that in a small Time the whole Quarter was reduced to Cinders. The People seem affrighted to Distraction, and 3000 have been drawn out of the Ruins. They are now Printing with Permission of the Superiors a Relation of this horrible Disaster.

Hague, October 12. The Letters from Italy are full of the Desolation occasioned by the Earthquake at Palermo, which began on the 5th of September, between 10 and 11 at Night. It was pretty moderate at first but at last was so violent for 2 1/2 Minutes, that most of the Churches and about a Quarter of the Houses were thrown down. The Letters left the people in such a Fright and Disorder, that they have given us a great number of Particulars of this terrible Event, that they had already taken out 3000 Persons from under the Ruins of the Houses, not to mention the Numbers that have been swallowed up in Gulphs of Sulphur. What most surprizing is, that in the Quarter of St. Clara, the Street opened on a sudden without Noise, so frightful that it was believed, as it is, that the Street was going to be turned Bottom upwards. Flames issued out at the same time mixed with Cinders, and a Stream of Sulphur ran along, which in less than half an Hour

reduced the whole Quarter to a heap of Ashes, the most shocking Sight of all was, to see the Women running with their Babies dashed into the Streets, and fall into the Lakes of Sulphur, which opened under them, while they thought the Pavement firm enough to carry them out of the City.

LONDON, October, 4.

On the 26th. past, about 2 in the Morning, a Vessel of Sand from Swanwich, Captain Vaviah Master, ran on the Goodwin Sands, and was lost; the Boy, who could not swim, was drowned; the Boat broke, holed, and the Master and two Men swam to her; what being seen at Sea, a Boat went out and brought them in the same Day very much spent.

We hear his Majesty designs to keep the Anniversary of his Coronation at Kensington.

The following high Prizes came up yesterday at Guild Hall, viz. No. 30164, 6341, and 27451, 18001 each.

A Detachment of 16 Men per Company out of the Infantry of Spain, making about 1500 Men is sent to the Coast of the Mediterranean as it is supposed to guard against the English Fleet.

The Secretary of the Imperial Ambassador at Madrid's come Express to Vienna with Dispatches, not at all pleasing to the Court, which is under Apprehensions that Money will be very scarce in Spain, by Reason the Gallies are detained by Admiral Hoher and consequently that the Court of Vienna must suffer for want of the Sums of Money engaged for, and not yet paid by the Court of Spain, but promised on the Arrival of the said Gallies.

Princess Adella is daily visited by the King's Physicians at Kensington, her Highness having been indisposed for some time past.

Count Waldeck the King's Cousin is taking his Leave of the Court, in order to return to Germany.

There are Two British Packets Due.

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George Bennett, Taylor, at the Crown in Fishamble Street, maketh Clergymen's Gowns, and Cassicks, as well as any made in this Kingdom, and for further Encouragement he will find Trimmings, together with Ribbon down the breast of the Gown and Cassick, and also fine black Cloaths, to border the same, for Eleven shillings and Six Pence.

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At the Horse Guard in Dames Street, are to be sold large Quantities of English and French Plaster of Palace, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. Enquire of Stephen Standly, at the Brick Stall, next Door the Horse Guard.

THE LIFFY & Fabie, in Imitation of the Metamorphosis of Ovid, address'd to a young Lady. With an Epistle Dedicatory: in which is contain'd, An Essay upon the Metamorphosis of Ovid. Sold by George Risk, opposite the Horse Guard, the corner of Cattle Lane, in Dames Street.

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John Exshaw,

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Richard Head, Cardmaker from London, who formerly liv'd at the Knave of Clubs in Eustace Street, with the Credit of whose Name (both on the Sign and Stamps on the Cards) the Business of Card making was there carried on. Now Thomas Gold, (with whom he wrought) having Advertis'd, that he will sell Chearing Crofs Cards, cheaper than Head and his Partner. This is to Certify, that the said Head is actually removed to Cork Hill, where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards (which are allowed by the best Judges) to be finer than any made in this Kingdom, and will sell by Wholesale at very reasonable Rates, considering their Quality and Goodness.

POSTSCRIPT,

By Letters brought by the Eaton, Cap. Godfrey, from Jamaica, and arriv'd the 5th. Instant off of Dover. there is Advice, that two Ships belonging to the Spanish Galleons, came out from Porto Bello, but put back again, Admiral Hoffer was then at Basimontos, which commanded the Harbour of that Place.

Last Night arriv'd here a small Advice Boat from Porto Bello, with the following Account of what lately happen'd there viz. That the Galleons sold off their Goods well: And that a good Quantity of Money brought to the Fair, remained undispos'd of, for want of more European Commodities. That when Admiral Hoffer appear'd off of that Port, the Governour sent to know what he wanted, and the Answer was, The Royal George, which was thereupon dispatched

THE House wherein Doctor James Caghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Wean-scotted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Our Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of John Fox, Cuttler, on Cork Hill.

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N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exbee, will save Twenty per Cent.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-street Dublin, is lately arriv'd from London, and has Import'd from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Import'd a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Estradge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

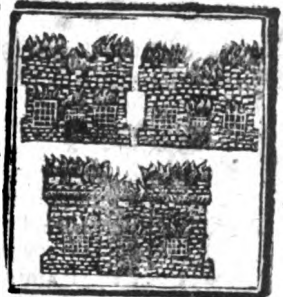
THERE is 20 l. per Ann. and 150 l. per Annum for ever, Clear Rent, adjoining the City of Dublin, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

away with all Expedition; after that the Governor sent again, desiring him to be gone, but was answer'd, that he would stay there till he receiv'd farther Orders; and thereupon sent a Man of War to be with in Reach of the Guns of Porto Bello, which remained there. That the Treasure consisting of 26 Millions of Pieces of Eight, was carried ten Leagues up into the Country. Also that the Flota arriv'd at the Havanna from La vera Cruz, July 9. and the Treasure thereof landed, being about 16 Millions of Pieces of Eight. That the English Squadron consisting of 26 Ships to go in or come out of Porto Bello without Examination, but not taking from them any Seamen that were Spaniards. This added, the said Advice Boat was chased off Cape St. Mary by an English Man of War, but being favoured by the Night, got safe into the Harbour of Cadiz.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Cattle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1736.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 22d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Studio jactabat inani.

VIRGIL.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Friend, with whom I was some time ago, told me, that as soon as you had published my two Letters you intended to confute them, by turning the Tables upon me, and undertaking to shew, that notwithstanding my Name and Pretence to be of the Irrational Kind, no one could find out such Arguments to prove that most

Men have no Souls, unless he were endued with One himself. This is what is called in the Schools *Argumentum ad Hominem*, which though looked upon by some as a very formidable Weapon, yet I could very easily evade its Force, and made it fall heavy on my Antagonist. However, as the Rumour proved an Obstacle to the Assistance I had promised you, I am glad to find it altogether false and groundless, and verily believe it has been invented, and industriously propagated by some Malicious and Evil-disposed Persons of the Rational Kind, in order to create a Misunderstanding between us, or rather to impose an Understanding upon us, to have the Pleasure of seeing it engage us in a Quarrel.

I am too ingenuous not to acknowledge, that the Scheme of Writing which I have advised you to pursue must be attended with its Difficulties, since you have constantly followed a contrary one; and that if Men would endeavour to get Souls, and make Use of them, the Old beaten Road, as I have called it, would be easier than the New One. I do further confess, with much Shame and Trouble, that about Twenty Years ago, when I was raw and unexperienced in the World, I was silly enough to think as you do, and fancied I could more readily shew the Excellency of Virtue, and the Beauty of that Harmony and Order on which all Moral Duties are founded, than demonstrate the Happiness of wanting Reason, and acting consequently. But this might proceed from

Prejudice, or these Chains of Images that were fastned in my Brain during my Youth. For I received the greatest part of my Education from Rationalists, who did all in their Power to corrupt me, by perpetually advising me to Think, to Reason, to Reflect, and so forth. My Vanity afterwards confirm'd me in the practice of these ridiculous Precepts; and the Desire of treading in other Paths than the Vulgar so entirely subdued me, that it was with the utmost Difficulty I ever shook off its Dominion.

When any Art or Science is intended to be acquired, the first thing generally done is carefully to peruse, and attend to the Authors that have treated of it. Therefore most of the Tracts of our Modern Free Thinkers may be consulted by you for Precepts and Instances how to apply them. But among the very many that have of late Years been published for the pious Entertainment of the World, and the Universal Improvement of Mankind, I know none more suitable for your purpose than the one I have already mentioned in my first Letter, the Incomparable *Fable of the Bees*. I must therefore recommend this extraordinary Book to your better Consideration, and desire you to study his Arguments and Style; for in these two particulars chiefly consists the Artifice and Mystery of that Manner of Writing I would have you to imitate.

And first, as to the Arguing Part, if you can but resolve to make that worthy Author your Model, you will soon find that a little Practice and Exercise will be sufficient to surmount all Obstacles. You need not take the Trouble of confuting in due Form, the Arguments of any Adversary, but let them stand untouched, and only object to the Conclusion, by some pretty Turn of Wit, or far-fetch'd Reasons deduced from Principles quite foreign to the Matter in Question. For Instance, My Lord Shaftesbury has said, "That as Man is made for Society, he is born with a kind Affection for the whole of which he is a part, and a propensity to seek the Welfare of it." In pursuance of this, he calls "every Action performed with a Regard to the Publick Good, Virtuous, and all Selfishness, wholly excluding such Regard, Vice. In Respect to our Species he looks upon "Virtue and Vice as premanent Realities, that must ever be the same in all Countries and all Ages; and adds, "that

(Price Three Half-Pence)

" a Man of sound Understanding, by following the Rules of Good Sense, may easily find out the *Falsum* and *Honestum* in Morality, and govern himself by his Reason." How does the wondrous *Fabulist* answer this. " The next day after I read all this, says he, I heard Abundance of People cry *Fresh Herrings*, which, with the Reflections on the vast shoals of that, and other Fish that are caught together, made me very merry, though I was alone; but as I was entertaining my self with this Contemplation, came in an idle impertinent Fellow, whom I had the Misfortune to be known by, and ask'd me how I did, tho' I was, and dare say look'd as healthy and as well as ever I was or did in my Life. What I answer'd him I forget, but remember I could not get rid of him in a good while, and felt all the Uneasiness my Friend *Horace* complain'd of from a Persecution of the like Nature." Here is arguing and Logic for you! Can any thing be more convincing than this Miraculous way of Ratiocination? which, besides its other Beauties, will give you this evident Advantage in disputing, that it is a Thousand to one a Rationalist will not have a Word to reply. So that you will infallibly remain Master of the Field, and be extolled for your Victory by all those that have no Souls.

Before I speak of Style, give me leave to expostulate with you for your Admirations on the Writings of some French Authors, in one of your late Papers. You have taxed those Gentlemen with being too lavish, of their insignificant *Tattle*, *gay Impertinencies*, and insipid Compliments, without anything else to recommend them but a little Delicacy of Turn, and an empty Politeness of Expression. Now the chief thing you will want to perfect your Style, is just this Emptiness of Expression. You must acquire the Art of saying Nothing in an agreeable and ingenious Manner, and of employing great and pompous Phrases without any Meaning at all. Several Instances of this will occur to you in the Author I have propos'd for your Imitation. For what can be more elegant, and at the same time more moving, than his Story of the *Barbarians* and *Bloody Murder of the large and gentle Bullock*? What more ingenious and agreeable than his Comparison of *Human Society* to a *Bowl of Punch*? Or where will you meet a finer Contrast than there is between the Description of his *Distressed Bullock*, and the tender helpless Infant torn to Pieces by a ravenous Sow, digging with her filthy Snout in the yet living Entrails? And how artfully are these two dreadful Scenes set out, to serve the different Purposes of our Author; the one to excite our abhorrence of the cruel and inhumane Usage we give our Brother Brutes, and the other to demonstrate the Affection of Pity to be a mere *Animal Business*, owing to nothing else but the Weakness and Infirmary of our Nature? Who can withstand that Victorious Eloquence, that can thus set forth in such lively Colours either the *Barbarity* and *Injustice of killing Cattle*, or the *Folly and Unreasonableness of being disturbed* at the Slaughter of an *Insect*?

If you can but make yourself Master of this Nimbleness of Style, as I may call it, you will soon be ranked among the first Class of Fine Writers. It is impossible to describe all the Advantages attending this admirable Art. You will be amazed, when I bring you acquainted with one of its happy Effects, which cannot be found elsewhere in the whole System of Nature, and really at first looks like a Contradiction, though in Fact nothing can be more true. By Means of this Art you can fill up a Vacuum by another Vacuum, the Vacuum of a Book or Conversation, by the Vacuum of Words. This, though a seeming Paradox, is as demonstrable from Experience as any of the Propositions in Natural Philosophy now under the Consideration of our Virtuosi at the College; and,

in my Opinion, it undermines all the Principles of Physics, blows up those primitive Truths which the Philosophers fondly boast as the firm Basis of their Arguments, and compels their haughty and presumptuous Reason to go and hide for Shame.

Since I have borrowed from Natural Philosophy an Instance of the good Effects of this new Way of Writing, I shall carry the Hint a little further, and take from the same Science another Method of having Wit enough to be as lavish of it as you please; and this consists in the Art of *refining your Thoughts*. You are, I presume, so well skill'd in the Modern Physics as to apprehend at first sight the significance and great Importance of this Advice; but perhaps it may be necessary for some Readers to explain it. The Air has a certain property called its *Elasticity*, or *Spring*, by Means of which each particle of it may be bent on itself, and any Quantity of it be confined within a lesser space, according to the Degree of Force wherewith it is compressed, which is called a *Condensation of the Air*. When on the other Hand, the Compressing force is diminished, the Springs unbend, and the Air expands itself, and taking up a greater Room, becomes what is called *Rarefied*. Every one will now understand, that to *condense Thoughts* is to *Squeeze* a great Number of them into few Words, as on the contrary, to *rarefy* them is to *spread* them so that a small Number of them shall take up much room, and employ many Words. The first of these Methods is followed by the *Mathematicians*; the other is in great Vogue among *Poets*, the Authors of *Novels* and *Romances*, some *Modern Historians*, many *Preachers*, and most of your *French Letter- Writers*. In a Word, among all those who strut up for a fertile Wit, and lively Imagination. I do not think fit to say any thing to the *Mathematicians* and other *Rationalists*; they are a parcel of prodigal Fellows, who vainly fancy they will always have Thoughts enough in Store, though it often happens they spend their whole Stock in their first Volume. As for your Wits and pretty Writers, they know better things; and by their wise and prudent Management of *Repetitions*, their nice Collection of *Synonyms*, their judicious and liberal Use of *Euphisms*, they so cunningly order Matters, that in two Pages of Words you shall sometimes hardly find one Thought. In this consists the wonderful Art of *Rarefaction*, the excellent *Cartesian Materia Subtilis*, so necessary to fill up the *Newtonian Vacuum*, and so essentially useful to *Hedonist* Writers.

I have now, Sir, not only revealed to you my Theory of the generality of Men, but also disclosed the Method of becoming agreeable and entertaining to them. I am too much a Friend to Mankind, to keep such an important Secret any longer from one who has such frequent Opportunities of conversing with them, and of improving it to the Advantage of the Age. You may pursue as soon as you please this new Way, and be assur'd that the Success will exceed your Expectation. The Censure of the small Number of Rationalists now in the World ought not to deter you; for, as I have said before, their Complaints will in a little time be lost in the loud Applauses of your Disciples and Admirers, whose Minds are too well dispos'd before hand ever to suffer you should undergo any Uneasiness or Reproach, for justifying their Notions of things, and those Actions which are the necessary Consequences of them.

One of our most celebrated Poets had the Misfortune of being sent from the double Mount to Bedlam, a Journey too natural to occasion any surprize. A Gentleman, who knew him, and who was examining the different kinds of Folly of those who were detain'd there, was strangely surpriz'd when he saw his Friend, *Deaf Mr. Lee*, said he, *what unhappy Fate has brought you into this miserable place? who can help it?* answer'd the Poet, *the Fools have had the better of me* and

confid me here. Poor Mr. Lee was not so mad as People would have made him, if we may judge by his Answer, or else he had very good Intervals in his Folly. But to speak seriously, I would not be understood as if I meant that the Inhabitants of Bedlam were wiser than those that send them there, neither do I think their Brains to be always more disorder'd than that of those who pass for reasonable. They are treated as Mad men of an extraordinary kind, but because their Folly suits not Custom and receiv'd Usages; it is too irregular to become a Part of the general Folly of Mankind; but withal its Source is exactly the same, it proceeds from Vanity or the bewitching Love of *Chimeras*, and this may be truly look'd upon as the main Foundation of most Men's Happiness. If the greatest Number of them were so unfortunate as to be within the Reach of Reason, they would soon find that they draw their Happiness from certain *Nothings* ingeniously made use of, the *Nothing* of the one is a little more taking, a little more admir'd than the *Nothing* of the other, and in this consists almost all the Difference.

A Conqueror swells in his Mind the Idea of his Criminal Achievements and Sanguinary Victories; the delightful Thought he entertains of the Admiration he has rais'd in others, for the many Havocks and Devastations he has been guilty of, are what constitute his Happiness. A Poet thinks himself a thousand Degrees above the poor ignorant Vulgar, because he tortures his Brain to write in Verse what others would easily say in Prose. Now pray is not their Imagination as much disorder'd as that of a Man who fancies his Beauty and Charms make him the Idol of the Fair Sex; or of that other who is become the same Substance with his Cloaths, his Equipage, his Wine, or his Cook? These kinds of Folly, and many more I could name, have a great Affinity with each other; and who will deny but they constitute the Happiness of a great Number of Men?

Things being so, have not you a large Field to range in? we must look upon Men as wise because they are mad, and that their Madness is the fertile source of their most lively Pleasures. No one can vie with them for Happiness, unless perhaps it be a Man who is become perfectly Reasonable. As for those who are reasonable but by Halves, I take them to be the most unfortunate Creatures in this World: they are continually tossed from Folly to Reason, and from Reason to Folly; they can neither enjoy the calm and serene Satisfaction of the one, nor the enchanting Visions and amusing Pageants of the other; these Two implacable Enemies are continually at War, and the Hearts of the wretched Mortals, as mentioned, are the Scenes of their dismal and tormenting Contests. Must we conclude from this, that Men ought to cultivate their Reason, and carry it to the highest Degree of Perfection they can possibly attain to? I am far from giving any such Advice: this Method would be too troublesome, it would be justly look'd upon, by most People, as a hard Labour very inconsistent with their natural Sloth and Indolence. Let them rather strive to eradicate what small remains of Reason they find themselves imbued with, and follow the Dictates of Folly, which will lead them to that sort of Happiness they are fond of, and by the best suited way to their Dispositions and Inclinations.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

J. S. A. C. ALOPST.

P. S. If your Readers should judge that the Vacuum of this Letter is fill'd up by a Vacuum of Words, or that it abounds with *Barren* Thoughts, shall I show

it a peculiar Excellence of my Performances; the greatest Perfection of an Author being to make his Rules and Precepts become Instances of the Art he intends to teach.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, Sept. 21. We are assured that in a Week's time the Pretender will set out for Bologna, by the Way of Albano; that his two Sons will go thither directly; that my Lord and Lady Hays are to follow; but that there they are both to take Leave of the Pretender in order to go into Spain, where that Nobleman is to have a considerable Commission in the Troops of his Catholick Majesty, and his Lady is to be made first Gentlewoman of the Bed-chamber to the Queen. To this they add, that the Pretender is to return hither in six Weeks with both his Sons, and that when he comes, he will find his Lady at his Palace their Reconciliation having been thus regulated. As the Pope has not been able to effect a Reconciliation betwixt some Gentleman of his Kindred, a Pasquinade has been set up in St. Peter's Square, wherein Pasquin promises a Cardinal's Hat to any that will bring him the News that the Pope has restored Peace in his Family.

Bologna, Sept. 21. Belson's Palace is sitting up with great Expedition for the Pretender who is shortly expected here.

Vienna, Sept. 25. General Mercy presented the Emperor some Days since, with the Picture of a Man and his Wife, who have been married together 147 Years, in that Part of Wallachia which belongs to his Imperial Majesty: The eldest Son, who is 116 Years old, sees his 4th Generation; the youngest of which is aged 26.

Stockholm, Sept. 27. On the 23d. Instant, the King's Demands were proposed to the States. Prince Basil Dolhorucki, the Ambassador Extraordinary from Russia, who is expected here every Day, is order'd to leave no Stone unturned to divert the States from the Hanover Treaty. 'tis pretended that for this Purpose he is to offer a Million of Ruples to Sweden with the Revocation of Livonia, or an Army powerful enough to conquer a certain Country in favour of that Crown. The Baron de Sparre, the King's Envoy to the British Court, is arrived here.

LONDON, October, 11.

Sunday last came in a Dutch Post, advising from the North; that the Fleets is to continue on the Muscovite Coasts till the Beginning of October, and that Two of the Danish Men of War has suffered great Damage by Springing a Leak, and striking against a Rock. — From Poland, that the 28th. the Dyet of Gradua was opened, and the great Chancellor of the Crown made an Excellent Speech recommending Unity to them, to compose Matters, that the Protestant Princes might have no occasion of Complaint. 'tis observable that the K. of Spain frequently consults the Emperor's and Czarina's Ambassadors, and continues with great Diligence his Warlike Preparations.

DUBLIN, October, 22d.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, the same was usher'd in with ringing of Bells; At Noon the great Guns fir'd, and were answer'd by the 3 Regiments in our Barracks. The Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

There are Two British *Esquets* Due.

This Day is Published, (Beautifully Printed) in Eight Pocket Volumes.

THE Works of *Shakespeare* Complete, Collected and Corrected from the former Edition. By Mr. *Pope*, with a complete Index of the Characters, Sentiments, Speeches, and Descriptions. Printed for *George Grierson* in Essex Street, and *George Ewing*, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

Also, *Rapin's History of England* [No. 13] Being the First of Vol. Third.

†† In the Press and will be speedily published, A Supplement to the Complete English Tradesman. Printed for *George Ewing*, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

Lately published, and sold by *S. Fuller* at the Globe in Meath Street,

A New and Correct Edition of the Elements of Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, with a Treatise of the Nature and Arithmetick of Logarithms; by *Dr. John Keil*, F.R.S. diligently Revised and Compared with the English and Dutch Editions. Whereunto is added a New Appendix, containing the Elements of Astronomy by the Solution of Spherical Triangles on the Globes. Price Bound two British Shillings.

ON Thursday next will be published, *Dr. Torckfeld's Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicorum*. The Subscribers may apply themselves to *F. Davys* in Ross Lane, *R. Norris* at the corner of Crane Lane, and *J. Worral* opposite the Swan Tavern, Blind-Key.

THis is to give Notice, That on Friday the 18th Day of November next, between the Hours of five and six, at *Dick's Coffee House* in Skinner Row, Dublin, will be expos'd to Sale by way of Cant to the highest Bidder, a large, new, well built Brick House in Big Ship-Street, (being a Fee-Farm) wherein *Mr. James Higgins* lately dwelt, containing two large Rooms on a Floor, with Closets, and most of the House Wainscotted, with several other Conveniences and Out-Offices, with very good Cellars and Vaults. The House may be seen by any Persons before the Day of Sale, where Attendance will be given.

George Bennett, Taylor, at the Crown in Fishamble-Street, maketh Clergymen's Gowns, and Cassicks, as well as any made in this Kingdom, and for further Encouragement he will find Making, with all other Trimmings, together with Ribbon down the breast of the Gown and Cassick, and fine Black Cloth, to border the same, for Eleven Shillings and Six Pence.

On the 1st Day of Michaelmas Term, will be delivered to the Subscribers

Vernons Chancery Cases, published by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by *S. Fairbrother*, and *E. Hamilton*, Booksellers, opposite the Tholsel.

Whereas *Richard Head* lately published an Advertisement, setting forth, He had remov'd from the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, which is a notorious Falshood, he being a turn'd off servant of *Mr. Thomas Gould*. This being to inform the Publick, That at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, are made for *Thomas Gould* (he having some of the best Hands in England) the only best *Charing Cross Cards*, and all other Sorts of playing Cards, and for Encouragement to Customers, said *Gould* will sell *Charing Cross Cards*, Two Shillings per Grose cheaper than *Head* and his Partner, and all other Sorts Twelve Pence per Grose cheaper, and will maintain them better Cards, and made of finer Paper.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of *Mr. Henry Buskly* Publick Notary in Castle Street or of *Mr. Brassington*, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE House wherein Doctor *James Coghill* lately dwelt in William Street, well Wainscotted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Out Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of *John Fox*, Cuttler, on Cork Hill.

THE Town and Lands of Demalkown, and Wilkinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of *Mr. Joseph Elwood* deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by *Mr. Michael Moor* in Drogheda, or *Mr. Daniel Elwood* in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corner of Caple Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eagle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, Just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, *Dr. Ratcliff's Nephreick Water* which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palfy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chop'd, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venelo Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Cevill Snuff, Orange Butter.

John Exshaw,

AT the Sign of the Laced Hood in Golden Lane, just returned from London, hath imported a Parcel of Lace and Edging of the Newest and most Fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Bard and Grounded Flanders Mecklin, Brussells and French Millynetts.

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N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said *Exbee*, will save Twenty per Cent.

TH E R E is 20 l. per Ann. and 150 l. per Annam for ever, Clear Rent, adjoining the City of Dublin, to be Sold. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court*, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, October 29th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Indica Tigris agit rabida cum Tigride pacem
Perpetuam : Sævis inter se convenit Urbs.
Ast homini ferrum lethale incude nefanda
Produxisse parum est.*—

JUVENAL.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



A *ST* Sunday, being the Anniversary of the Happy Deliverance of this Nation from one of the most cruel and barbarous Conspiracies we read of in History. I had the good Fortune to hear a very excellent Sermon on the Occasion in my own Parish Church. The Preacher, instead of amusing himself, and enraging

his Audience with Reproaches on the Living for Offences committed a great many Years before they were born, which is but too much the Practice of your Young Smarts in Divinity, set himself with an honest and generous Zeal to draw the only proper Inference from the Subject, and to combat those pernicious Principles that have inspired Men with Hatred and Animosity on Account of Religious Differences. This he did in a Manner truly affecting, as well as convincing. For my own part, I was particularly touched with what he said. The Persecuting Principle indeed I always detested, having been bred up in the most profound Veneration for that Church whose distinguishing Characteristick is Charity; but upon this Occasion I felt something I had never before experienced, and was impressed with such a lively Sense of the fatal Consequences of a narrow and Bigotted Spirit in Religion as, I hope, I shall be the better for to the latest period of my Life. The Memory of the Cruel Execution of the Day, the Devastations of Holy Wars and Holy Leagues; and the Horrors of an Inquisition all rose up in my Imagination at once, and conspired to fortify my Disdain of any Maxims that had the least Tendency to countenance such Unrighteous and Unsanctified Practices.

It would puzzle a Man of Good Nature, and Common Sense, who were not acquainted with our World, and the History of Mankind, to find out a Reason why Men should be exasperated against one another

for thinking differently concerning the Means of Eternal Happiness. He would be at a loss to understand the Propriety of breaking a Man's Head for having a wrong Turn in it; would never be able to conceive the Usefulness of a Rack for stretching the Conscience; nor perhaps see any Connection between Penalties and Pains, and the Work of Conversion. How then would he be surprized to see these Methods not only pursued by a base and ignorant Rabbie, but endeavoured to be justified by Men of great Gravity, and Multifarious Erudition? Should he be shewn a New Testament, and be told, that it was a System of the Christian Law, what must he think of intrusting erroneous Consciences by Compulsion and Violence in a Religion every where represented as pure and peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated, full of Mercy and Good Fruits, and recommending Brotherly Love and Charity as the highest and most excellent Virtues? And would it not probably excite his Mirth, as well as Indignation, to know, that there were Numberless Volumes of Interpretations of this Law shewing not only the Expediency, but even the Necessity of Moderate Penalties, and wholesome Severities in Matters of Religion; that these worthy Performances appeared in all Shapes and Sizes, down from the Magnificent Folio to a Form proper for compacting with the History of an Old Woman drowned upon RATCLIFF Highway; and that there were to be found Admirers and Disciples of such Writers among a People who had the Immortal Labours of a Chillingworth, and a Tillotson in their own Language?

Some of our Forefathers have been very unhappy in this Respect. Time was when Bonfires for the Extirpation of Heresie were not only thought lawful and expedient, but the Bodies of the Hereticks themselves judged the only proper and Orthodox Fuel. This continued for some time, till the Horror such Barbarity had raised in the Minds of a Generous and Tender Hearted People introduced a new Establishment, reformed both from the Cruelty and Absurdities of the former. Self-preservation, however, made it necessary to keep those under whose Principles and Practices both were subversive of the Rights of the Crown, and Liberties of the People. To lay Men under Restraints on this Account cannot in any Propriety be reckoned Persecution on the Score of Religion, being on the contrary absolutely necessary to prevent

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prevent Persecution. Yet even this was attended with very ill Consequences on Men's Minds, in making them look with Unconcern on Severities exercised on others for Tenets not chargeable with such dangerous Effects. Differences in Opinion in Matters both of Doctrine and Worship arose very early among the Followers of the Reformation, and were conducted with great Warmth and Bitterness of Spirit. From Words the Dispute came to be managed by Authority and Penal Laws, which, between the Rigorous Execution of them on the one Part, and the keen Opposition to them on the other, at length threw the Nation into the greatest Confusion and Disorder. These Disputes now came to be blended with the civil Concerns; and what were the Effects of that, I presume, I need not remind any of your Readers, nor how each Party insulted and oppressed the other, in the several Turns of their Prosperity.

In this State did Matters continue, till the Sense of common Danger cooled their particular Animosities, and brought them under a Necessity to unite. The late happy Revolution gave the finishing Stroke to the persecuting Spirit among us, and, it is to be hoped, has laid it for ever by that powerful Spell the Act of Toleration. Whoever considers the Peace and good Agreement which by this Means we enjoy, and compares it with the Rage and Fury of former Times, must look upon it as one of the greatest Blessings consequent to that glorious Event, and no small Enhancement of the Value of that Legacy left us by our Renowned Deliverer King William. Yet there are not still wanting some among us, who keep up their old Rancour in most Points, and embrace the Principles of Liberty and Toleration in Part only, confining their Charity within the Limits of a very few Denominations besides their own, and judging all Opinions in Religion that to them appear Novel and Uncouth to come under the Statute de Hæretico comburendo, or at least to be determinable by Club-Law, or the Whipping-Post. Of this we have a remarkable Instance just now in this City, which, without derogating from the Labours of *Hibernicus*, I cannot help thinking much more worthy the Cognizance of one who sets up for an Instructor of Mankind than most of the Subjects he has hitherto thought worthy his Consideration.

The Case is shortly this. One Ward, who it seems has taken it in his Head to be the Author of a new Sect of Religion, has for that Purpose opened his House in a very publick Place of the Town, and having Registered it according to Law, imagined he might harangue to as many as should think proper to come and hear him. What are his distinguishing Tenets I do not know, but if he holds any contrary to Religion and good Manners, or destructive to the Rights of Society, it were easy to convict him, and punish him as his Crimes deserve, in Regard he has always complied with the Terms of the Law, by preaching with open Doors, and giving Admittance to all that desire it. In all other Respects, I am informed, he behaves himself inoffensively, and is a useful Member of Society in the Way of Trade and Business. Yet this Man, thus sheltered under the Laws of his Country, and having done nothing to forfeit the Protection of them, a graceless Mob have for five or six Sundays running thought fit to rabble and abuse in a manner not to be suffered in any well ordered Community. I am not indeed of Opinion, that your Paper ought to Animadvert on the Exploits of those rascally Reformers, who have no other way of expressing their Zeal for the House of God but by demolishing those of their Neighbours; both because they are incapable of a Correction of that Nature, and because the Law has appointed others much better adapted to their Feeling, and more effectual to produce a strong and lasting Impression. But there is a great Vulgar

as well as a little; and some People who would not be themselves concerned in any such Proceedings, can yet look upon them with Indifference, if not Approbation. It might not therefore be amiss, for the sake of such Persons, to expose these weak and ungenerous Principles that have in all Ages, as well as now, served for a Colour to that brutal Fury, which, on Account of its intense Heat, and marvellous Readiness to consume every thing that comes near it, has been so often mistaken for Zeal. Particularly it ought to be inculcated on those that enjoy the Benefit either of a Toleration, or a Connivance from the Government, how indecent, as well as unjust, it is in them to murmur at the Liberty of their Neighbours, or to countenance any Principles or Practices, which, if the Laws of the Land, and the Lenity of their Superiors did not hinder, might be turned against themselves. I remember, the Quakers, in their Address to the late King James on his Accession, treated him with a very honest, though respectful Piece of Freedom of this Sort. "We have been informed, say they, That thou art not of the Religion established by the Laws of the Country any more than we. It is therefore our Hope, that thou wilt not in Justice deprive any of thy Subjects of that Liberty of Conscience which thou takest to thy Self." This, which was once thought a good Lesson from Subjects to their Sovereign, I hope, cannot be esteemed unmannerly from one Fellow-Citizen to another.

I am not for engaging you on such a copious Subject as the Point of Toleration. It has already been established with all the Evidence of Demonstration by several Great and Excellent Men, to whose Labours you, or I can add nothing. One thing there is however proper to be considered by us, that it is now become a Part of the Constitution of our Country, and consequently criminal to act against it. Many of our best and most Learned Divines have had the Virtue publicly to maintain it from that Place where Men are heard, with the greatest Reverence. One of them, who is an Ornament to his Profession, has asserted it in its largest Extent, and for so doing received the Thanks of that part of our Legislature, which is not only the most numerous, but always presumed to be the best acquainted with the true State and Interest of their Country. So that whether we regard Authority, or the Good of the Commonwealth of which we are Members, we must think it our Duty to discourage every thing that looks like encroaching on the Rights of Conscience, and Private Judgment, or laying Men under Hardships on Account of their Speculative Opinions. They who justify Compulsion and Force in Matters of Religion, sap the Foundations not of the Reformation only, but of Christianity itself; since they thereby declare the Lawfulness of all the Barbarous Methods made use of to hinder the Propagation of either.

As for the poor Man, whose unjust Treatment gave Occasion to trouble you with this Letter, I am no further concerned about him, than as I think his Case an ill Precedent, which, if not taken Notice of, may prove extremely harmful to Quiet and Innocent Men hereafter. Should the Spirit of Wrath and Persecution once get up its Head again among us, who knows where it will stop, or what Mischief it may produce? Give it once its Play against a few contemptible Visionaries and Enthusiasts, and it will soon gather Strength and Courage to fly at New Game, and grow still more voracious as you give it greater Feeding. Our Forefathers have seen this to their Cost, and could never get rid of its Cravings till they had chained it up for ever, pursuant to the Advice of a Great Man, and eminent Christian Philosopher, with whose Words I shall conclude this Letter, and recommend to the perusal of your Readers the excellent Performance from whence I have taken them, *Mrs. Lock's Letters*

on Toleration, where they will find almost every thing that can be said on either side of that important Debate.

"Narrowness of Spirit on all sides has undoubtedly been the Principal Occasion of our Miseries and Confusions. But whatever have both the Occasions, it is now high time to seek for a thorough Cure. We have need of more generous Remedies than what have yet been made use of in our Distemper. It is neither Declarations of Indulgence, nor Acts of Comprehension, such as have been yet practised or projected among us, that can do the Work. The first will but palliate, the second encrease our Evil. Absolute Liberty, Just and True Liberty, Equal and Impartial Liberty, is the thing we stand in need of. Now though this has been much talked of, I doubt it has not been much understood; I am sure not at all practised, either by our Governors towards the People in general, or by any Dissenting Parties of the People towards one another.

I am, &c. &c.

Your very humble Servant,

W. D.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, August 28. The Pestilence makes great Havock in this City, the Number of those who have died of it to this Day amount to 90,000, exclusive of little Children, and Persons who have died of other Distempers. The dead Bodies are carried out of the City. We hear from Adrianople, that the Devastation of that City is not to be expressed, they have buried 2000 persons a Day.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople Aug. 28.

We have received from Georgia the following particulars of two Distresses our Troops in Persia have met with, the first, when the Enemy attacked a Convoy of Ammunition and Provision sent to the Bashaw of Erivan, under an Escort of 3000 Turks. A Body of Armenians, headed by the Rebel Kalikan, assailing the said Convoy, made themselves Master of it, after a very obstinate Fight. The Bashaw was so soon informed of it, but he sent a Detachment of 12000 Janizaries in pursuit of the Rebels, who were received so vigorously, that they were beaten off and put to Flight. Improving afterwards this Victory, he marched towards a place situate on the Black Sea, which he took by Assault, though the Garrison consisted of 4000 Regular Troops, whom he put to the sword. The other considerable loss consisted by these Letters, is the surprising of Tauris, by a Body of Persians and Arabians, who killed 2000 Turks. The Seraskier Abdulla Kruperty, who was at some Distance from the Town, sent a Detachment of 10,000 Janizaries and Sepahs, who fought valiantly for some time, but were at last forced to retreat with a considerable loss.

Rome, August 24. The Difference of so long standing between this Court and that of Sardania, is at last amicably adjusted, and the Conventions signed.

Petersburg, Sept. 18. The Czarina had resolved upon the Advice of her Council, to leave at Revel 26 Men of War of her Fleet, 11 Frigates, and 36 Gallies, and that the other Vessels had received Orders to return forthwith to Cronstadt, that they may be there before the Entrance of the Port be shut up by the Ice.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12. The Scots Captain Nord Grantz has been arrested at Elingsborg, at the request of General Count de Muneth, it is said that

how he contrived his Passage over to Schonen: As soon as he got over the two Moats of the Castle, and saw himself free he leapt into the Sea, and swam till he came to a Ship beyond the three Crowns from which he cut the Boat undisturbed, and passed to Schonen. He is accused of several High Crimes and treasonable Practices against his Britannick Majesty. It is now the Question whether the Swedes will deliver him up to us or to the English. He is the same Man who in the last War endeavoured to seize and carry away our Prince Royal near Guldensland which he has since confessed.

Vienna, October 2. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Emperors Birth Day, who entered into the 41 d. Year, received on this Occasion the Compliments of the whole Court.

Amsterdam, October 22. By Letters from Berlin we have Advice of a Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, to the following Purport.

I. The Treaty is merely Defensive.

II. The King of Prussia is to Guarantry and maintain the Order of Succession to the Hereditary Dominions of the House of Austria, in the manner the present Emperor has established it.

III. The Emperor and the King of Prussia engages to use their joint Endeavours to obtain from all those who have Pretensions to the Duchy of Juliers and Bergues, a Cession of all their Rights in favour of his Prussian Majesty.

IV. And while that is doing, the Emperor engages to induce the Prince of Sultzbach within 6 Months after the signing of this Treaty, to renounce absolutely all Claim to the Duchies of Berg and Ravensberg; so that upon the Decease of the present Elector Palatine, The King of Prussia may take immediately possession of them? and if within the said 6 Months the Emperor does not prevail with the Prince of Sultzbach to make full Renunciation, his Imperial Majesty promises to make his Prussian Majesty amends, by giving some other Country in the Empire as an Equivalent.

V. It is agreed, that this Treaty shall not be ratified till 6 Months after signing, nor till the Emperor has performed his Engagements in Relation to the Prince of Sultzbach's Cession, or given the King of Prussia an Equivalent of some other Country, in case he should not succeed with that Prince. And in case of Failure, in both these Points, within the time specified; this Treaty to be null and void.

L O N D O N, October, 13, 15, 18- 20.

(13) We hear from Spain that the Gallies, 19 in Number, were expected at Cadiz in December, and that they had 6 or 7 Men of War to Guard them. The Dyet in Poland had very great Debates, and were very hot, so that the King found it difficult to keep them quiet. The Envoys of England, Holland, Prussia, &c. are at Grodno, and the French Ambassador has presented a Letter to the Primate in favour of King Stanislaus. — The Offenders are sending 7 Ships to the East Indies this Year, by the help of some English Merchants that encourages them. — We are told that Sir Charles Wager and Sir John Jennings are to come home this Month. — Capt. Main is put into Commission, to Command a Fourth Rate Man of War.

(15) Thursday last the Lords of the Admiralty sent an Express to Spithead, with new Instructions relating to the Spanish Gallies, and 'tis said they will be permitted to return home. — The Brazil Fleet is safe arrived at Lisbon, and their Lading consists chiefly in Gold, a Third of it belonging to the Merchants of England. — The King of France is very angry with his Clergy, by Reason he demanded 25 Millions, and they gave him but 5, pretending they were poor.

(18) Last Sunday the Emperor held a Council of War, and sat as President himself, and resolved that all his Regiments in Italy should be completed.— The Czarina is endeavouring to get great Numbers of Seamen into her Service. Part of her Gallies are laid up, but not one of her Fleet. — Friday last died at the Bath the Lord Chief Baron Gilbert. — There were 3 Men of War launched Yesterday at Deptford.

(20) By a Dutch Post we are advis'd from the Hague, that the Russian Envoy is recover'd of his Fever, and will speedily Embark for England to improve his Master's Interest at this Court, — They add, That the English Fleet is come home from the Baltick, and receiv'd no great Damage in the late Storm.

From Rome, That the Pope has receiv'd a long Letter written by the Emperor, acquainting him, That he made a Treaty with the Czarina, and got great Advantages in Russia for the Roman Catholics. — That there are great Changes in Spain among the Officers, Civil and Military, and that Cardinal Alberoni is suddenly expected at Madrid to assist the Queen.

(22) 'Tis Reported that the Hon. Horatio Walpole is recall'd from France, and that the Lord Walgrave is preparing to go thither as Ambassador for some time. — The Secretary of the Prussian Envoy has complained to the Court against the Printer of the Post-Boy, for Reflections on the King of Prussia.

Some Letters from Holland mention, a Storm that happened in the Baltick, in which 15 Ships were lost of divers Nations, only 3 of them English.

This Day is publish'd,

THE HERO. From the Spanish of Baltasar Gracian: with Remarks Moral, Political, and Historical, of the Learned Father J. de Coorbeville. By a Gentleman of Oxford.

It must be observ'd — That I do not here confine the Name and Character of HEROES, only to Warriors and great Conquerors, but extend the Appellation to all Persons that are eminent in an high Degree, whether they belong to the Cabinet or the Bar, whether they are conversant in human or divine Literature.

Hero, Chap. 1. p. 23.

Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street, Bookellers.

Just Published, (Beautifully Printed) Eight Pocket Volumes.

THE Works of Shakespear Complete, Collected and Corrected from the former Edition. By Mr. Pope, with a complete Index of the Characters, Sentiments, Speeches, and Descriptions. Printed for George Grierson, in Essex Street, and George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

Also, Rapin's History of England [No. 13] Being the First of Vol. Third.

†† In the Press and will be speedily publish'd, A Supplement to the Complete English Tradesman. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

THE Old and well Accustomed Inn, called the CHURN in Thomas Court, together with about Twenty Acres of Good Meadow, Divided into Eight Parks, well Quickerd and Fenced: is to be Set for 14 Years to come, or the Interest of the Lease to be sold. N. B. The House will be Set Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Goods sold. Enquire at the said House, or of Mr. Wm. Athley at Chippel Pzzod.

LAST Week was publish'd, Dr. Throckold's Synopsis Singsum Hibernicarum. The Subscribers may apply themselves to F. Davis in Rose Lane, R. Norris at the corner of Crane Lane, and J. Worral opposite the Swan Tavern, Blind-Key.

ON Monday the 14th of November next, will begin to be sold by Auction at the Anne and Grecian Coffee House, at the Foot of Essex Bridge, a Collection of Valuable Books, amongst them are,

Hammonds Works 4 Vol
Hammond on the New Testament, single
Livy. Strabo. Seneca. Pliny. All Fol.

Rawleigh's History of the World

D. of Holsteins Ambassadors Travels

Gerrard's Herbal, best Edition

Cox's History of Ireland

Lowthorp's and Jones's Philosophical Transactions

Temples Works

Modern Reports, 6 Vol.

Danvers's Abridgment, 2 Vol. With many other choice Law Books.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Braffington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Weanskotted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Out Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of John Fox, Cutler, on Cork Hill.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Wilkinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

On the 1st Day of Michaelmas Term, will be delivered to the Subscribers.

Vernons Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by S. Fairbrother, and E. Hamilton, Bookellers, opposite the Tholsel.

MR S Revett, remov'd from the Corner of Caple Street facing Marys Lane, to the Sign of the Golden Eggle in Caple Street, opposite the Blue Hand, has the following Goods, just arrived from England, viz. The true Daffy's Elixer, Dr. Ratcliff's Nestretick Water which infallibly cures the Gravel, or Stone, the Royal Snuff for purging the Head, and curing sore Eyes, and all manner of cold Rhumes that falls on the Gums and Throat, the true Palsy Drops, a Lip Salve that cures all manner of sore Lips, or Chop'd, the Anedonine Necklaces for cutting Children's Teeth, the Kings Honey Water, Orange Flower Water, true French Hungary Water, a Paste for the Teeth, that keeps them from Rotting or Decaying, English Venice Jocalet, a Water that coulers Red or Gray Hair, Black or Brown, and a Powder that does the same, fine old Civil Snuff, Orange Butter.

* His is to give Notice, That on Friday the 18th Day of November next, between the Hours of five and six, at Dick's Coffee House in Skinner Row, Dublin, will be expos'd to Sale by way of Cant to the highest Bidder, a large, new, well built Brick House in Big Ship Street, (being a Fee Farm) wherein Mr. James Higgins lately dwelt, containing two large Rooms on a Floor, with Closets, and most of the House Wainscotted, with several other Conveniences and Out Offices, with very good Cellars and Vaults. The House may be seen by any Persons before the Day of Sale, where Attendance will be given.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 5th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

— Felices error suo. —

JOURNAL.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



KNOW of no Country that ought to abound more with Ratiomats, than ours, if the many Persons whose Whirls are intended to make Men become so had succeeded. The most powerful Motives that can Influence Readers in behalf of Reason and Virtue have been displayed in our Days with great Strength of

Reason as well as Politeness of Expression. The ingenious Authors of the *Totlers*, *Spectator*, and *Constitutions*, have taken much Pains to furnish Men with Souls; but, if we may judge by Experience, their Endeavours have not been so Effectual as there was Reason to hope for. This makes me think that it is almost impossible to give a Soul to one that has none. The Things of this World will always go on in their ordinary course. Men won't suffer themselves to be disturbed in the possession of their Manners, no more than in that of their Estates; they are not so mad as to change their beloved Customs and Usages to please the Fancy of an Author, whose End, they think, is to make them better, than to get their Bibles and their Money.

I have heard some People say that the *Spectator* had done more Good, in Reforming the Manners of his Age, than all the Sermons that were preached in his Time. I will not take upon me to determine how far Sermons have proved Efficacious, but however sure they may have fallen of their intended Success, I do not see what great Reformation the *Spectator* can boast of. I allow that his Discourses may have so far influenced some Ladies and Gentlemen as to have made the first hide a little more of their Drills; and render'd the others more reserved in admitting the Clocks of their Stockings and Fringes of their Gowns; but these are only Trifles; some of the *Million* Outlets of Vanity may indeed have been stopp'd by, yet this

same Vanity is ever too careful of its own Interest to have lost any Advantage thereby, and has certainly found Means of indemnifying itself very amply some other Way. But has inordinate Self-love been lessened? Have Men been persuaded they would be happier by keeping their Luxury within narrower Bounds? Have Noblemen been convinced that their Honours and Titles, when unattended with Virtue and Merit, very far from gaining them any regard, serve only to make them become more contemptible, by rendering their Vices more conspicuous? Whoever will undertake to make Men believe these things and act consequently, attempts a thing so difficult that he may beforehand almost despair of Success.

My Reflections on Human Vanity have, in some Measure, been occasion'd by the ill effect it has been like to have upon me. I am inform'd that I have undergone the greatest Censures abroad for maintaining that most Men have no Souls, and been branded with the Titles of Libertine, Heretick, Atheist, and other odious Appellations. A grave old Friend of mine took me aside t'other Day in a Coffee House, and told me very seriously, That I had carry'd matters too far, that my Doctrine concerning Human Souls was certainly unscriptural, and that I would do well to keep out of the way, lest the Ecclesiastical Court should lay hands upon me; for, added he, the Clergy are exasperated against you on Account of your Story of the Taylor's Son. I must own I think my self but ill rewarded for the pains I have taken in behalf of those Gentlemen and the others I mentioned in my Letter. I intended nothing but their Good, in endeavouring to rid them of their Souls, as of a needless Burthen. My Good Nature hinders me from expressing any resentment, though in truth their Ingratitude deserves a severe Censure. I shall not overlook this Influence of their Vanity, well knowing it to be too necessary an Ingredient in the Human Constitution to be surpris'd or surpris'd by it.

I have often wonder'd why the Moral Philosophers should find so much Fault with the Vanity of Men. I think that in so doing they entirely forget their darling Principle. None of them will deny the Truth of this Axiom, That the Source of all Human Actions is the desire of being Happy. This undeniable Truth is the foundation of all Morality, and all our endeavours to become

(Bris Three Half-Pence)

some Virtuous, are ground upon no other Principle. Now there are two different Ways of attaining Happiness, as I have already hinted, *Reason* and *Imagination*. The first of these Ways is known but by that small number of Persons in whom the Body disputes the Prerogative of a Soul; and of consequence the other must become necessary to those who have only the *Mechanical Faculties*.

Those who have Courage enough to attempt the first Road find it, in its beginning, very rugged and troublesome; every thing about them looks gloomy, and their Imagination seldom fails of putting out false Lights, to make them go astray. But at every step forwards the Road becomes less craggy, and another Light appears which gradually dispels all the false Ones. The Dawn is at last succeeded by a bright and splendid Day, and the Road, which is now become very smooth and easy, leads the Travellers, through the most delightful Countries, to what the *Rationalists* call *Virtue*, the foundation of all true Happiness. These Gentlemen add that a Man, who has performed this Journey, enjoys Pleasures and Satisfaction entirely his own, and that he stands in no need of Vanity to become pleased with himself. Whatever is Virtuous he thinks Useful, and every Honest and Worshipping Action rewards him the very Instant he does it. His Soul is so inspired with all that is Great, Beautiful and Noble in Virtue, that he cannot Act without displaying some of those amiable Characters. He feels in himself the same Contentment which his charitable Assistance occasions in others; if a poor Man ask him *Alms*, his Heart will be filled with as much joy in Giving, as the Indigent in Receiving them. In short, he will use all the Advantages he hath from Nature or Art for the good and welfare of his Fellow-Creatures, for whose Benefit he knows he was made. Independent either of Applause or Calumny, he can enjoy the Good and Honourable Reputation he hath so justly gained, but he can likewise rest content without it, and his Reason puts him above the Idea which others may have of him; for satisfied with the consciousness of his own Worth, he never intended his Actions should, in any wise, recur upon himself; his Integrity bears in itself its Reward, and as it depends not on Event, it never knows Disappointment.

Things are very different with those who have never endeavoured to acquire the Faculty of Reasoning. For, I repeat it again, I think it far better to say, that most Men are wholly deprived of Reason, than to make it consist in a monstrous kind of Being, that is continually tormenting them on account of their Faults without any Power to mend them, so that instead of being their Physician, their Reason is in fact their Executioner. These Men would in vain look within themselves for a Happiness entirely their own; their only shift then is to borrow a *Transitory One* from exterior Objects. The better their Imagination succeeds in pursuits of this Kind, and in laying up a good stock of *Vanity*, the more the interest by which they are governed seems to resemble Reason.

It is plain, from what I have been saying, that my Distinction of Men ought carefully to be kept in View, in perusing my Letters. As for the small Number who have Souls and employ them well, there is no need to give them Counsel; but for those who have none, or which is the same thing, don't use them, they ought to have a little more Gratitude than they have shewn to a *Namesake* and *Kinsman* of theirs, who has endeavour'd to make them know themselves, as the wise Man directs, and pointed to them that kind of Happiness which is best suited to their Faculties. However, if my Compliance with these Gentlemen's Fancies, can make my Advice more acceptable, I will for this one time, suppose them possess'd of Souls, and shew them that, in order to be happy, they must nevertheless act as if they were without them.

The Soul is never well at home; when she is employ'd in tending the Machine to which she was at first united, she is always uneasy, fretful and dissatisfied with herself, as well as with that disorderly Machine committed to her Charge and Tuition. What I therefore advise would be to send her a Travelling, as a great many Folks do, and it is certainly the best way of having Rest within ourselves.

Those who are Young and Lively send their Reason a travelling in the Country of Pleasures, and when she intends to return to her Habitation, she is either shut out of Doors; or sent to assist the Imagination in building Castles in the Air. Those whose Reason delights in *Bawbles* and Trifles dispatch it towards *Italy* or *Greece*; in quest of *Old Iron*, *Old Brass*, *Old Chamberpots* and *Old Shoes*. Those again who have a Reason endow'd with more Strength and Activity, and fit for *Lofly Enterprizes*, make it soar above the Stars, to measure their Magnitudes and Distances, and find out the true Cause of the Regularity of their Motions. Their Reason is so eminently placed there, that 'tis a great pity those *Superiour Wits* ever think fit to call it back again from thence, to allay some little domestick Troubles, and rectify what may be amiss within such despicable Machines as theirs. In short I would desire Men to consider, that they have all, as I have said, an invincible Propensity to become Happy, and no one will deny but that they are never happier than when they divert themselves; so if they were constantly taken up with some Diversion or other, they would always be Happy. Now pray what is Diversion? The bare Etymology of the Word shews that it is to free ourselves from the Fragments of our Reason, and surrender ourselves without Restraint to the Possession of all Foreign Impressions. Here I expect to meet the *Rationalists* again in my way, they will be telling us that Men are not always Happy when they Laugh, when they Sing, or when they Dance. They will be repeating their old Story of the other kind of Pleasures whose source is Virtue alone, and which they call *Tranquility of the Mind*, *Serenity of the Soul*, and other fine Names. But my Distinction is laid aside. What they say is true as to the small Number who seek after Happiness in the way of Reason; as for those who only follow Imagination, I am pretty sure these Expressions will not raise any Idea in their Minds, and consequently that they will look upon them as an unintelligible Cant, or a *Moral Fatgon*, void of all manner of Meaning.

As the *Rationalists* will ever be shawing us in prosecution of our Undertaking, the best piece of Service I could do your Readers would be to undermine some of their Principles. This is not so difficult as some may imagine, if a right use be made of the Method of arguing I disclos'd in my former Letter. The great End, I may say, the chief Principle of these Gentlemen is that which I have often mentioned, *Namely, that Virtue is founded upon eternal and unalterable Reasons*, and that it hath been and ever will be the same in all Ages and Countries. I will endeavour to shew the Fallacy of this Opinion, and to blow up their darling Axiom, by only telling a Story; and though it may not perhaps convince your Stubborn Moralists, it will, I hope, satisfy that part of the World for whom my Letters are chiefly intended.

When *Xerxes*, that mighty Persian Monarch, brought over into Greece his formidable Army, which seem'd sufficient, by its Numbers, to conquer the whole World, and consist of many different Nations; he sometimes reflected within himself on the odd and surprizing Variety of their Manners and Customs, and resolv'd one Day to ridicule what some of those People looked upon as sacred and indispensable Duties. He sent for some *Greeks* and *Scythians* and Questioned them severally on their way of performing their

Funeral

Funeral Rites. The *Greeks* answered, That in their Country nothing seemed more decent than to Burn their Deceased Friends, and Parents, to gather their Ashes and preserve them carefully in Urns. The *Scythians* said, They found no Tomb more Honourable for the Remains of their Deceased Relations than their own Stomachs, and that therefore they Eat them out of a Pious and Religious Principle. Hereupon the King of *Persia* ordered these two Nations to exchange their Customs, and that the *Greeks* should eat the Bodies of their Dead, and the *Scythians* burn them according to the Usage of *Greece*. The first shrank with Horror at the odious Command, the *Scythians* were no less scandalized; both People resolved to adhere to their old Customs, and were willing to dye rather than comply with these barbarous Orders.

It will perhaps be objected, that this Instance relates to a bare Ceremony, and has nothing at all to do with Virtue. But is not this a mere Cavil? For what is Virtue, in the Notions of most Men, but a Ceremony? Every one will allow that Religion is the sublimest part of Virtue; now Religion, if we may believe Experience, is but a Collection of *Grimaces*, of outward *Forms* and *Ceremonies*, that vary according to the difference of Climates; for I know of no Country in the World where the practical part of Religion doth consist in the *Honesty* and *Courage* of steadfastly following the Dictates of Conscience, and the Decisions of Reason.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

J. SAAC A. LOGIST.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, October 7. Don Joseph Patinho has sent for the chief money'd Men hence to St. Ildefonso, to endeavour to persuade them to advance a large Sum of Money, upon making them very advantageous Offers.

Paris Oct. 13. There was some Days ago in the District of Lomages within the Diocese of Auch, so terrible a Storm of Wind and Rain, that the new sowed Corn was entirely destroy'd almost all the Trees torn up by the Root, and the Roofs of Houses blown off, inasmuch that the Calamity was general, a considerable Village near Perrones, was absolutely reduced to Ashes by an accidental Fire, the Loss is said to be very great. The Vines in the chel Contry of Aunis and what is call'd the Generali y of Ro yielded so well this Year, that the Crop equal'd what they commonly gather one Year with an another, this is the only Province of this Kingdom that hath been blest'd with such Plenty. The Wine Merchants of Leige, give such an exorbitant Price for the Wines of upper Britanny, that those of France can buy none for this City. On the 12th. of next Month our India Company will expose to Sale, the Merchandises imported by their 3 Ships, the Duke de Chartres, the Neptune, and the Apollo, they expect four more from Beggall, Pondichery and China.

Leghorn October 5. A French Ship lately arrived from Alexandria, has brought an Account that the Bays of Grand Cairo, being declared Rebels to the Pect, the Pawash caused all their Effects to be sold, and keeps the Amount thereof, till the Grand Seignior declares they shall be disposed of.

Paris October 27. The General Assembly of the Clergy have returned Thanks to his Majesty and the

the Cardinal Fleury, for changing the Levy of 1 per Cent. for the Revenues into the other Grant. Several eminent Prelates are come to Town this Week, to be present at that Assembly. On Thursday his Majesty was present at a grand Council at Fontainebleau. Yesterday a Courier was sent with some Dispatches to our Minister at the Hague. Letters from Rome say, that the Ecclesiasticks there seem rejoiced at the Chevalier's having left that City to go to Bologna. They write from Madrid, that the Duke de Repperda continued in his Confinement.

L O N D O N, October, 29.

The Ministers of Great Britain, France and Prussia having made pressing Instances to the Emperor to lay aside the Commerce of Ostend, or to treat of an Accommodation. His Imperial Majesty seem'd disposed to the latter, and desired they might propose some Expedient for that end, upon which those Ministers dispatched Expresses to London, Paris and Berlin.

They are very busy fortifying Boh, and raising Troops in the Electorate of Colong.

The Dutch have resolved to put their State, at least into a sufficient posture of Defence, in consideration of the Appearance there is of a speedy Rupture, and that there has been such an Infraction of solemn Treaties, which so nearly concern them in point of Trade; and for that end have settled a Fund for augmenting their Troops, with 9474 Men out of Hand.

A Majority of the States of Sweden have resolved to Accede to the Treaty of Hanover.

Sir John Jennings is arrived at Greenwich from Portsmouth.

From Madrid, that the late Duke of Ormond is expected there forthwith from St. Ildefonso, where he has been for some time, and it is assured, he will be sent to Russia with an important Commission.

Glasgow, October 7. Last Week a Royal Commission of Visitation for this University sat here; and restored the Antient Privileges of the Students in the Election of the Rector, which some Years ago they had been deprived of, and appointed the Election on the 16th. of November next. They also made several Laws and Statutes for the good Government of the University; Which, as well as their other Proceedings have been managed with a strict Regard to the Antient Statutes and with the greatest Unanimity and Moderation. The Commissioners have thereby obtained the general Applause of this City and Country as well as of the Members of the University.

At the same time the University by Direction from the Commission, made void and annulled the Acts by which some of the Students had been expelled for Matters relating to the Defence of their Rights in the Election of the Rector.

The Commissioners were the Right Honourable the Earls of May, Finlater, and Lowdon, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Lord President of the Session, Sir Ja. Campbell of Ardkinglass, the Masters of Ross, and Carthcart, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, to the Number of twenty Eight.

From Dorchester, October 26. Yesterday being Tuesday, about Seven, an Earthquake was felt there, and also at Weymouth, Portland, and other places Seven Miles round, which though it did no great harm, thanks be to God, was attended with a mighty rushing Noise, and such a violent Motion, as caused the Bells in the Tower to rattle, threw down a Maid out of her Chair, unlatch'd many Doors, and caused the Foundation of a Gentlemans Seat about two Miles from hence to sink considerably.

ON Monday the 14th. of November next, will begin to be sold by Auction at the Anne and Gretan Coffee House, at the Foot of Essex Bridge, a Collection of Valuable Books, amongst them are, Hammonds Works 4 Vol
Hammond on the New Testament, single
Livy. Strabo. Seneca. Pliny. All Fol.
Rawleigh's History of the World
D. of Holsteins Ambassadors Travels
Gerrard's Herbal, best Edition
Cox's History of Ireland
Lowthorp's and Jones's Philosophical Transactions
Temples Works
Modern Reports, 6 Vol.
Danvers's Abridgment, 2 Vol. With many other choice Law Books.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brassington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Weanforted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Our Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Lett. Enquire of John Fox, Cuttler, on Cork Hill.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Wilkinown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Lett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Meor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

This Day was publish'd.

VERNONS Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by S. Fairbrother, and E. Hamilton, Booksellers opposite the Tholose.

RICHARD HEAD, Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in Eustace Street, with the Credit of whose Name (both on the Sign and Straps on the Cards) the Business of Card making was there carried on. Now Thomas Gould, (with whom he wrought) having Advertis'd, that he will sell Chearing Cross Cards, cheaper than Head and his Partner. This is to Certify, that the said Head is actually removed to Cork Hill, where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards (which are allowed by the best Judges) to be finer than any made in this Kingdom, and will sell by Wholesale at very reasonable Rates, considering their Quality and Goodness.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolinas, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear with out Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Eradage Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

Last Week was publish'd.
THE HERO. From the Spanish of *Balanzo Graçian*: with Remarks Moral, Political, and Historical, of the Learned Father *J. de Guevara*. By a Gentleman of Oxford.

It must be observ'd — That I do not here confine the Name and Character of HEROES, only to Warriors and great Conquerors; I extend the Appellation to all Persons that are eminent in an high Degree, whether they belong to the Cabinet or the Bar, whether they are conversant in human or divine Literature.

Hero, Chap. 1. p. 43.

Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dames Street, Booksellers.

Just Published, (Beautifully Printed) in Eight Pocket Volumes.

THE Works of *Shakespeare* Complete, Collected and Corrected from the former Edition. By Mr. Pope, with a complete Index of the Characters, Sentiments, Speeches, and Descriptions. Printed for George Grierison, in Essex Street, and George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

Also, Rapin's History of England [No. 13] Being the First of Vol. Third.

†† In the Press and will be speedily publish'd, A Supplement to the Complete English Tradesman. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dames Street.

THE Old and well Accustomed Inn, called the CHURN in Thomas Court, together with about Twenty Acres of Good Meadow, Divided into Eight Parks, well Quicked and Fenced; is to be Set for 14 Years to come, or the Interest of the Lease to be sold. N. B. The House will be Set Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Goods sold. Enquire at the said House, or of Mr. Will. Ashley at Chappel Road.

LAST Week was publish'd, Dr. Threlkeld's *Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum*. The Subscribers may apply themselves to F. Davys in Ross Lane, R. Norris at the corner of Crane Lane, and J. Worral opposite the Swan Tavern, Blind-Boy.

John Exhet,

LIVING at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in F. Tuick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggets, German Serges, and Sagathets, as also, all sorts of Cloaths ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhet, will save Twenty per Cent.

WHERAS Richard Head lately published an *Advertisement*, setting forth, He had remov'd from the *Knave of Clubs* in Eustace Street, which is a notorious Falshood, he being a turn'd off servant of Mr. Thomas Gould. This being to inform the Publick, That at the *Knave of Clubs* in Eustace Street, are made for Thomas Gould (he having some of the best Hands in England) the only best Chearing Cross Cards, and all other Sorts of playing Cards, and for Encouragement to Customers, said Gould will sell Chearing Cross Cards, Two Shillings per Gross cheaper than Head and his Partner, and all other Sorts Twelve Pence per Gross cheaper, and will maintain them better Cards, and made of finer Paper.

John Exshaw,

AT the Sign of the Laced Hood in Golden Lane, just returned from London, hath imported a Parcel of Lace and Edging of the Newest and most fashionable Patterns of every Kind, viz. Bard and Grounded Patterns Mechlin, Brussels and French Millynetts.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 12th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Qui mores Hominum multorum vidit—

HON.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



IN the Close of my last Letter I endeavoured to explode the Opinion of the Moralists concerning the Nature of Virtue. It follows from what I said, that, in Order to govern ourselves with Prudence and Modesty, we must always make the Opinions of our Age and Country the Standard of our own, and prefer them to those

of former Ages and other Societies. We must look upon the Reigning Taste as Infallible, but at the same Time firmly believe, that whenever it gives way to another, the New one will have a kind of *Hereditary Right*, to the same Degree of Infallibility. Custom must have just the same Power and Influence over Men and their Actions that his *Molinefs* of Rome hath in the Church. One Pope makes a *Bull*; he is Infallible. A succeeding Pope makes another *Bull*, directly contrary to the former. This Pope is Infallible too, and his Decisions must be received with the same implicit Submission as those of his Predecessor. And if in this any Man should apprehend the least Contradiction, he would deserve to be burnt as an obstinate and incorrigible *Heretick*.

The Christian Inhabitants of Europe are firmly persuaded, that they are the most civilized and polite part of Mankind; and that none of the People of the other three *Continents* can outdo, or even equal them in Strength of Genius, Nobleness of Sentiments, or Decency of Manners and Customs; And they are in the Right to think so. For though it may indeed be objected, that this Opinion is founded more on Self Love than Reason, yet I will shew, from several Instances, the Weakness of this Objection, and Demonstrate that we really transcend all those Nations, whom we so justly term *Savage* and *Barbarous*, on Account of their Ignorance of our *Arts* and *Refinements*.

By the Law of *Mahomet* the Turks are prohibited

the Use of Wine; but finding that Human Nature stands in Need of some Incentive to Mirth, they have used themselves to *Opium* in its stead. This Drug inspires them with Joy for some Hours, and renders them active and lively; but a little after throws them into *Letargick* slumbers. The continual Use of it Wastes their Spirits, perishes their Constitution, and hastens their Death. What a Barbarous Custom is this; and how much more Rational the Method of Debauchery in Use among us Christians? Wine is a generous Gift of Nature, which we are not so mad as to reject, but shew the Value we put on the Delicious Liquor by the great Quantities of it we swallow. It is true, it deprives us of Reason, and sometimes of all Power of acting; but it is for that only we use it. Pleasure is the chief thing we seek; and Reason is certainly an Incumbrance to such as propose to themselves nothing but Diversion. Moreover, as the excessive Use of Wine occasions many Diseases attended with the acutest and most tormenting Pains, our persevering so gallantly as we do in our *Compotations* is a Proof, that we have more Fortitude and Constancy than to deprive ourselves of present Pleasures, to prevent future Pains. When these arrive, we endure them with Courage and Magnanimity, and the in Intervals of our Agonies provoke them anew, by the same Means that at first occasioned them. Thus we acquire the sublime Glory of hard Drinkers, and triumph over those Superficial Fellows, that cannot Drink as deep and toss off as many Bumpers as we. Wine kills as sure as *Opium*; but then they who fall Martyrs to it have the satisfaction of having lived without Thought or Reflection, and of leaving behind them an Immortal Name among all Honest Fellows and Good Companions.

The Siamese have an odd way of waging War with their Neighbours. These pitiful Soldiers use nothing but Bows and Arrows, and employ these Weapons less to hurt their Enemies, than frighten them. They shoot their Arrows on the Ground, and avoid as much as possible to shed Human Blood. Is not this perfect Children's Play, and would it not be almost as good to live in Peace as to fight in this Manner? We Christians, far from being such mean-spirited Wretches, are True Men, and can easily free our Hearts from the ridiculous weakness of sparing

our

(Price Three Half-Pence)

our Fellow-Creatures. The smallest Offence or even the Desire of invading a Neighbour's Dominions stirs in the Hearts of Most Christian Princes that effeminate Pity that would stop the Progress of their Achievements and Military Exploits. They ravage whole Provinces, and destroy whole Nations of Innocent Men, that they may impress others with the most profound Respect and Admiration of the Noble Authors of those glorious Calamities. What can raise a greater Idea in the Minds of most Men than the Description of a Country embroidered with twenty or thirty thousand dead Carcasses that have fallen a Sacrifice to the Reputation and Glory of a Hero? The Art of destroying Men hath been brought to great Perfection among us; and we will for ever preserve a grateful Remembrance of those exalted Wits and signal Benefactors to Mankind who first invented Gun-powder and Fire-arms, which have proved so useful to the European Nations, and perform such notable Execution in all their Contests with each other.

Most of the Inhabitants of those vast Tracts of Ground which are called the Greater and lesser Tartary, are above all things, averse to Labour and pains taking. They are so far from cultivating the Arts & Sciences, that they will not be at the trouble of manuring their Lands. They think the Flesh and Milk of their Flocks sufficient for their Maintenance; and delighted with their Sloth and Indolence, style themselves Masters of the World, allowing us to be only the Slaves of it. Who can bear with such brutish Stupidity as to eat, drink, and dress merely out of Necessity, and to think one rich enough when he hath the Necessaries of Life? Our Superiority over these Savages is very manifest; they live but only to live, and are content with what Nature gives them, without the Assistance of Art. As for us, we abhor that Shameful Laziness and Inactivity so injurious to the Excellence and Dignity of our Nature. We have Genius to contrive artificial Wants, and Industry to make a thousand things necessary which these Barbarians can be without. This obliges us to Study the Art of becoming rich; and having succeeded in this, which is the very Top of earthly Happiness, we can never be baulked in any of our Desires or Expectations.

Here I must beg leave to break off the Comparison of our Manners with those of other Nations, to consider a little the high Sense we entertain of the Advantages arising from Wealth. Our Language, above all others, shews excellently well the Noble Idea we have of Money, and with great Truth and Justice confounds the Worth of a Man with that of his Fortune. Philargyrus is an arrant Knave; he is even ready to sell his Country, and commit the vilest and most profligate Actions; and yet because he has an Estate of that Value, Philargyrus is worth five thousand a Year. Crito is the worthiest of Men; his Zeal for the good of his Country hath always been remarkably conspicuous; no one goes beyond him in all good and virtuous Actions; the Accomplishments of his Mind equal the good Dispositions of his Heart: But then he has no Money, and consequently Crito, the good and honest Crito is not worth a Groat. How this way of speaking was first introduced into our Language I cannot tell; but I think it very just, as the World goes, and would not by any Means that we should part with it. For, to use the Words of an Ingenious Author, "Wealth is every thing; it affords Convenience, covers Defects, and commands Obedience. It gives Interest and Power; and Credit and Satisfaction always attend it. He that's Rich has Art and Nature at his Service, can entertain his Fancy, and regale his Senses. Good eating and drinking are but part of his Advantages; he is wonderfully address'd and complimented every where. A Manour draws Suit and Service after it; and a Rich Man, like the Sun in Persia is worship-

ped at his first Rising. One would think that his Pocket does mend his Head, that his Sense holds proportion with his Acres, and that he purchases a new Understanding with every new Estate. On the other Hand Poverty has but a very ordinary Complexion, and a very slender Interest in the World. It's generally disregarded and Brown-beaten; and no good Qualities can make it shine. People are apt to fancy where there's no Money there is no Merit. If the Muscians are in Rags they are in danger of the Statute, and of being taken up for Vagabonds and Sturdy Beggars. A disfavoured Condition never promises great Matter of Talent; for who would look for a Jewel upon a Dunghill? In short, a Man's Credit always suffers with his Circumstances; a Thread-bare Coat is a Presumption of Insignificance, and when the Pocket's low the Brains are thought so too! Things being so, I think, Men ought to endeavour, above all things, to grow Rich, and that the Moralists and Poets should forbear their Reflections and Satyr on the immoderate Love of Wealth. Let no Body be troubled in their necessary Pursuits of Gold and Silver. Nor think much of it, if besides the common Industry requisite to acquire a Fortune, a Man should use some little criminal Artifices, and a small Dose of Knavery. But then, say you, perhaps, he'll damn himself. — Why indeed, that may be. If he does, 'tis the worse for himself. He will however have had the satisfaction of leaving to his Children not only a good Estate, and the Conveniences and Comforts of of Life, but a great deal of Merit, and all manner of valuable Qualifications.

But to return from this Digression; do we not excel the Tartars in Taste and Delicacy. The chief End we propose in Dress is Luxury. It is not Modesty or Conveniency we consult in our Cloathing, but only the Beautifying our Bodies. But where we triumph most is in the Nicety and Profusion of our Tables. One of those wild Asiatics would be ashamed of his Ignorance, if by chance he came into our Kitchens, and some Hours after saw us at Table. He would be at a loss to know all the Flesh, Fish, and Fowl, he had seen a little before; and take our Cooks for a parcel of Conjurers, who, by some Magick Art, can change the Name, Shape, and Taste of every thing. He would be amazed to see Forty or Fifty Dishes of this kind, without knowing what to call for. Perhaps he would still continue stubborn and foolish enough to prefer his own Way of Living. If so, we could but pity him, and class him with those dull Mortals who value Reason and Common Sense more than the most profound Erudition.

The Chinese, who fancy themselves the Wise People in the World, have a very whimsical, nor to say ridiculous Notion of Nobility. He that is enobled among them is only so during his own Life, without regard to his Posterity. Titles are only to be obtained by Virtue and Merit, and extinguish'd with the immediate Purchaser. When a Mandarin dies, his Son must convince the Publick by severe Trial and strict Examination, that he inherits his Father's Worth, before he can succeed to his Honours. Among us Virtue is much more gloriously rewarded. As soon as our Princes grant a Patent to one of their Subjects, his Blood comes purer and more excellent than before, and being transmitted to his Posterity makes it specifically different from that of other Men. Kings indeed cannot fix Virtue in the Families they intend to Honour; but they can settle in them the Rewards due to Virtue, and compel the Vulgar to pay the same Homage to the Vices of the Descendants that was due to the Ancestors' Merits. Moreover the Older Nobility grows, it becomes the more excellent; like Cheshire Cheese, which is most admired when Rotten, and running away. It seems as if a certain Number

Age, were required to perfect and mature it. Time, which generally impairs the Value of other Things, enhances that of Nobility. Our Taste in this seems like that we have for Metals, which the more they are defaced and eaten with Rust, are in the greater Esteem for their Antiquity. Or, to use a finer Comparison, Great Families among us may be said to resemble great Rivers, which are but small Streams where they rise, but then their Waters are clear and limpid; the further they run from their Source they swell the higher, and, by wearing away their Borders, grow the Muddier; much what like happens among those Nobility that stand very remote from their Origine.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant;

ISAAC ALOIST.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienâ, October, 23. Some pretend to certain Advice, that General Schulemburg has concluded Treaty at London with that Court, the Republic of Venice and another Power; but the Venetian Ambassador here pretending to know nothing of the matter, the Imperial Court is resolv'd to write about it to his Masters. The British Minister has complained to the Imperial Court of the familiarity betwixt the Emperor's Minister at Rome and the Pretender, and that he gives him Advice for the Execution of his Designs.

Madrid, Oct. 15. Don Joseph Patiño having sent for some of the most wealthy of our Citizens to St. Ildephonso, made a Proposal to lend the Government 300,000 Pistoles upon advantageous Terms; but they said they declar'd one and all that they were not able to furnish above 30,000 or 60,000 at most. Some People seem to be very well pleas'd that the Flotilla and Galleons are detain'd in the West Indies, as supposing their Effects to be safer in that Country than they would be in Spain in the present Juncture, when 'tis so uncertain whether it will be War or Peace.

Hague, Nov. 5. Letters of the 13th of Sept. last from Alexandria say that the Plague is entirely abated there; that a great deal of Merchandize suppos'd to be infected had been burnt, and the Houses purified. We have also an Account that the Egyptians seem inclin'd to rebell aginst the Ottoman Porte. According to some Advices from Italy, there's a project upon the Tapis, if not already settl'd in favour of the Pretender, and that an Apartment is sitting up at Bologna for his Spouse: And they add, that the Pretender is gone incognito thro' the State of Milan for Genoa, in order, as some say to embark there for Spain. Admiral Wager's Squadron according to the last Advices, still continued in the Road of Copenhagen.

Grodno, October 16. The General Dyet here has some Days been busied about the Security of the Polish Frontiers bordering upon Prussia, which as occasioned many Speeches. The Disputes at length rose to such an height, that had not the Mareschaal limited the Hour of their sitting, the same would have ended with Sabre Work, the Ambassadors of the Poles being risen to such a pitch, that the Court Party has much ado to bring them into a pacifick Temper.

L O N D O N, November, 3.

Yesterday came in a French Post advising, that the French troops are in motion on the Rhine, and in Flanders, to observe the Imperialists; and that the King has ordered the High Admiral of France to get ready all the Men of War in the several Harbours to put to Sea.

Yesterday a Messenger was sent to Holland with Instructions to Mr. Finish the King's Envoy to assure them that if the Emperor moves against them with 15,000 men, his Majesty will immediately send 6,000 of the best Troops he has in England to their Assistance.

The Lords of the Admiralty sat this Day, and heard Sir John Jennings give a particular Relation of the Spaniards, and what Ships they are building, and those they have at Sea; and their Lordships were well pleas'd with his Conduct: Their Lordships order'd a Squadron of Men of War to be fitted out to reinforce the Fleet in the West Indies, and Stores and Provisions go with them.

People are confirm'd more and more in their Opinion of an unavoidable War in Europe, by Reason the King of Spain seems averse to an Accommodation, though he must labour under great Difficulties for want of Money which is the Sinews of War, and his Imperial Majesty will certainly meet with severe Disappointment on the same Account, Spain not being able while there Galleons are abroad, to send the Remittances promis'd, to pay Recruits as was expected, which makes it surprizing to think that the Court of Madrid does not see how vain it is to oppose the just Measures of his Britannick Majesty.

The Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations sat at Whitehall, and they had before them a Method for improving the English Trade in Germany and Flanders.

A General Council is summon'd to attend his Majesty to Morrow, and fix a Time, for the sitting of the Parliament to do Business.

An Express arriv'd from the Downs, advising that Admiral Wager arriv'd at the Nore, with the Whole Fleet yesterday at 12 a Clock, and that this Week he would attend the Admiralty with an Account of his Expedition.

By a French Mail we are advis'd, That the King of France has order'd his Army to enter Germany, if the Emperor attempted anything against the Dutch. The King has order'd 3 large Third Rate Men of War to Reinforce Admiral Hosier, by Reason the Spaniards are very strong in those Seas.

They write from Portsmouth, that they work with so much Expedition to sheath the Tyger, Portland, Birwick, and Royal Oak, that they will soon be ready to Sail for the West Indies, to joyn Admiral Hosier, and 'tis expected that the Lenox, and Kent, will Sail with the first fair Wind to joyn Admiral Hopson.

Thursday last the Convocation was prolonged to the 20th of January next.

D U B L I N, November 6.

SHERIFFS appointed for the Provinces of Leinster and Connaught for the Ensuing Year.

COUNTY of Dublin, Robert Perty, Esq.
King's County, Robert Lovett, Esq.
Queens County, Southwell Pigot, Esq.
Kildare, Hon. Edward Moore, Esq.
Catherlogh, Joshua Paul, Esq.
Kilkenny, George St. George, Esq.
Wexford, Abraham Hughes, Esq.
Wicklow, John Jervis White, Esq.
Meath, Benjamin Pratt, Esq.
Louth, Brabazon Newcomen, Esq.
West Meath, Benjamin Chapman, Esq.
Longford, Henry Edgeworth, Esq.
Galway, John Stakeney, Esq.
Mayo, Henry Blake, Esq.
Sligo, John Irwin of Tondergee, Esq.
Lertrim, John Irwin of Dromfallagh, Esq.
Roscommon, George Gunning, Esq.

Last Week was publish'd.

THE HERO. From the Spanish of *Melchior Gracian*: with Remarks Moral, Political, and Historical, of the Learned Father *J. de Courcaville*, By a Gentleman of Oxford.

It must be observ'd — That I do not here confine the Name and Character of HEROES, only to Warriors and great Conquerors; I extend the Appellation to all Persons that are eminent in an high Degree, whether they belong to the Cabinet or the Bar, whether they are conversant in human or divine Literature.

Hero, Chap. i. p. 23.

Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street, Bookfellers.

THE Old and well Accustomed Inn, called the CHURN in Thomas Court, together with about Twenty Acres of Good Meadow, Divided into Eight Parks, well Quicker'd and Fenced; is to be Set for 14 Years to come, or the Interest of the Lease to be sold. N. B. The House will be Set Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Goods sold. Enquire at the said House, or of Mr. Will. Aspley at Chappel Izzod.

Whereas Richard Head lately published an Advertisement, setting forth, He had remov'd from the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, which is a notorious Falshood, he being a turn'd off Servant of Mr. Thomas Gould. This being to inform the Publick, That at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, are made for Thomas Gould (he having some of the best Hands in England) the only best *Charing Cross Cards*, and all other Sorts of playing Cards, and for Encouragement to Customers, said Gould will sell *Charing Cross Cards*, Two Shillings per Grose cheaper than Head and his Partner, and all other Sorts Twelve Pence per Grose cheaper, and will maintain them better Cards, and made of finer Paper.

Last Week was publish'd.

Vernons Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of College Green, and by S. Fairbrother, and E. Hamilton, Bookfellers opposite the Tholsel.

THE Town and Lands of Demalstown, and Wilkinstown, in the County of Meath, within 3 Miles of Navan, and 8 of Drogheda, the Holding of Mr. Joseph Elwood deceased, is to be Sett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by Mr. Michael Moor in Drogheda, or Mr. Daniel Elwood in Fishamble Street, Dublin.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Weanscotted, with Marble Chimney Pieces, Out Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of John Fox, Cutler, on Cork Hill.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

ON Monday the 14th. of November next, will begin to be sold by Auction at the Anne and Grecian Coffee House, at the Foot of Essex Bridge, a Collection of Valuable Books, amongst them are, Hammonds Works 4 Vol. Hammond on the New Testament, single Levy. Strabo. Seneca. Pliny. All Fol. Rawleigh's History of the World D. of Holsteins Ambassadors Travels Gerrard's Herbal, best Edition Cox's History of Ireland Lowthorp's and Jones's Philosophical Transactions. Temples Works Modern Reports, 6 Vol. Danvers's Abridgment, 2 Vol. With many other choice Law Books.

Richard Head, Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the *Knave of Clubs* in *Eustace Street*, with the Credit of whose Name (both on the Sign and Stamps on the Cards) the Business of Card making was there carried on. Now Thomas Gould, (with whom he wrought) having Advertised, that he will sell *Charing Cross Cards*, cheaper than Head and his Partner. This is to Certify, that the said Head is actually removed to *Cork Hill*, where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards (which are allowed by the best Judges) to be finer than any made in this Kingdom, and will sell by Wholesale at very reasonable Rates, considering their Quality and Goodness.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counsellors; that he intends for the future to fix upon his *Launcetts Knives*, *Cizers*, *Razors*, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoans, lately imported from Germany.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle Street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baverettes, Beaver Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blue, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Estridge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

George Bennett, Taylor, at the Crown in Fishamble Street, maketh Clergymen's Gowns, and Cassicks, as well as any made in this Kingdom, and for further Encouragement he will find Making, with all other Trimmings, together with Ribbon down the breast of the Gown and Cassick, and fine Black Cloath, to border the same, for Eleven shillings and Six Pence.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Auction, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 19th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Præterquam quod ipsi faciunt, nihil recte putant.

T. R.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



LETTER I received to other Day from the same old Gentleman I have already mentioned to you, with my Observations upon it, shall be the Subject of our present Entertainment. But before I give you my Friends Letter, I think it proper to say something of his Character. This Gentleman was Born at Brigat several Years before the Restoration, and bred a Merchant having carried on a fair and considerable Trade in that City during some Years, he came over and settled here a little after the Revolution; where his Affairs have continued to prosper even beyond his Expectation. Ever since the King's Accession to the Throne he has given over Business, and now lives on the Income of a Plentiful Fortune which he has raised by his own Industry. He is very fond of old Fashions and Customs, and follows the New ones just as much as is necessary not to appear ridiculous. His Good Sense has never been tainted by Study, nor his Piety by Superstition or Enthusiasm. He is reckoned covetous because he is very Rich, and does not think it an Honour or a Merit to appear such. His Discourses are very open and free, and as his sincerity is unaffected, some People are apt to mistake it for downright Bluntness. His regular and sober Way of Living has made his Old Age so Hall and Strong that he constantly goes on Foot, without standing in need of a Coach or a Chair. His Cloaths are very plain, but he takes care that many should be so well clad as not to dread the sharpness of Winter. He will scold his Maid, and threaten to turn her off, if she chances to break his Pipe or to throw away a Match before both Ends of it be burnt; and yet he won't scruple to give a Call Note of Ten or Fifteen Pounds at every Charity Sermon that is Preach'd in this Town. Here is the Letter the Good Old Gentleman has sent me.

SIR,

I Have read with great Pleasure your Apology for Vanity, and your Parallel of our Manners with those of other Nations. As I begin to apprehend the End and Scope of your Writings much better than I did when your two first Letters came abroad, I heartily beg your Pardon for the Censures I pass'd upon them. What I now plainly see, is, that your Satyr is the more useful, as it is conceal'd under a seeming Compliance with the Vices of the Age. The greatest Number of Men cannot defend their Cause so well as you do, but then they would be Fools in good earnest, if they did not perceive the Weakness and Ridicule of your Arguments, notwithstanding the fine Varnish you put on them.

I cannot but blame those Reverend Clergymen, who have been out of Humour at the Story of the *Taylor's Son*. It contains no Reflections upon the whole Body of those Venerable Gentlemen, for whom, I dare say, you have a great Regard. It exposes nothing but what is easily corrigible, and makes a sufficient Discrimination between those who are, and those who are not the proper Objects of its Satyr. I can therefore see no harm in what you have done. you intended to cure some Prejudiced Divines of that *superstious* Party-Spirit which blinds them, and to shew how far Calmness and a Christian Moderation is more becoming their sacred Character than a *fiery Zeal*, which proceeds not from Thought or Reflection. So that upon the whole, if the Order in general do you Justice, they will rather think you Praise-Worthy than Obnoxious to Censure.

As to some of our Aldermen, who, as I am inform'd, have also taken Exceptions at your Second Letter, I think them very much in the wrong. There are many Corporations in Great Britain and Ireland, governed by Mayors and Aldermen, and it is pretty well known that they are generally noted for good Eating and Drinking, insomuch that the Publick Body is thought to suffer sometimes by their too great Care to support their private Ones. But why our Aldermen should take this to themselves more than for any other Corporation, I must own I think a little strange. I intend to spend

(Price Three Half-Pence)

a couple of Evenings next Week at the *Lyon*, and
Fleece, to expostulate with them about this Matter,
 and convince them of their Error. I have known
 you many Years, Mr. *Alogist*, and have always had
 a Friendship for you on Account of your sound
 Principles. I am satisfied you have all the Regard
 imaginable for the *Aldermen* of *Dublin*, since you
 have been a Witness, as well as my self, of their
 Noble Behaviour during the last Years of the
 late Reign. Nothing can afford me greater Pleasure
 than to reflect on the Courage and Magnanimity
 wherewith these worthy Patriots stood by their
Privileges and *Liberties*. The House of Commons,
 in 1716, did them the justice they deserved, by
 recording their Merit, returning them Thanks, and
 bestowing the brightest Praises on their great *Virtue*.
 Thirteen of these Gentlemen are yet living who
 have, no doubt, taken care to fill up the Vacancies
 at their Board with such Persons as themselves, and
 what may justify our thinking so is the current
 Report that his Majesty has given One of them a
 Pension for his Dilligent, Wise and Faithful dis-
 charge of his Duty during his *Mayoralty*. A *May-
 orly* that will ever be rememb'd by the Blessings
 of the Poor, the Thanks of the Rich, and the Ap-
 probation and Praise of the Publick in general.
 The excellent beginning of our present Chief Magi-
 strate's Administration gives Reason to believe it
 will not fall short of the One I have been mention-
 ing. And now can any one reasonably think you
 would turn the Edge of your Sateyr against such Men
 as these? Your love of *Virtue* and publick Spirit
 would engage you to become their Panegyrist ra-
 ther than their Cenfor. And I dare say we both
 equally wish that our *Aldermen* may continue to
 deserve the Praises they have so justly acquired, by
 Cherishing to their last Breath, the noble Principles
 that occasioned them, and by shewing a particular
 regard, on all Occasions, to those who have already
 espoused, as well as they, The Protestant Interest of
 their Country, and THE GLORIOUS CAUSE OF
 LIBERTY.

It is natural for Men to become prolix when
 they treat of Subjects they like, this has been my
 Case at present, my fondness for the City of *Dublin*
 has been like to make me forget a Request I have to
 make you, which is that you would Animadvert
 on the exorbitant growth of *Luxury* and all the
 Excesses which are its Consequences. Your Friends
Hibernicus and *Publicola* have already taken this
 Matter in Hand and exiered a becoming Spirit in
 discountenancing this *Vice*; but the enormity is
 come to such a height as will well bear to have
 the Censures upon it frequently repeated. It is not
 confined to the Nobility and Rich only, but, as a
 Contagious Dissemper, has spread itself among all
 Degrees of Men. What would our Ancestors say
 if they could return to the World and see in a pri-
 vate Family a *Chariot* for the Master and a *Couch* for
 the Lady of the House? How great would be their
 Indignation in considering all our costly Furniture,
 and our Sideboards loaded with such a Quantity
 of Plate, that the value of it would afford a good
 Portion to a Daughter? I do not mention the
 great Number of Dishes and Variety of Wines, that
 are used at Entertainments, because you have touch-
 ed upon this already; but is not it high time to
 give over these Extravagancies? And have not we
 just Reason to fear that if we do not, our Trade
 will soon decay, and consequently our Country fall
 into the greatest Misery and Confusion?

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

SAMPSON THRIFTY.

I am obliged to my Friend for becoming my Apo-
 logist. What he says of the Clergy is very true, I
 never intended to speak of the Order in general, than
 which I know none that ought to have better Souls.
 But as the Distinction is pretty plain in my Letter,
 I need say no more in my Vindication. As to what
 he mentions of the *Aldermen*, I will not concern my
 self with their Behaviour in former Times. It be-
 comes neither you nor I, Sir, to meddle with *Parry
 Affairs*. As your Weekly Labours are intended for
 the Improvement of Men in general, without any
 regard to their Political Distinctions, care must be
 taken not to raise any Prejudice against them, by
 seeming to Approve or Disapprove those Actions of one
 Party that have perhaps raised a great Splen in ano-
 ther. So that though the Encomium on the *Aldermen*
 of *Dublin*, may be very justly placed, for ought I
 know, I must have nothing to say to it. That I
 never intended in my Letter any disregard to their
 Body, nor to any of them in particular, I can and do
 sincerely affirm. It remains then for me to consider
 the last Paragraph of Mr. *Thrifty's* Letter, and I must
 own I cannot but think it in great Measure suggest-
 ed by the Prejudices of old Age. These good Gentle-
 men are apt to think amiss of every thing except
 what they do themselves, agreeable to what *Terence*
 says in my *Motto*. I joyn in Opinion with him, that
 if our Ancestors return'd into this World, they would
 be somewhat at a loss to know themselves in their
 Descendants, and surpriz'd at the difference between
 the present Condition of Things and what they were
 at the time they left it. But after all, this would but
 betray their Weakness and Simplicity, little Difference
 being now made between Surprise or Admiration, and
 downright Ignorance.

I take it that there is a certain fixed Doze of what
 is called *Virtue* and *Vice* interwoven in the Manners
 of all Mankind. This Doze (to use a way of Speak-
 ing I have already employed) Condenses itself in one
 Country in the same proportion it is Rarefied in a-
 nother, without ever losing any thing of its settled
 Quantity. It is just like the System of Matter, which,
 though unalterable in its Nature and Mass, is conti-
 nually circulating in the World, in an infinite Number
 of vary'd Forms and Quantities, and which recovers
 by the springiness used in framing a *Spanish* Shape,
 as much of itself as had been prodigally lavish'd away
 in making up a *Dutchman's* Buttocks. Now it general-
 ly happens that the greater Doze of *Virtue*, and the
 smaller of *Vice* falls to the Share of those States which
 are yet but in their Beginnings or in an unsettled
 Condition; the reason of this is plain, every one al-
 lows that *Virtue* is useful and to be sought for when
 it makes a Man find his private Interest in the Pub-
 lick one of the Society to which he belongs, and in a
 weak or beginning State, this connexion between the
 private and publick Interest is so obvious, that it can-
 not escape the most superficial Observation.

When Rome was yet in her Infancy, and surrounded
 with many Warlike People who conspired its Ruin,
 each Citizen felt that the loss of a Battle would ex-
 pose him and his Family to the merciless cruelty of
 the Conquerors, this inspired him with an incredible
 Ardor and Courage. Seeing that he must stand or fall
 with his Country, he took care by a frugal Way of
 living to enrich the publick Treasure with all he could
 spare. He trained up his Children in the same Prin-
 ciples of Self denial for his Country's sake, and by
 Manly Exercises so strengthened their Bodies as to
 make them become capable of serving the Republick
 in the hardest and most laborious Expeditions. Honour
 came in too for a share, and excited these Citizens
 to an emulation of each other in doing their Duty,
 from whence arose those generous Extravagancies
 which frequently saved that growing State, and
 which some People do still read with great admira-
 tion.

But

But when a Country has been supported for some time by the Courage and Virtue of its first Inhabitants; when the Power and Wealth of it are considerably increased, by their Frugality and Industry, it is but reasonable that in its turn it should support the riotous Excesses of the People. The greater and richer the State grows, the more, the Tie of the *private and publick Interest* is eclipsed; so that it often happens that a Man finds his *private Happiness* in ruining and destroying the *publick one*. A Subject of a great and flourishing Kingdom gives himself up to all the Extravagancies of Ornament, Luxury and Debauch, and by the influence of his Example, excites whole Multitudes to fall into the same Course, the present Race of his Countrymen will but divert themselves the better, and at the worse, none but their Grand Children are in danger of paying for their Follies. It cannot be expected that Men should carry their Love of their Country so far as Posterity; but if so it self, the way of Living Mr. Thrifty condemns will the best answer that End, in the way the *Nationalists* like most, I mean that it will oblige our Descendants to have recourse to Virtue, as the only means of rectifying the bad Effects of our Disorders. The *private Interest* shall again become united with the *general one*, and our Posterity will think them inseparable; so that by their Courage, Wisdom and Temperance, things will wholly be set right till they produce another Race who, by their Imitation of our way of Living, will again compel their Offspring to follow the Steps of Virtue. Now it is plain from these Arguments (which are confirm'd by the Histories of all Ages and Countries) that the Succession of *Virtue and Vice* is exactly the same with that of *Fair and Foul Weather*, and that they equally depend on necessary Causes.

I hope that what I have been saying will convince my good old Friend of the unreasonableness of his Complaints, and that you and the World will judge, that I have improv'd the *Logic of the Bees* to very good Purpose.

Yours &c. J. A. M. S. T. R.

Your very humble Servant,

ISAAC ALOPST.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, October 13. We have Advice from Berlin with News, that the 12th at 7 a Clock in the Morning, the Defensive Alliance between this Court and that of Russia was concluded.

Rome, Octob. 19. The Senate of Palermo put out a Declaration, by which the Owners of such Houses as were either destroyed, or damaged by the Earthquake that happened there on the first of September, last, shall rebuild or repair the same within a time therein limited, in default of which the said Houses shall be deemed as abandoned, and reverted to the Senate, who as Ground Landlords, will rebuild them at their own Charge.

Venice, Octob. 26. On Sunday arrived a Ship from Alexandrette and Alexandria, which last Place was the 15th of August, entirely freed from the Plague, so that the Shops were again opened, and the Merchants began to trade as formerly. It is added, that the Plague was also ceased at Cairo and Rosette.

Boiognia, October 22. Last Night, the Pretender's two Sons arriv'd here in one of the Pope's Letters. They lodge for the present in the Palace of Belfiori, till an Apartment is prepared for them at their Father's Lodgings. The Chevalier goes almost every Night to the Assemblies. And on the 20th he was at Casali's House where he Play'd at Ombre with the Lady Haye and the Marchioness Lucretia Storfaldi Legnani.

Lucern, Oct. 31. It has been declared to this Canton the Part of the Court of France, that if we enter into any Engagement with the Emperor to the Prejudice of France, a stop will be put to the yearly Pension we receive from thence, and our Troop in the Service of that Crown shall be sent Home.

Hague, Nov. 12. Last Saturday Morning, the Marquis de Fenelon, Ambassador of France, went to the President for the Week, and desired a Conference with the States General: Whereupon their High Mightinesses resolv'd to send immediately a solemn Deputation of their Members to his House; who went accordingly a little before Noon, and carry'd with him till past one of the Clock. The Gentleman who depos'd this Deputation, want Words to express their Satisfaction in the obliging Manner of the Marquis's Reception; but much more in the Subject of his Conference, which ran altogether upon the present Posture of Affairs in Europe, and the King, his Master's Zeal for the common Cause, and was in Effect a Sort of Repetition of what the Cardinal de Fleury told our Ambassador Mynheer Boreel some Days before; to wit, That his most Christian Majesty had nothing so much at Heart, as the Performance of his Engagements with the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover, from which nothing in the World should divert him, so long as his Allies act with the same Fidelity. That it is Time to enter into effectual Measures to oppose the ambitious Designs which some Powers have formed against the Peace and Tranquility of Europe, &c. He larded this Discourse with the most Magnificent Encomiums upon the Good Side of France; and their High Mightinesses Deputies were not behind hand with him in Assurances of the Sincerity of this Republick; after which, they returned to their High Mightinesses Assembly, and gave them an Account of what had pass'd.

Paris, Nov. 8. Monday last there was an Extraordinary Council in Presence of the Cardinal de Fleury, the Marshals de Villars, Huxelles, and Tallard, and Mr. Horace Walpole the British Ambassador was also called to it. The 5th the King put on a Peruke for the first Time, because his Hair fell off ever since his Illness.

They write from Jersey, that a French Ship was arriv'd there from the East Indies; and the Men having in the Night carried some of the Goods, which, by the Act of Navigation, are prohibited to be imported there, the King's Officers had thereupon seiz'd the Ship and Cargo, the Value of which is computed at 150,000 Livres. The Captain is arrived here, to sollicite, by the Interest of the French Ambassador, the Release of his Ship, &c. at this Court. And the King's Officers in Jersey, are endeavouring what they can to reap the Benefit of so valuable a Prize.

L O N D O N, November, 19.

Five new Third Rate Men of War are on the Stocks at Deptford, and are to be finish'd with all possible Expedition.

The St. Anna, Jesus Maria, and St. Rita, from Lisbon, were destroy'd by the Dutch on the Coast of Guinea.

Last Night a Cause began in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster between two Brothers of the Name of Richards, Clergymen of Dorsetshire, on the one Part, and their younger Brother on the other, concerning which of them was the Legitimate Heir to the Estate of their deceased Father, amounting to 2000 l. per Annum, and 20000 l. in Money. The Trial lasted till Nine this Morning, when the younger Brother having prov'd his Legitimacy, the Jury gave a Verdict for him accordingly.

A Proclamation will soon be issued for calling together the Parliament.

DUBLIN, November, 19

We hear from *Clonmel*, that on Sunday the 13th. Infant *Samuel Moore*, Esq; and *John Slatserie*, Esq; Counsellor at Law, and Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Blestinon*, fought at Sword and Pistol. The latter was killed on the Spot. 'Tis said a Noble Lord, and another Gentleman of Distinction were their Seconds.

We have Advice from England, That John Lord Viscount *Allen* is lately dead there. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son *Joshua Allen*, Esq. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kildare*. There are now 8 or 9 Vacancies in our House of Commons since last Session.

Just Publish'd.

The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director, containing, Necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm, in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all sorts of Corn or Grain; the planting and managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and Felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all sorts of Cattle. With several particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made publick. By *H. Bradley*, Professor of Botany in the University of *Cambridge*, and *F. R. S.* Printed for *George Ewing*, at the Angel and Bible in *Dame-Street*.

THE Auction of Books which began the 14th. Instant at the Ann Coffee House, continues every Evening at Six of the Clock. Amongst others remain,

Knowles's Turkish History
Rawleigh's History of the World
D. of Holsteins Ambassadors Travels
Gerrard's Herbal, best Edition
Johnston's Historia Animalium, 2 Vol.
Raii Historia Plantarum, 3 Vol.
Lowthorp's and Jones's Philosophical Transactions
Clarendon's History 8 Vol. with Cuts.
REPORTS, and other Valuable Law Books.

THE Lives and Amours of Queens and Royal Mistresses. Extracted from the Histories of England, France, Turkey, and Spain. With some Intrigues of Poets. Sold by *Thomas Hume*, at the Custom House Printing House in *Essex-Street*. Where next Week will be publish'd *Xenophon's Ephesian History*, &c. Translated from the Greek by *Mr. Rooke*.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into *Queen Street*, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that. And some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold, Enquire of *Mr. Henry Buckley* Publick Notary in *Castle Street* or of *Mr. Brasington*, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in *Patrick's Close*, *Dublin*, sells all sorts of Cloths, Druggers, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all sorts of Cloths ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

THE House wherein Doctor *James Coghill* lately dwelled in *William Street*, well manifested, with Marble Chimney Piece, Out Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to *Clarendon Street*, is to be Lett. Enquire of *John Fox*, Cutler, on *Cork Hill*.



AMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on *Ormond Key*, opposite for Custom House, *Dublin*, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease the the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant for cleaning and scouring the Teeth, &c.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in *Castle-Street Dublin*, is lately arrived from *London*, and has imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine *London Beavers*, *Demy Beavers*, *Baveretts*, *Beaver Carolinas*, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blue, Green, Black, &c. He has also imported a Parcel of *Cammells Hair*, *Beaver Wool*, *Huradge Wool*, and *Red Wool*. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

THE Town and Lands of *Demalstown*, and *Wilkinslow*, in the County of *Meath*, within 3 Miles of *Navan*, and 8 of *Drogheda*, the Holding of *Mr. Joseph Elwood* deceased, is to be Lett for a Term of Years. Whoever is willing to Treat for the same, may be further informed by *Mr. Michael Moor* in *Drogheda*, or *Mr. DANIEL Elwood* in *Filhamble Street, Dublin*.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bench of Grapes in *St. Lary*, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Belles either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Safest, and most Chyrurgical for that disorder yet known for either Men, Women or Children; giving Immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can testify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judged incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Ruptures round the Waist, and the side on which the Rupture is.

Last Week was publish'd.

VERNON'S Chancery Cases, publish'd by Order of the High Court of Chancery, with the Approbation of all the Judges in England. Sold opposite the Watch House, the North side of *College Green*, and by *S. Fairbrother*, and *E. Hamilton*, Booksellers opposite the Tholsel.

D. U. B. L. I. N.: Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghill's-Court, Dame-Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, November 26th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.



Vincit Amor Patria.

VIRGIL.

SIR,



UBLICK-Spirit and the Love of a Country proceed from a Disposition so very amiable, that we very easily forgive a thousand little Prejudices and Extravagancies that flow from them; and can laugh at an honest Zeal, that exerts itself in a humorous and whimsical Manner, without being in the least offended. Nay,

It often happens, that the Spirit of *Liberty*, and a generous Concern for the Publick receives great Assistance from Popular Prejudices, and Vulgar Errors. And indeed the Bulk of Mankind are animated to brave and virtuous Actions by Considerations that would perhaps appear very trifling and absurd to Men of just Reflection and Demeanour, and who examined Things with Care and Exactness.

Many an honest *Englishman* loves his Country, and would spend his Blood in its Defence, for Reasons, that are either not true, or supposing them to be so, not important enough to justify such an extraordinary Degree of Affection. *London Bridge*, and *St. Paul's Cathedral* being the finest Buildings in the World, has been often improved into an Argument against the Enemies of *England*. The Excellency and Plenty of our *Beef* and *Mutton* have helped to make a great many Admirers of the *British* Constitution. Nor have there been wanting Instances of bold *Britons*, who have encountered, and actually overcome Superior Numbers of Enemies, by being strongly impressed with the Notion, that their Country naturally produces better and braver Men, than are to be found among any other People in the Universe.

These are certainly Prejudices, and to Wise Men will appear pretty extravagant ones too; but they are of an honest Kind, and capable of producing very Beneficial and Noble Effects. And for that Reason, Good Policy, as well as Good Nature, should incline us to overlook the Strokes of Whim and Ridicule that appear in the Characters where they prevail. They are Errors of that Sort, concerning which *Horace* in one of his most instructive Satyrs, wishes, "we had the Virtue to reckon them Honourable and Praiseworthy."

"Worthy." A little Indulgence is always due to the Blemishes of a Virtuous Character; because there are few, perhaps, that have reached Uncommon Strains of Virtue, without something Peculiar attending it; some darling Absurdity, or favourite Enthusiasm, which never fails to rise uppermost, upon any Agitation; the Proof of Great Minds, like that of *Strong Spirits*, being often found in their bearing the Bubble.

I have been led into these Reflections, by the Perusal of a Treatise of *Bosany* lately published here, under the Title of *Synopsis Stirpium Hibernicarum*, wherein the Learned Author has a very curious Remark on the Article of *Potatoes*. He takes Notice of a Debate that has been among the *Virtuosi*, whether we, in this Country, were originally supplied with that nourishing Vegetable by the *Spaniards*, or from the *British* Plantations; and out of his great Zeal for the *Protestant* Religion, and the Liberties of his Country, strenuously maintains the latter Opinion, and demonstrates them to be no less than *Parricides* who adhere to the Former. However whimsical this Notion may appear to some People, I cannot help thinking it proceeded from a very commendable Principle in the Author, and should be very glad to see it propagated among our Common People, that they might associate the Idea of Liberty and Property with that of *Potatoes*, and have as good a Stomach for the Defence of the one, as they usually have for the Consumption of the other.

In earnest, such little Prepossessions in favour of our Country appear to me not only Innocent, but highly Convenient, as they may be the Means of strengthening a virtuous Affection, and inspiring Men with Gallant Resolutions. This is the Natural Effect they have upon ignorant and untutored Minds, who are to be roused up in the Cause of their Country, and its Constitution by Motives quite different from those that influence Men of larger and clearer Views. People of gross Apprehensions must be wrought upon by Methods adapted to their Capacity. Agreeable to this Principle, it has been the Practice of all Wise States and Governours, to entertain their People with Shews and Spectacles, that might warm their Imagination, and heighten the Ideas of a Community, and a Publick with those of External Dignity and Splendor. The Solemnities made use in the Administrations

(Price Three Half-Pence)

ons of Justice, and the pompous Appearance of Magistrates, and publick Ministers, upon these or other extraordinary Occasions, appear all to have been calculated with this View; it being certain, that Men of Sense can take no Pleasure in such Formalities on any other Account, than to attract the Esteem and Reverence of the Multitude, and inspire them with a Veneration for the Publick Orders and Institutions. Solemn Feasts, and Set Days of Rejoycing, on proper Occasions, have also been frequently employed to the same Purpose, and have seldom failed being attended with very wholesom Effects.

That I am not Singular in my Observations, though it is no direct Proof of their Justness, yet entitles me at least, to a great deal of Indulgence, if I am in an Error. For which Reason, as well as for the sake of communicating my Sentiments to my Readers in a much more agreeable Dress than my self can afford them, I shall presume to borrow a Passage from Mr. Philips, in one of his Free-Thinkers, on this very Subject.

"There are publick Spectacles, (says that ingenious Gentleman) "that are not of so refined a Nature; "nor, much attended to by Persons of Distinction; "which, nevertheless, may be very proper; and "have no small Influence upon the People, for their "Good. Such, in particular, is the Lord Mayor's "Shew, in the City: Such are the solemn Processions "of Corporations; or of any Trading Companies; "or Artificers; on Stated Days. These Pageantries "serve to inspire the Youth with a Love for their "Privileges, and their several Vocations; to quicken "their Industry; and to make them ambitious of arriving at the Honours and Dignities, which fall "within their respective Scenes of Life.

"It, likewise, becomes the Prudence of a Magistrate, to institute publick Spectacles, of an inferior "Kind, to be exhibited, (at proper times) to the "Populate; Amusements suitable to their Capacity. "The Art, in this Point, is to divert them with such "Shews, as may let in, at their Eyes, some very popular; and material Instruction; and dispose them "to become True Protestants, and Good Subjects, "while they rejoice. Of this kind, is the Antient "and laudable Custom, of Burning the Pope, on the "Fifth of November; and in Commemoration of "Queen Elizabeth. I am sorry to see this Ceremony "is not performed, of late Years, with the usual "Pomp and Triumph; since, under proper Regulations, it always has been, and always will prove, "a stronger Antidote against Popery, to the Multitude, than all the Writings of our Reformers."

A Native of Ireland, who loves his Country, and its Liberties, cannot help joining in this Gentleman's Complaint, when he observes, that the Fourth of November, which used to be celebrated with so much Joy by the Protestants of this Kingdom, in Memory of our Glorious Deliverer, King WILLIAM, has not lately been honoured with the same Solemnity and Acclamation as formerly. It is true, we are not yet so ungrateful as altogether to neglect it; but yet the Discontinuance of the Honourable Society at the Tholsel, as it has the Appearance of our growing wearied with it, may, in time, produce an absolute Indifference; and wear away, by Degrees, the Memory of a Hero, and an Event, which ought to be sacred to latest Posterity. Had he done the same thing for such remote Nations as China, or Indostan, which he did for the British Isles, his Godlike Virtues would have entituled him to our Esteem and Admiration; and much more should they do so, when we, our selves, enjoy the Benefits of them; and when the Fact is yet so recent, that many among us can look back on the Day of our Distress, as well as of our Deliverance.

The happy Influence this Society had on the Publick Affairs, in a late time of Danger, is an invincible Argument for the Revival, and Continuance of it. The Spirit of Liberty never breathed more nobly in any Nation, than it did at that time in ours. Like Inspiration, it proved catching, and diffusing itself from the City to the Country, from thence was returned with New Warmth in the Representative Body of the Nation, where it broke out into Resolutions, that would have become a Senate of Antient Greeks or Romans, accompanied with all those Circumstances that render the Actions of such Great Assemblies illustrious and Awful. If then, a Ceremony of this sort can be so useful in difficult and critical Conjunctions, there can be no Reason for laying it aside before we are entirely rid of all Apprehensions from the same Quarter, which, I am afraid, is not yet our Case. The Enemies of our Constitution have neither quitted their Antipathy, nor their Attempts against it. We see daily Endeavours made use of to poison the Principles of the People, both as to Religion, and Government. Parker's History of his Times, and Fiddes's Life of Cardinal Wolsey are Instances of this; which seem calculated with no other Design, than to raise Prejudices against the Principles of Liberty, and the Reformation, under the Notion of Sacrilegious Encroachments on the Rights of the Crown, and the Church; which, according to them, ought to divide the Spoils and determine of the Estates, and Consciences of Mankind at their Pleasure. It is therefore the Duty of those that are Friends to their Country, and the Laws of it, to use all Innocent and Legal Methods to animate the Zeal of the Common People against all Maxims that tend to Slavery, and Superstition, to disseminate which amongst them we see so great Industry and Affectation. For which good Purpose I know no Course less exceptionable, than the Annual Commemoration of our former Deliverances, nor that gives so great Probability of Success.

I am sensible, that what I have said on this Occasion will give a Handle for taxing me with transgressing a Rule I have laid down for my Conduct in these Papers, not to meddle with Party Matters. To which I shall give a very short Answer; That I cannot understand how expressing an Honest and Sincere Attachment to the Laws of my Country can be called siding with a Party. A Reflection of this sort, to say the best of it we can, is exceedingly indecent. My Friend, Mr. Alogist, and I have undergone a good deal of Censure already on this score; as if we had deserted our first Design, and resolved to turn Political Lecturers. I am confident, neither of us ever had this in our Thoughts. But at the same Time, I believe, it is his Opinion, as well as mine, that expressing our Zeal for the GOOD OLD CAUSE of Liberty, and the British Constitution, can be no ways inconsistent with an Honest Intention of making our Labours chiefly subservient to the Interests of Reason and Virtue; which is all I shall say in Vindication either of him, or of myself.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Nov. 6. The Exchange of the Ratification to the Accession to the Treaty of Vienna was made the 3d Instant by the Ministers of the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne at Prince Eugene's. The yearly Subsidies the Emperor has engag'd to pay the Princes of the Empire who have acceded to the said Treaty,

amounts to the three Millions of Crowns, which, as is said, are to be paid out of the Remittances which are impatiently expected from Spain. But the Galleons not being permitted to come home, Spain has thereby disappointed the Emperor, and consequently the Emperor has disappointed the princes of the Empire that entered into his Alliance, that the Disgrace the Marquis Grimaldy and other Ministers of Spain is ascribed to their advising the King of Spain once more to abdicate the Crown.

Naples, October 29. There is an Account from Ischia, that two Ships all on Fire has been seen in the Air, One of which, two Hours after, seem'd as falling down into the Sea, and the other disappeared soon after.

Hague, November 25. Advices from Madrid of the 5th Instant, import, that the Court of Spain was much dissatisfied at the Answer which that of France had given to the Popes Nuncio at Madrid, he the Nuncio having Written to the Court of France concerning the English Squadron staying before Porto Bello, to know whether his most Christian Majesty was in concert with the English in forming that Enterprize, to which the Answer of the French Court was, That no Account need be given him of that.

Vienna, Nov. 13. The Heer Colcocon the Dutch Ambassador is gone forward for Constantinople. Tis said he had several Conferences with Prince Eugene, and other Ministers concerning the Ostend Trade, but that the proposals made on that subject were such that the Emperor cannot comply with, because his Imperial Majesty will suffer no Rules to be prescribed to him for Regulating the said Commerce.

Copenhagen, Nov. 12. Vice Admiral Bille, being obliged to put in at Dantzick with part of his Squadron, writes Word, that he will sail from this port with the first fair Wind: In the main while, we are busy in unrigging the Ships already arrived here. The Hospital Ship which was given over for Lost, has now joined Vice Admiral Bille. Admiral de Scheffed bestirs himself mightily to forward the building of the new Men of War and Frigates now upon the Stocks, that they may be ready against Spring to strengthen his Majesty's Fleet, for which End he has appeared almost every Day at the Holm, and has got the Workmen's Pay advanced a penny a Day.

L O N D O N, November, 19.

The Accounts from Abroad both by publick and private Letters increase peoples Apprehensions every Day more and more, that the present Disputes between some of the Powers of Europe will at length be the foundation of a War, for the last Accounts from the Hague seem more particularly to point at a Rupture, or at least the expectation of it, the States General having Ordered the Council of State to prepare a Project for a new Augmentation of their Troops, which is to be greater than the former; their High Mightinesses have likewise ordered the Council of State to give the proper Directions that their fortified places on the Frontiers be put into the best posture of Defence, and all the Magazines stored with the utmost Expedition.

By Advice from Cadiz, we hear that the Genoese Men of War taken into the Spanish Service, are design'd to reinforce the Squadron in the West Indies for bringing home the Galleons.

Private Letters from Holland add, that the Officers met with good Success in beating up for Volunteers, and there is such a great Number of Deserters from the Prussian Troops in some places, that they have no room to doubt of their Complement of Men by the time prefixed. The States General have also

Resolved to fit out six Men of War more by April next, but as to their Design of taking Foreign Troops into their Pay, that will be laid aside, the French Court having offered what Number they require at any time, of the Forces of France,

A List is handed, about here of 13 Spanish Men of War, part in the West Indies, and the other part on the point of sailing thither, which tis pretended are to convoy home the Galleons at all hazards. — In the mean time tis certain our six Men of War, viz. the Berwich, Lenox, Trent, Royal Oak, Tyger, and Portland, will be ready to sail in a few Days to joyn Admiral Hosier, and some are of Opinion, that if the Spaniards are in earnest in bringing home their Treasure, we shall not be in Jest in attempting to intercept it.

By Letters from Madrid of the 19. That it appear'd by all Circumstances that the Spaniards were making preparations for War, and flatter themselves with the hopes that the Galleons and Convoy would force their Way through Admiral Hosiers Squadron.

We hear from Vienna that the Emperor had sent New proposals for an Accommodation with Great Britain, and to settle a Congress for that purpose.

From the North, that the Difference between Russia and Poland, touching the Affairs of Courland were grown to such a Height that a Rupture was unavoidable.

By the Amsterdam Gazett, the following Reasons are given to induce People to believe that the King of Spain will at last be oblig'd to drop his Allies, and come into the Hanover Treaty, viz.

I. Because the Spanish Faction in favour of France and England are still powerful.

II. That the whole Spanish Commerce is by the English Squadrons entirely ruined, at which the Nation murmurs greatly.

III. That the Kings Treasury is by the Detention of the Galleons in no condition to make good Foreign Engagements, nor to pay the Army, which has this Year suffered great Fatigues by Marches and counter Marches, and this occasions a very deep Impression of sorrow amongst the people.

IV. That Spain is incapable of making head against the English and their Allies by Sea, and less des can expect no Assistance from her Allies.

Tis assured from Madrid, that the Duke of Whar-ton has by his indecent Behaviour, made himself contemptible to the Spaniards, and not less to the Pretender, who has forbid him to draw any Bills on his Bankier at Rome: And it is added, that his Lady's Fortune being small, he was already reduced to pressing necessity for want of Money.

The Lords of the Admiralty sat Yesterday and the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling Office attended, and received New Instructions.

Letters from Hanover advise that the Princess of Zell Dyed the 13th. she was 60 Years old, and has left a considerable sum of Money and Jewels to the Prince of Wales and Prince Fredrick.

It is Reported that there will be some changes in Great places before the Parliament meets.

Next Week the Lords of the Admiralty are to consider whether the Seamen of Sir Charles Wager's Fleet shall be paid off or be continued in pay.

From Petersburg, that 12000 Muscovites have entered Courland with a Train of Artillery, and are to be ready for Aor Action at the beat of Drum.

From Poland that the Dyet was broke up in peace, but desired the King, that the next Dyet might be on Horseback, in order to take Effectual Methods to Reunite Courland to Poland.

That there is to be no Mourning for the Princess of Zell.

in the Press, and will be published next week,

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World in IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput. II. A Voyage to Brobdingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbdrib, and Japan. IV. A Voyage to the Country of the Hovhnhums. By Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of several Ships. Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing and W. Smith in Dame's Street.

It is likewise in the Press, The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townshend Esq; Price to the Subscribers 7 Shillings. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street.

Just Publish'd

The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director, containing, Necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm, in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all sorts of Corn or Grain; the planting and managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and Felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all sorts of Cattle. With several particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made publick. By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame-Street.

Dublin, November, 26. 1726.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Booksellers and Others, That William Binauld, who these Twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. at the Sign of the Bible in Eustace Street; is now removed to Rider's Lane, between the Ends of Caple Street, Drumcondra Lane and Great Britain Street, over against his Excellency the Lord Conolly's House; where having the same Sign of the Bible, he doth and will sell Books, Paper, &c. as he did in Eustace Street, with only this Difference (which will make the Trade more easy both to the Buyer and Seller) that there shall be a convenient Parlour on the first Floor, where there will be a large Table, &c. and two written Catalogues of Books and Things he shall have to sell, with a Description of their Nature and Condition, and the lowest Prices, so that it will be all one to send a Child or any other Person. And when the Gentlemen shall have read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do but write upon a Bit of Paper of a Quire, that will be left upon the Table for that purpose, the Books and things they are for, and the Pages where they do find them, and then the Things will be brought to them; but if they will not take the Trouble to read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do, but to write also upon a Bit of Paper, the Things that they are for, and they will be brought unto them also, if the said Binauld hath them to sell. The said Binauld doth moreover give Notice, to those Lords and Gentlemen, that hath taken from him, the Eight first Vol. of Mr. Rapin de Thoyras History of England, 4to; in French, that he is expecting pretty soon the Ninth and Tenth Volumes of the said History, to complete the Book to the said Lords and Gentlemen.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill lately dwelled in William Street, well Weanscotted; with Marble Chimney Pieces, Our Houses, and several Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to Clarendon Street, is to be Sett. Enquire of John Fox, Cutler, on Cork Hill.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Braddington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloths, Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathies, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Meads in Castle-street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Estridge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

THE Auction of Books which began the 14th. Instant at the Ann Coffee House, continues every Evening at Six of the Clock. Amongst others remain,

Knowles's Turkish History
Rawleigh's History of the World
D. of Holsteins Ambassadors Travels
Gerrard's Herbal, best Edition
Johnstons Historia Animalium, 2 Vol.
Raii Historia Plantarum, 3 Vol.
Lowthorp's and Jones's Philosophical Transactions
Clarendon's History 8 Vol. with Cuts.
REPORTS, and other Valuable Law Books.

Richard Head, Cardmaker from London, who formerly lived at the Knave of Clubs in Eustace Street, with the Credit of whose Name (both on the Sign and Stamps on the Cards) the Business of Card making was there carried on. Now Thomas Gold, (with whom he wrought) having Advertised, that he will sell Chearing Cross Cards, cheaper than Head and his Partner. This is to Certify, that the said Head is actually removed to Cork Hill, where he continues to make all Sorts of Playing Cards (which are allowed by the best Judges) to be finer than any made in this Kingdom, and will sell by Wholesale at very reasonable Rates, considering their Quality and Goodness.

THE Lives and Amours of Queens and Royal Mistresses. Extracted from the Histories of England, France, Turkey, and Spain. With some Intrigues of Poets. Sold by Thomas Hume, at the Custom House Printing House in Essex-street. Where next Week will be publish'd Xenophon's Ephesian History, &c. Translated from the Greek by Mr. Rook.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 3d. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

O Fortunatus minimum! Sna si bona norint.

VIRGILI

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,

I Send you the two following Translations from Horace, without any further Preface or Apology, than pleading the Liberty you have so often already given me of the same kind.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

MUSOPHILUS.

HORACE, Book I. Ode iv.

THE Snows are fled; along the Plain
The Grass its flow'ry Mantle spreads;
The Trees a comely Load sustain,
And wave in Air their flowing Heads.

The Rarshits gayest Rods put out
The muddy Mirelets; fine:
And shoot a Withed Incumbent Sun:
The limpid Murants gayly joint.

The Graces feel th' indulgent Change,
And dance before the tuneful Swain;
Along the Vallies naked range,
And dequise the painted Plain.

My Lord, the swift revolving Year,
The fleeting Seasons let us know
There is no true Perfection here,
No lasting Happiness below.

The Winter Storms, when Spring detinges,
To Zephyr's softer Whispers yield;
Springs gaudy Dress the Summer brings,
And leads with winning Gown the Field.

With Apples crown'd, and yellow Sheaves,
Fair Geste then begins her Reign.
But soon the Earth all naked leaves
And doleful Winter comes again.

Yet Time those daily Wastes repairs;
The Stars again restore the Spring,
Produce new Seasons, and new Years,
And move in an eternal Ring.

But more unhappy we become
Mere shadows, and to Atoms fly,
Whence'er the Fates pronounce our Doom;
And cruel Pluto bids us die.

Who knows if Heav'n another Day
Will add to those already past,
Or snatch us instantly away,
And make the present Gasp our Last?

The Goods of Life then freely use,
And grant a liberal Mind;
Thy greedy Hell shall ne'er abuse
A Wealth you cannot leave behind.

Once you have left your native Earth
To wander on the Stygian Shore,
The Honours of a noble Birth
Will plead in thy behalf no more.

No more, thy awful Doom once read;
Will then thy Eloquence prevail,
Nor Piety it self evade
A Sentence nothing can repeal.

Her chastest Kestry to save,
The chastest Goddess strives in vain,
Hid in the Dungeon of the Grave,
And bound with an eternal Chain.

Nor less in vain the gloomy Shades
Did Erebus greatly bold, explore,
And supplicate the fatal Maids,
His dear Pirithous to restore.

E P O D.

(Price Three Half-Pence)

EPOD II.

BLEST is the Man, who free from Worldly Cares,
 And Cash at Use, no change of Fortune fears,
 But like the antient uncorrupted Race,
 Content with Rural Joys, and home felt Peace,
 Some fruitful patrimonial Acres ploughs.
 That largely blest his Labours and his Vows.
 No Trumpet's warlike Din disturb his sleep,
 Nor boisterous Storms, when harrowing up the Deep.
 He goes not into Courts, or if he goes,
 He fees no Lawyer; for he has no Foes;
 And free from all Dependence on the Great,
 Disdains to cringe, or hang about their Gate.
 Sweet are his Labours; he or prunes his Vines,
 And round tall Elms their tender Branches twines;
 Or lops the fruitless vagrant Boughs away,
 Engrafting New Ones, as the Old decay;
 Or from the Hills his bleating Flocks surveys;
 As strutting thro' sequester'd Vales they graze
 Ambrosial sweets he plunders from the Bees,
 And from the sickly Lambs the wealthy Fleace.
 Then when rich Autumn rears above the Ground
 His comely Head with golden Apples crown'd,
 How joyful shakes he down the Mellow Peas;
 The sweet Reward, and Product of his Cares;
 And rose Grapes, whose living Colours vie
 With Caesar's Mantle, and the Tyrian Dye!
 Nor want there lib'ral Off'rings from each Tree
 For thee, Priapus, and Sylvanus, thee.
 Wearied, he seeks in the silent Shade,
 Which antient Oaks have venerable made;
 Or on the matted Grass——— Oh, gently steepl'
 Earth's Flow'ry Lap, he lies supinely spread.
 There whilst some lingering Stream rolls slow along,
 And Lunets chime their soft complaining Song,
 And beating Time, the bubbling Fountain flows,
 His Soul dissolves, and sinks in soft Repose.

Nor are his Pleasures banish'd, when the Year
 Retreating, bids the Winter Storms appear;
 When cloath'd in White the haggard Hills are seen,
 Naked the Trees, and desolate the Green.
 For then attended with a howling Train
 Of well breath'd Hounds, he scours the frozen Plains
 Drives mighty Boars into the fatal Snare;
 And makes a Captive of the winding Hare;
 Lays fraudulent Bait the greedy Thrush to gain,
 And boasts among his Spoils the stalking Crane.
 Blest with such Pleasures, who would seek to wear
 The Chains of Love, or languish for the Fair?
 But if he have a Loving Faithful Spouse,
 To share the Toil of Children and the House,
 Great are his Joys, his Happiness complete,
 If Happiness for Mortals be in Fate.
 Such was the Sabine, such the Apollon Dime,
 Of Sun burnt Beauty, but untarnish'd Fame;
 Nor yet unlovely in those Charms that proud
 How much they Virtue, and their Husbands love'd.
 She when jagu'd her Goodman home retiring,
 Meets him with wholesome Fare, and soothing Fires,

Shuts up the Wall-fed Cattle in their Stall,
 And brimming fetches in the Milking Pail;
 Brings sparkling Claret in an ample Cup,
 And so a home spun Supper dresses up.
 Let the Luxurious,olling at their Ease,
 Call Pleas and Turbis from the distant Seas,
 And slobber Oysters in salacious Brine;
 These simple Cates, and only these, be mine.
 Nor Partridge, nor the costly Bird that flies,
 Mark'd for Destruction, in Numedian Skies,
 In my Account so sweet a Banquet yield
 As the mean Products of a Sabine Field;
 Olives, and Sorrel, cheap, but wholesome Food;
 And Sage, that gently purifies the Blood;
 A Fatling kill'd upon a Festal Day,
 Or Kid just rescu'd from the Beasts of Prey.
 Amidst these Feasts how pleas'd should I behold
 My wanton Flocks come leaping to their Fold;
 My wary'd Oxen marching from the Plough,
 And breathing as beneath the Yoke they bow!
 How pleas'd at Night observe the rustick Crew
 Around my Hearth their clumsy Mirth pursue!
 Where all Things seem to give me Joy conspire;
 Loud laugh the Clowns, and gayly burn the Fire.

Thus Alphens said, and seiz'd with some strange Charm;
 Calls in his Cash, and thinks to buy a Farm.
 But ere the fleeting Moon was in her Wane,
 The Wyatch had put it out to Use again.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburg, Nov. 20. Admiral Somelsdyke, having made Report to the States General, concerning his Voyage to Algiers, and Peace there, and also of the haughty Declaration of the Governor of Cadiz, for his Ship to avoid Spain, they approv'd his Conduct, and have appointed him to command the Squadron which is to join the Allies next Spring. Our Preparations for War are greater than yet known, our Foot amounting to 50000 Men, and all our Frontiers are making fit for Defence, as if an immediate Invasion was ward on all Sides. Better are come in, giving an Account of some Spanish Guard de Coasts, who have wander'd 6 or 7 English and Dutch Ships Threading the West Indies.

Stockholm Novem. 11. The Secret Committee continues to deliberate upon the Accession of the Crown to the Treaty of Hanover. Four Deputies of the States have again examined Count Welling as to his Charge; he has made Answer, that his Correspondence which the Duke of Holstein was only in an amicable Way. They talk here of making our Landmen 35000.

Lisbon, October, 26. They write from Lagos, that Rear Admiral Hopson was still cruising on the 16th. of this Month off of that Port, with the English Squadron, of which Admiral Jennings left him the Command.

Petersburg, Oct. 31. Orders have been sent to Astracan, to keep in Readiness a considerable Number of Troops to be sent to Derbent in case of Need, to give a greater Weight to the Commission Brigadier Romanzoff is charged with; and they are preparing at Olonitz a great Number of Cluverines of an extraordinary Size, which will carry Balls to a great Distance at Sea, to be put upon the bottom'd Boats before the Ports of our Maritime Places, to secure them from Insults.

Francfort, Nov. 27. The French have prepared a Train of Artillery at Meitz, consisting of 90 Pieces of Canon of 24 Pounders each with several Mortars, and 24000 Bombs. And the Garrisons of Meiz, Sedan, Mezieres, and other Places in those Parts are said to consist of 3000 Men.

Hague, Nov. 28. Some Letters say that at Toulon they were fitting out 15 Men of War.

Paris Nov. 22. They write from Madrid, That the King of Spain having been inform'd. That no Precautions are used in Great Britain, France and Holland, for preventing the Plague, has declar'd, that he will absolutely forbid all Trade with those Powers, if he has any Proof of their admitting Ships and Goods into their Dominions from the Levant; but on the other hand, 'tis believ'd that few Powers will be fond of Commerce with that Kingdom, till their Plate Fleet returns from the West-Indies.

Strasbourg, Nov. 16. They write from Paris, that the Court having Advice, that several of the Electors of the Empire were augmenting their Troops 15 Battalions, and 12 Squadrons, were provisionally order'd to march into Alsace, where most of them are already arrived; and 'tis expected that a greater Number will soon follow them.

L O N D O N, November, 26.

From Guilford comes a strange, but well Attested piece of News: That a poor Woman who lives at Godalmin near the Town, who has an Husband and two Children now living with her, was, about a Month past, delivered by Mr. John Howard, an eminent Surgeon and Man Midwife living at Guilford, of a Creature resembling a Rabbit, but whose Heart and Lungs grew without its Belly. About 14 Days since he was delivered by the same Person, of a perfect Rabbit; and in a few Days after of Four more; and on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. the 4th. 5th. and 6th. of the last Month, of one in each Day; in all Nine. They died all in bringing into the World. Mr. Howard keeps them all in Spirit, and, we hear, he intends to present them to the Royal Society. The Woman hath made Oath, That two Months ago, being working in a Field, with other Women, they put up a Rabbit, who running from them, they pursued it, but to no purpose: This created in her such a Longing to it, that she (being with Child) was taken ill, and miscarried; and, from that Time, she hath not been able to avoid thinking on Rabbits.

They write from New England, that since the Ratification of the Peace with the Indians, the Government there were taking proper Measures for promoting and extending their Commerce with them.

They write from Bologna, that the Pretender has hired two Palace there, which are only separated by a Bridge. In that which he and his two Sons reside, and Apartment is sitting up for his Princess. The other is for his Favourites and Retinue. He had lately there a secret Conference for two Hours with Madam Hays. 'Tis reported there's some Treaty privately negotiating in his Favour, that he has sent Orders to Rome to sell off all his Plate and other Furniture which he left behind; that he expects an English Nobleman from Madrid, and that his eldest Son is to go to that Court with Lord May and his Lady, But there are some who have not Faith enough to believe it.

We have an Account from Poland, that the Diet is at length broke up without being come to any Resolution either concerning the Affair of Thorn, or any other material Business.

From Stockholm they inform us, that the Secret Committee continue their Deliberations on the Affair of the Accession of the Treaty of Hanover, and 'tis believ'd the Diet will consent to it.

They are in Sweden recalling the Officers and Soldiers, who had been dismissed, in order to pay them their Arrears; and their Troops, including the Militia, are to be augmented to 36,000 Men.

We have an Account from Venice that they are fitting out the Men of War, in case they should be wanted, that Republick intending to join with the Court of France for the preservation of the Peace of Italy.

They write from Madrid, That a Decree of his Catholick Majesty was published there with the usual Ceremony, by the Judges of that City, strictly prohibiting in all the Spanish Dominions in Europe, the Use of all kinds of Silken and Woolen Manufactures imported from any Foreign Countries whatsoever, allowing only 6 Months Time for the Consumption of such of them as have been already brought in. The Publication of this Decree was strongly represented against by the Council of Castile, but to no purpose.

We hear that the Irishmen lately seized ashore in the West, and now confined in the Castle of Exeter, will be try'd for High Treason.

The last Foreign Letters advise, that the Dutch are fitting out 10 Men of War to join the French Fleets; and that a great number of Persians have lately Disbanded from the Country of Olevers and Lised in Holland. They write from Berlin, that the King sends frequent Couriers to Vienna, and receives Answers concerning the Treaty between him and the Emperor. From Muscovy that the Czarina has Publish'd an Order for Encouraging Sea-men to come in to her, and order'd double Pay to all Ship Carpenters that they may hasten the finishing of all the Men of War, that are on the Stocks. This Day the Lords of the Admiralty sat, and made Capt. Dent Commander of the Lenox Man of War; in the Room of Capt. Baker who Declin'd going to the West-Indies. Six Ships are sheathed at Portsmouth and order'd immediately for the West-Indies.

Letters from Amsterdam advise, that on the 13 th. Instant N. S. a violent Storm happened at Petersburg which rose the Waters to a prodigious height, broke down several Bridges, and came into most of the Houses, by which great Damages were sustained, that one Ship was overset, and several run on shore. The same Letters add, that two English, and one Swedish Ships were drove on the Dragho Sand, near Copenhagen, and 'twas believ'd they would be lost.

A Practitioner of the Law has been committed to Newgate by the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, for wilful and corrupt Perjury.

D U B L I N, December 3.

On Tuesday last died the Right Honourable the Earl of Glanrickard, and was buried on Thursday in Christ Church. We are inform'd, that the Honours of that Antient and Honourable Family are extinguish'd by his Lordships Decease.

His Excellency the Lord High Chancellor has been very much indisposed since last Week; but we have the Satisfaction to hear, that he is in a fair Way of Recovery.

Colonel Corry, Knight of the Shire for the County of Fermanagh, is lately deceased at his Seat in the Country.

Yesterday about two of the Clock in the Morning 20 Persons were seiz'd on the North Bull, as they were going on Board, being (as 'tis said) Inlisted for Foreign Service, and were committed to Newgate.

We hear that two of the Persons under Sentence of Death are to be Transported, and that three are to suffer this Day.

Just Publish'd,

TRavels into several Remote Nations of the World
In IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput. II.
A Voyage to Broddingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa,
Bainibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubdubdrib, and Japan. IV.
A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms. By
Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of
several Ships. Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing and W.
Smith in Dame's Street.

There is likewise in the Press, The History of the
Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into
English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio
de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick
Majesty. By Thomas Townshend Esq; Price to the
Subscribers 7 Shillings. Subscriptions are taken in by
G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street.

THE House wherein Doctor James Coghill late-
ly dwelled in William Street, well Weanicoated,
with Marble Chimney Pieces, Out Houses, and several
Conveniences Backwards, a large Yard fronting to
Clatendon Street, is to be Lett. Enquire of John Fox,
Cutler, on Cork Hill.

The next House above the Corner House turn-
ing from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the
Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of
Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to
the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold.
Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary, in
Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's
shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

Dublin, November, 26. 1726

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Book-
sellers and Others, That *William Binns*, who
these Twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in
Books, Paper, &c. at the Sign of the Bible in *Murcad's*
Street; is now removed to *Rider's Lane*, between the
Ends of *Cable Street*, *Drumcondra Lane* and *Great*
Brittain Street, over against his Excellency the Lord
Conolly's House; where having the same Sign of the
Bible, he doth and will sell Books, Paper, &c. as he
did in *Eustace Street*, with only this Difference (which
will make the Trade more easy both to the Buyer
and Seller) that there shall be a convenient Parlour
on the first Floor, where there will be a large Table,
&c. and two written Catalogues of Books and Druggs
he shall have to sell, with a Description of their Na-
ture and Condition, and the lowest Prices, so that it
will be all one to send a Child or any other Person.
And when the Gentlemen shall have read the Cata-
logue, they will have nothing to do but write upon
a Bit of Paper of a Quire (that will be left upon the
Table for that purpose, the Books and things they
are for, and the Pages where they do find them;
and then the Things will be brought to them; but
if they will not take the Trouble to read the Cata-
logue, they will have nothing to do; but to write
also upon a Bit of Paper, the Things that they are
for, and they will be brought unto them also. If the
said *Binns* hath them to sell. The said *Binns*
doth moreover give Notice, to these Lords and Gen-
tlemen, that hath taken from him, the Eight first Vol-
of Mr. *Rapin de Thoyras* History of England, now in
French, that he is expecting pretty soon the Ninth
and Tenth Volumes of the said History, to complete
the Book to the said Lords and Gentlemen.

THE Auction of Books which began the 14th.
Instant at the Ann Coffee House, continues
every Evening at Six of the Clock.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Confan*, in *Coghill's Court*, *Dame's Street*, opposite the *Castle*
Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726

AT the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good
Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well fur-
nished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers;
to be set for any Term.

JAMES EADALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in
Castle-street Dublin, is lately arrived from London,
and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine
London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver
Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear with-
out Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for
Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew,
Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel
of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Furrage Wool, and
Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made
in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the
newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable
Rates.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Bitchers in Pa-
tuck's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Clotaks,
Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all
sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said *Exhee*,
will save Twenty per Cent.

Just publish'd,

THE Lives and Amours of Queens and Royal
Mistresses: Extracted from the Histories of
England, France, Turkey, and Spain. With some
intrigues of Poets. As also, Xenophon's Ephesian
History, &c. Translated from the Greek by Mr. Rooke.
Sold by *Thomas Hume*, at the Custom House Printing
House in Essex-street.



AMUEL STEEL Surgeon,
and Operator for the Teeth, living
on Ormond Key, opposite for
Custom House, Dublin, whose Ex-
perience in drawing Teeth is ve-
ry well known. He gives ease to
the Tooth Ach, and often per-
fectly cures them without Draw-
ing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Di-
rected how to preserve them. He makes artificial
Teeth so near, that they cannot be discovered from
natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others;
for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several
Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor
is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and
much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of
tying them with Silk strings. N. B. He has the most ex-
cellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition ex-
tant for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,

Living at the North End of Essex
Bridges, at the Sign of the Hammer
and Heast, (who served his Time to
James Ellis at the Sign of the Ham-
mer in Castle-street) being resolved
to do Justice to the Publick, gives
this Notice for fear of Counterfeits;
that he intends for the future to
fix upon his Laurels, Knaives, Cizars, Razors, &c.
the Mark of the Hammer and Heast, with his Name
thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall
henceforth fix up, the said *James Ellis* having left
off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Money
lately imported from Germany.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



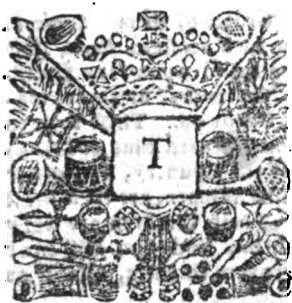
SATURDAY, December 10th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Eletere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo.

VIRGIL

SIR,



THINGS unusual always create some Degree of Surprise, less or more, in proportion to the size of Men's Understanding, and their Knowledge of Mankind. Custom very often gets the better of our Judgment, and by familiarizing us to Objects, imposes on us a great many Usages as extremely

necessary, that in Fact are far otherwise; and on the contrary prejudices us against uncommon Appearances as Absurd and Unnatural, however decent and comely they may be found upon a fair Examination.

A frequent Repetition of the same Practice gives us a great Facility in the pursuit of it, and renders every contrary Action not only abhorrent, but sometimes impossible in the Performance. Hence proceeds that almost inviolable Attachment we may observe in the People of every Nation to their own peculiar Manners and Customs, and their Antipathy and Contempt for those of their Neighbours. From their early Infancy they have been enured to the former; they have associated to them Ideas of Dignity, Beauty, and Convenience, and sometimes of Sanctity and Religion. But perceiving no such Resemblance in the latter, and considering them only in their Difference from what is practised among themselves, they startle at the first View, and can hardly conceive a Thought about them, that is not full of the Deformed, the Monstrous, and the Unnatural.

Sometimes this Disposition, Humour, or whatever else we please to call it, exerts itself in a very laudable Manner, and helps to confirm Men in the pursuits of Honour and Virtue; to inspire them with the Love of Liberty; and to make them Admirers of Legal Institutions and Administrations, in Opposition to unlimited Power, and Augusting Will, and Pleasure. At other Times it appears very differently, and is no small support to the Cause of Barbarity, and Slavery. It can reconcile Men to Vice and to Misery; make them imagine a Happiness in Want

and Wooden-Shoes; and give them an Aversion to every thing Manly, Generous, and Liberal.

In things indifferent, that have no Influence either on the Good, or Hurt of Society, it is certainly Men's Wisdom, and may be sometimes a Piece of Virtue, to comply with it; to prevent the Odium of Singularity on the one Hand, and the Confusions that may be occasioned by an endeavour to abolish Ancient Usages on the other. And the Use that Wise Men ought to make of Vulgar Prejudices of this sort, is to make them subservient to useful and Valuable Purposes. This is what, I believe, may be done by a great many things that will not bear the Test of strict Reason, and Good Sense. Nature has in many Cases, given us no fixed Standard, whereby to adjust our external Demour, but left us to be guided in those things according to the Genius and Circumstances of the respective Communities into which Men happen to be incorporated.

But with respect to such Customs as either may, or actually have an ill Tendency, by debauching Mens Minds, confounding the Understanding, or corrupting the Affections; it is the Duty of every One, as far as his Influence extends, to stem the Torrent, and oppose the prevailing Humour by all fair and justifiable Methods. And in this Case, it may be both reasonable and useful, to attack the Power of Custom in itself, and shew the Absurdity of giving into any Usages on that score alone, by instancing, in other Nations, how it has given a Sanction to Things that we look upon with Horror and Indignation.

When Men are got this Length, to compare the Manners and Customs of other People with their own, there will arise this Advantage from it, that they will be less prepossessed in Favour of themselves; than formerly, and abate of that Haughtiness, and inhospitable Contempt of Strangers for which some Nations are so remarkable. They will learn to have a Reverence for Mankind; to forbear making their own favourite Notions and Opinions a Standard for all others; and to lay down such Maxims and Rules for their own Conduct, as may prevent the just Censure, or Ridicule of any Part of the Human Species from turning on themselves.

The Inhabitants of Europe, who boast themselves the politest and most civilized Part of Mankind, are, upon all Occasions, exceedingly Facetious on the

Manners

Manners and Customs of the poor *Barbarians*, who possess the other Three Great Continents. Yet these latter seem, for the most part, to follow Nature much more closely than we do. The many Volumes of *Voyages* and *Adventures*, of *Itineraries* and *Pilgrimages*, that have been published among us, to display their Rudeness and Barbarity; give us indeed a fair Occasion to pity them for their want of many Advantages that we enjoy, by the Means of Letters and Commerce; but afford us very little Ground of Triumphant over them, either as to the Natural Superiority of our Understanding, or the Purity of our Virtue. Their Piety, however mistaken they are, as to the Object, or Expressions of it, is generally fervent and unaffected; and their Commerce with Mankind fair and honest, without any Art or Disguise except what they have acquired from some Refinements the Polite *Europeans* have imparted to them.

As for other Matters, I do not find, that we greatly excell them, unless in this one Point, that we have a great many Inventions for supplying Wants of our own making, concerning which these *Savages* have not the least Notion. Their Habits indeed, their Forms of Salutation, their Methods of Gallantry and Courtship, and their Pastimes and Recreations appear extremely uncouth and ridiculous to us. But they are more than even with us; for ours appear much more so to them. The Question then is, Whether, We, or They have Reason for the Laugh. Indeed neither. For while such Customs are so Regulated, as to do no Body Hurt, and to answer the several innocent Ends of those that Use them, there is nothing in any of them either Unreasonable or Ridiculous; and to despise and condemn Men on Account of them is the Effect only of Prejudice and Ignorance.

The Case alters much, where any Custom either answers no End at all in Life, or an ill one. There the Ridicule is both just and Useful. But then it ought not to be confined to one Side only. If we laugh at our Neighbours, we must give them a general Toleration for grinning at us, and examine whether they may not have as much Reason on their side, as we imagine we have on ours. The Sentiments of other Nations concerning us may be serviceable to us, in setting us on comparing our Manners with Nature and Reason, and discovering our own Errors and Blunders. Our Partiality to ourselves will not sometimes suffer us to search into this Matter, till others have given us the Hint, by making the Observation before us. The most part of Men are slow at finding out their own Faults, which they would keep concealed, if possible, even from themselves. It gives us Pain to behold our own Deformities; and the Fear least we should find any such in our Portraiture, in spite of our Vanity, often damps the Desire of having it drawn. It were therefore to be wished, that as our Language abounds with a Multitude of Books containing Accounts of the Manners and Customs of most Countries in the World, besides several others that are not to be found in it; so those Foreign Nations to whom we have done this Honour, would return us the Complement, and after having sojourned some time among us, afford us an Opportunity of knowing their Opinion of several of our favourite Customs and Amusements, that are esteemed of the most polite and agreeable Kind; that by comparing them with the Natural Notions of People of less Knowledge and Experience, we might form a true Judgment of the Reasonable, or the Ridiculous in the several Parts of our Conduct.

Some *European* Authors have done the Inhabitants of the *British* Islands this Honour already. But the Genius of most of the Neighbouring Nations is so near

akin to our own, and our Customs so nearly resembling each other, that we can receive little Instruction from them, except in Matters of lesser Consequence. I should be much more curious to read the Remarks made upon us by some of those People whom we term Barbarous. A Friend of mine informs me, he has some Memoires of this Sort, that were written by a *Siamese*, who resided some time in *England*. If I could prevail on him to publish the Whole, I am persuaded, it would be a useful and entertaining Present to the World. In the mean time, he has given me leave to communicate the following Passage to the Publick, which seems to have a very Satirical Meaning in it, though such as I leave the Reader himself to unravel.

"The Inhabitants of these two little Islands, (meaning *Great Britain*, and *Ireland*) "pretend to adore "only one Supreme God, and to be entirely freed from "all kinds of Superstition. But I cannot believe the "Professions of these Infidels. For besides the living "Deities, to whom they daily offer their Vows, they "have a Multitude of others, whom they are every "Moment invoking; *Demons* with strange abominable Names, that were never heard of on this side "the Great Water.

"They are ever and anon addressing themselves "to one or other of these Gods, and upon the very "smallest Occasions; which is a Proof of their Superstition. There are so many of them, that it is almost impossible to reckon them up. However "there seem to be several Orders of them. Some of "the lower Ranks of them, such as, *Lard, Egad, Isackins*, and *Odsbodikins* are called upon very familiarly, and without much Ceremony, or any extraordinary Appearances of Devotion. These seem to be looked upon as a Good Natured Kind of Beings "in regard the Women of the Country, and other effeminate Persons, very like Women, are their most frequent Worshipers. Their Children are very early taught to adore them; and you will hear them stammering their Prayers to them, as soon as they are able to speak.

But there are other Beings, whom they regard more awefully, and pay Homage to with much greater Solemnity. Of this Number is *Damnee*, a Powerful *Demon*, had in great Veneration by all those that go to the Wars; as is also *Blood and Wounds*, who is yet reckoned more powerful, and addressed to with the most profound Adoration. I have been often at a Loss to understand what is their Opinion concerning this Divinity, in regard I have frequently heard them split his Name in their Service, and call him sometimes only *Blood*, and sometimes *Wounds*; so that I have often imagined they worshipped sometimes the one Half of him, and sometimes the other, to express the greater Devotion. But at last I concluded, that these were two distinct Divinities, a *Male*, and a *Female*, who being married together, they sometimes invoke them separately, and sometimes in Conjunction.

"I have seen a *Mandarin* chastising his *Slave* almost to Death, and craving Assistance all the while "from *Blood and Wounds* with much Fervency and Trepidation. The Drivers of certain Leather Machines, wherein the Rich and Lazy are drawn "by Horses, are likewise most religious Adorers "of this Divinity. I also observed, that the Commander of the Vessel, in which I was transported over the great Water, never applied himself to any other Power; but was very constant in his Invocations to this, especially during the Season "of High Winds.

"Besides these invisible Deities, there are several "Inanimate Idols, to which they Sacrifice; as I lately had Occasion to observe in one of their Religious

gious Assemblies, at which I was present out of Curiosity.

There was in the Place a large round Altar, covered with Green, and adorned with many lighted Tapers, around which a great Number were seated in the same Manner as we are at our Domestick Sacrifices.

Just as I entered, one of these, who, in all Appearance, was the Priest, threw upon the Altar the loose Leaves of a small Book, which he held in his Hand. Upon these Leaves were represented several Figures, very ill painted; but which were probably the Images of the Deities they were at that time Worshipping: For in Order as they were distributed, every one of the Assembly laid down before his Image an Oblation, according to the Greatness of his Devotion. And which I particularly remarked, these Offerings were considerably greater than those they usually make in their Publick Temples.

This Solemnity over, the Priest laid his Hand trembling on the Remainder of the Book, and seemed for some time immovable, being rapt up in the Contemplation of his God. The rest, likewise in suspense, waited attentively on his Motions. At last, upon every Leaf he turned, the different Worshipers appeared differently agitated by the respective Demons by whom they were possessed. One seems to lift up his Hands to Heaven with Praise and Thankfulness. Another looks at his Image, and after gnashing his Teeth, curses it. A Third bites his Fingers, stamps, and writhing his Face and Body a Thousand different ways, calls every thing Human out of his Countenance, and seems no longer a Man. At length the Priest himself, upon turning a Leaf, is seized with Fury, and full of the Demon, tears the Book, and scatters it; overturns the Altar; and blasphemes at the Sacrifice. Nothing is heard but Groans and Complaints, Cries and Exclamations, intermixed with broken Sighs, and half formed muttering Requests made to their Gods *Damnee, and Blood and Wounds.*

At Sight of these things, my Heart failed within me; and I could not but conclude the Supreme GOD, whom they pretend to adore to be a Jealous Being, who to punish them for sacrificing to others, sends among them these *Evil Spirits*, to vex and torment them, in this terrible Manner.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Vienna, Nov. 23. The Demand of the Emperor to the States of Lower Austria, which was granted immediately, was, that they should furnish 6000 Men or Money for raising that Number. The Ministers still take Precautions against the Designs of Prince Ragotzki.

Vienna, Nov. 23. 'Tis reported that the Emperor has resolved to raise 1 new Regiment of Horse and 6 of Foot. An Express came the day before yesterday from Turin, dispatched by the Count de Harach, who we are assured has brought the News of the King of Sardinia's Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, and that the said Prince is considerably augmenting his Troops. 'Tis confirm'd from Philipsburg, and Kehl, that France is making great Preparations of War in Alsace.

Ratibon, Nov. 23. The Credential Letters of M. de Chavigny, Minister of France, have after abundance of Opposition been Publickly read in the Dyets both in French and Latin.

Hague, Dec. 1. Notice has been given to the Colonels of Horse, Dragoons and Foot That their High Mightinesses, being willing to encourage the Augmentation of their Troops, have taken the following Resolution.

That Power be given to Officers to enlist Soldiers for a limited Time, no shorter than six Years, which must be so settled as to expire either in November, or any of the three following Months. But if the Regiments they happen to belong to be still either in the Field, or engaged in an Expedition, during the said Months, viz November, December, January, or February, that in such Case the Soldiers shall continue in the Service till the Regiment goes into Quarters.

Hague December 3. The second Augmentation of the Troops of this State is not yet so far advanced, as to Authorize us to say it is as good as done. The essential Point is indeed still wanting, I mean the consent of the respective Provinces: And in regard the Generality of Business proceeds but slowly in this Republick, it may peradventure be a pretty while ere the said Augmentation is fix'd. The States of Holland meet toward the Close of this Week, to consider of it, after having been at Home to receive new Instructions from the Councils of their several Towns. The People of Amsterdam, in particular, imagining, their great Diana (Commerce) to be struck at, shew a more than ordinary Resentment, so that there is no Difficulty to be feared from that Quarter.

Basil, Nov. 18. The King of Sardinia having acceded to the Treaty of Hanover; has order'd his Troops to be augmented.

Baden November 20. ON the 17th Instant the General Dyet of the 13 Cantons began to sit here; the occasion of their Meeting is to hear the Proposals of the Abbot of St Blasius Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty for renewing the perpetual Alliance, and making a particular one, the said Abbot makes very advantageous Offers, no twisstanding which this not questioned, but those of France will be prefer'd.

L O N D O N, December, 3.

Yesterday Notice was fix'd in the Spanish Walk on the Royall Exchange by the Spanish Consul, that his Catholick Majesty by Reason of the Continuation of the Plague at Constantinople, and its having reached the Morea will not after the 4th of January next, N. S. let into his Ports any Ships from that of London, except they produce Certificates for their Ships and Merchandize, signed and attested by the said Consul.

From Brussels, that the Additional Forces from the Emperor are not come down nor expected till next Month, by reason they want their Pay.

Great are the Expectations of some and the Apprehensions of others, as to what will be done (at the meeting of the Parliament,) concerning the Ostend Trade, and what will be spoke from the Throne on that head is sorely expected.

On Sunday Night arrived an Express from Madrid, dispatched from thence by Colonel Stanhope, and brought by one of his Secretaries.

'Tis the general Opinion, that the Secretary of Council Stanhope, who arriv'd here on Sunday from Madrid, has brought some extraordinary Dispatches.

On Tuesday Night the Woman who hath been delivered of so many Rabbits at Godalmain, was, by order of his Majesty, brought to Town, and lodged in the Bagno in Leicester Fields. Sir Richard Manningham, Mr. St. Andre and Mr. Howard, came with her. Great Numbers of the Nobility have been to see

see her; and many Physicians have attended her, in order to make a strict Search into the Affair; another Birth being soon expected.

His Majesty, last Tuesday in Council, was pleased to order, That the Parliament which stands prorogued to Thursday the Eighth day of December, should be farther prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth Day of January following: At which Time they are to sit for the Dispatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

DUBLIN, December 10.

This Day Se'nnight his Excellency Richard West, Esq; Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and one of the Lords Justices, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, departed this Life at his House at St. Stephen's Green; Universally lamented by all Ranks of Men in this Kingdom, on Account of those extraordinary Abilities, and great Integrity in discharge of the high and important Station in which he was placed. The same Day an Express was dispatched for England by the Government to carry the News, The Corps was deposited on Tuesday Night in a private Manner in St. Ann's Church.

Last Week Mr. Barry Notary-Publick in Castle Street died suddenly.

On Thursday se'nnight, one Patrick Morphy in Pill Lane, was apprehended, for coining Pistoles, one of which was found in his pocket, and a half Pistole not quite finish'd, there were also found in the House, the Stamps, Crucibles, &c. Likewise three Persons, viz. one Stevin, Dempsey, and Shanaghan, were committed to Wicklow Goal the Week before, being Agents in the same Affair, one of whom discovered that the abovesaid Morphy was concerned.

On Saturday last Three Men were Executed at St. Stephen's Green for Theft.

There is to be disposed off by Mr. Blare Upholder, on Ormond's Key, two Chariots and a Coach, all in good Order, one of the Chariots a Mourning one. Enquire at Mr. Blare's aforesaid, and know further.

Just publish'd

The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director, containing, Necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm, in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all sorts of Corn or Grain; the planting and managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and Felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all sorts of Cattle. With several particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made publick. By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Duke-Street.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen's Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, on a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

Just Publish'd,

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World in IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput. II. A Voyage to Brobdingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa; Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubdubdrib, and Japan. IV. A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms. By Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of several Ships. Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing and W. Smith in Dame's Street.

There is likewise in the Press, The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townshend Esq; Price to the Subscribers 7 Shillings. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street.

Dublin, November, 26. 1726

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Book-sellers and Others, That William Binauld, who these Twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. at the Sign of the Bible in Eustace Street; is now removed to Rider's Lane, between the Ends of Cople Street, Drumcondra Lane and Great Britain Street, over against his Excellency the Lord Conolly's House; where having the same Sign of the Bible, he doth and will sell Books, Paper, &c. as he did in Eustace Street, with only this Difference (which will make the Trade more easy both to the Buyer and Seller) that there shall be a convenient Parlour on the first Floor, where there will be a large Table, &c. and two written Catalogues of Books and Things he shall have to sell, with a Description of their Nature and Condition, and the lowest Prices, so that it will be all one to send a Child or any other Person. And when the Gentlemen shall have read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do but write upon a Bit of Paper of a Quire, that will be left upon the Table for that purpose, the Books and things they are for, and the Pages where they do find them, and then the Things will be brought to them; but if they will not take the Trouble to read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do, but to write also upon a Bit of Paper, the Things that they are for, and they will be brought unto them also, if the said Binauld hath them to sell. The said Binauld doth moreover give Notice, to those Lords and Gentlemen, that hath taken from him, the Eight first Vols. of Mr. Rapin de Thoyras History of England, 4to. in French, that he is expecting pretty soon the Ninth and Tenth Volumes of the said History, to complete the Book to the said Lords and Gentlemen.

At the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers, to be set for any Term.

JAMES EASDALE at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-Street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Cascolina's, and narrow brim'd Hata to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Estradge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hata made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Mats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Colson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle-Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 17th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Nec minus Sic Sermo est.

HOR.

SIR,



HAVING been in my last how useful it may be to any People to know the Sentiments of their Neighbours concerning their Manners and Customs; I shall not need to make any Apology to my Readers, for making up this Day's Entertainment with the following Reflections of an ingenious Foreigner on the Temper and Character of the People of England. I will not take upon me to justify all the Reflections he makes, or Answer for the Truth of every Observation. Yet I am convinced, that what he says is highly deserving our Consideration, on a much better Account than barely to gratify our Curiosity, in knowing what other People think or say concerning us.

It seems to me the general Character of the English, that they have either great Virtues, or great Vices, and very often a mixture of both. For notwithstanding they have abundance of Good Sense, there is something of Caprice that always goes along with it. They have generally Great Souls; and their Inequalities set them as often above other Nations, as they make them fall short of them. The most Part of them have Imagination; but the Fire of Imagination is not so warm as the Fire of Reason. They are more warm than Brightness. They speak but little, and almost every thing they say is Sentiment. They make Reflections upon Things, and understand the real Worth of them the better, that they consider them with their own Eyes, and have the Courage to Judge for themselves. Content with their Condition, if it be but tolerable, they seldom make any great Struggles to render it better. Very few Englishmen go abroad to seek their Fortunes; but for the Honour of those Few that do so, we may say, that there is hardly one of them who does not succeed. They enjoy what they have, and live agreeable to their Inclinations, in which there is nothing blameable, but that those Inclinations are

sometimes not over Elegant. In other things they are reasonable enough in their Expence, endeavouring less to appear Happy, than to be so in Reality. And by this Means in most things we may Observe, that they make their Happiness depend on themselves. They give themselves very little Trouble for what others think concerning them; and take as little Notice of what they do. They act boldly against any Customs, however well established, whenever they happen to disagree either with their Opinions or Inclinations. They generally regard Address and Behaviour very little; but they cultivate their Reason, and dare to make use of it in the Business of Life, as well as in other Things. It is not an unusual Thing among them to retire from Employments, and prefer a private obscure Life to Honour and Grandure. As they enjoy Life better than is done elsewhere, so we may say, that they are more easily satisfied with it, and quit it with less Reluctance. This is the true Picture of an Englishman, an Englishman of Merit, and not engaged in any violent Pursuits; a Character made up of a happy Composition of Indolence and good Sense.

There are however certain Occasions wherein it appears that Indolence is his governing Passion. He hates Difficulties and Trouble, and is unhappy when he finds himself engaged in them. Long Pursuits dishearten him, and he is presently put upon cutting any thing which he finds difficult to untie. In whatever does not belong to him he is credulous, and rather than be at the Trouble of inquiring into the Truth, gives easy Credit to whatever is told him. And hence it is, I apprehend, that there are so many Stories told in this Country of Spirits and Apparitions. I shall perhaps hereafter have Occasion to give you several other Proofs of their Indolence, as well as of their Good Sense. Whenever they forsake this last they forsake it altogether, and become the most unreasonable of all Men; violent in their Desires, impatient under Misfortunes, incapable of remedying them, and so transported in their Anger, as to strike themselves in the Face with their Fists, which they also frequently do upon very small Occasions of Grief; for upon the greater Ones they come sometimes to more violent Resolutions.

lutions. In one Word, the *English* appear to me always in Extreams; and run the greatest Lengths of Vice, or reach the highest pitch of Virtue.

As to Religion, one may venture to say, that every *Englishman* is resolved to have one without Faults, at least what he imagines to be so, or to have none at all; and that this Country contrary to all others is without Hypocrites. But however that be, the Number of proposed Libertines is much greater here than elsewhere, which however ought not to reflect any Dishonour on the Nation; since those only are Libertines here who would be Hypocrites elsewhere; and it is easy to determine, which of those sorts of People are the worst. There is also in this Country abundance of Fanatics, or People so called, which is another strong Proof, that the *English* are very ready to fall into Parties, and are very Zealous in their Attachment to them. Among these there are several, who have formed the most extravagant Scheme of Religion. On the other Hand, I believe, there are in England abundance of People of Solid and Rational Piety; as appears by the Number of good Books of Devotion among them, which are without doubt the Productions of Religious and Virtuous Men. The simple and wholesom Morality they contain shews them to have been written by Men of Learning, besides that there are some of these Books, which are universally Applauded, whose Author has nevertheless thought fit to keep himself unknown; a Proof of his being raised far above those Views which the Learned propose to themselves by their Works.

The *English* bear Greatness tolerably well; and appear very little puff'd up with it. I believe you will scarce ever hear it said among them, *A Man of my Quality, A Person of my Rank*. They also carry themselves very modestly in their Prosperity, which they make very little Ostentation of in their Expences. No *Englishman* ever tired me with speaking about his Coach or his Equipage. They keep indeed always a good Table; and that is one of the first things they establish. After the Table comes the *Mistress*, whom they entertain at an extraordinary Expence. And though all this were not a sufficient Argument, that Avarice is not the Vice of the *English*; but that they go more readily into the other Extreme, yet we may see it very evidently in the prodigious Number of Physicians, Lawyers, and Astrologers, who are in great Reputation among them, and turn their Affairs to very good Account. Add to this the Folly of their Fashions, and the Sumptuousness of their Monuments, and Funeral Solemnities, by which means great Sums of Money are consumed. Among other Things, I have observed at their Funerals, a Set of Mourners or People called by that Name, who seem to me to fill their Place much better than those that the Antients employed for that Purpose. For as the *English* have sometimes very little Real Sorrow under their Mourning, which yet the Ceremony demands, it seems but reasonable that they should be indulged a counterfeit Sorrow: I only mean, that they are a little insensible, unless when they are transported by some extraordinary Passion; in which Case they are very often found to run into the other Extreme.

It is usually said to be a part of their Character, that they are exceedingly changeable; and the Reason pretended for this is the Variableness of the Air and Climate in which they live. For my part, I am persuaded, that the only Reason why they appear more changeable than others, is because they will not bear the least Constraint, and are always proud to seem what they really are; an Effect of their Indolence, and Courage. As for what may

be alleged with Respect to the Changeableness of their Conduct towards their Princes, it may perhaps be well enough accounted for by their having had Princes, who not liking the Limits set to their Power, endeavour'd to alter the Constitution, and so oblig'd their Subjects to alter their Behaviour to them. A Proceeding, which very often ought to be ascribed to their Good Sense.

There is one strong Proof, that the *English* are not so easily changed, as is commonly imagined; which is, that Advice never has any Influence upon them, that they have ever since their Revolution, which they do very suddenly, and no less suddenly put it in Execution. This is very evident in the Numbers of People that destroy themselves, and the many unequal Marriages that are made among them. This Briskness of Resolution is so much the Character of this People, that it is no rare thing among them for young Women to make a Vow to marry the first Man they meet with in the Streets, which they afterwards actually perform. In all this however, there appears a Mixture of that Fierceness, which is indeed at the Bottom of their Antient Character. For the rest, it seems to me, that they retain something of every one of the different Nations by whom they have been conquered. They drink, like the Saxons, they love Hunting, like the Danes; the Normans have left among them their Chicamry and Knights of the Post; they derive from the Romans their Fondness for cruel Spectacles, and their Contempt; unless these two last are rather to be ascribed to their Natural Temper. They abound also in Characters that seem to be very inconsistent, they are charitable, and they are cruel; though they are lazy in their Actions, yet it is their usual Custom to walk fast; They are apt to despise Strangers too much, and yet as ready at other Times blindly to admire them. One would be ready to imagine them all either Libertines, or Devotees; and yet they will fall together by the Ears on Account of the most trifling Ceremony in Worship, such as neither Religious Men, nor Libertines commonly think worthy their Consideration. Besides these, there are several other Contrarieties to be found among them, yet such as ought not to give us any manner of surprise; in regard they are no more than Infirmities frequently incident to Human Nature.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Atisbon, November 25. In the Month of September last at the Fair of Lentz, an Edict was proclaimed in the usual Form by sound of Trumpet, intirely prohibiting the Imporrations into the Emperors Hereditary Dominions, of the several English Manufacturies specified in the following List, as also of all Callicos, and any other Goods that are brought from the Indies, and which the Company of Ostend Import into the said Dominions, viz. English mixed Serges, Cronrath, of any Colour, English Scarlets and Crimson Serges, Milled Serges, English Druggets, English Bays, as well Red as other Colours, English Flannels, White or any other Colours of whatsoever Quality, English Callemenchors, English Shalloods, all sorts of Woolen and Half Silks, Manufactured

red, under whatever Denomination, and whether brought from England or Holland. All Callicoes coming from the Indies or Holland, White or Dyed of whatever Breadth or Quality, and all sorts of Muslins. N. B. The Stuffs made of all sorts are still permitted, but then such heavy Duties are laid on them, that it is almost impossible to sell them.

Brussels Decem. 6. On the second at Night a Courier arrived from Vienna, who went forward to London, after having delivered some Dispatches to our Governess, who being awaked out of her sleep to read them, called a Council early in the Morning, upon which, a Detachment of our Garrison was ordered to go and Reinforce that of Ostend, and all the Governors and Commanders in Town, were immediately order'd to their Posts, Her Serene Highness being informed by an Officer from the Commander of Charleivy, that the French are Reinforcing all their Garrisons along the Sambre.

Francfort, Dec. 8. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, not only designs to furnish the King of Great Britain with a Body of his Troops, but solicites several other Princes of the Empire to do the same, and is said that some of those Princes will furnish the States General with some of their Troops.

Paris Dec. 6. They talk still of an Accommodation of the Affairs of Europe, and of a General Congress that is to be held on that Account. We are assured that if the Emperor's Preliminaries tend to a Declaration of a War, or if he be the first Aggressor, then the King will put himself at the Head of his Army in Flanders, and the Duke of Orleans will serve in Germany, but that if the Emperor only means to maintain the Offend Company, without proceeding to Violence, the King will content himself with furnishing the Maritime Powers with the Succours stipulated in the Hanover Treaty.

Ratisbon, Nov. 25. The Lutherans of Lantewick in the Palatinate having built a Church with part of the Money they had collected, have permitted the Roman Catholics to perform likewise their Divine Service, but the latter, not being satisfied with this, pretend they should also Erect therein an high Altar for them. This Affair has been laid before the Elector Palatine, who has not yet determined it. 'Tis confirm'd, that the Protestants of Alsatia and other conquered Countries, will not be in the least molested by France in the Exercise of their Religion.

From Vienna, That the Dutch Minister, has given in a new Memorial about the Offend Company, at which the Imperial Court has been much disquieted.

Warsaw Dec. 3d. The Lutheran Magistrates who Joynly administer the Civil Government there with the Roman Catholics, are not able to determine any Affairs relating to that City, by reason of the Opposition each gives the other, in whatever is proposed for the publick Good, for which Reason the former are endeavouring to have the Magistracy of all Lutherans Re established in that City.

Hague, December 11. It is now Reported here that the Emperor proposes to make over Ruremond and its District, together with all that belongs to him in the Province of Guelderland, by way of Equivalent for the Succession to the Dutchies of Bergues and Juliers, which his Imperial Majesty has granted to the King of Prussia, by his late Treaty. But this Expedient we do not look on as likely to succeed, because on the one Hand Ruremond does by no means answer up to the Value of Bergues and Juliers to the King of Prussia.

L O N D O N, December, 8.

The three Regiments that came back with Sir John Jennings from the Streights, are to go to Reinforce Gibraltar.

From Cadex, that the English Factors are removing all their Effects from thence.

Great Encouragement from the Lords of the Admiralty is offered to all the Seamen lately come home to enter on Board the Six Ships that goes to the Indies, to joyn Admiral Boscawen.

We hear that Don Antonio de la Rosa, an Agent here to the King of Spain, has given Notice to the Merchants trading to Spain, that in Two Months after the 1st of November, N. S. No ship whatever will be permitted to enter into any Port of Spain from hence, without a Certificate signed by him relating to the Ship and Cargo. The Reasons assign'd are, to prevent any Infection being carried there, while we have an open Trade with Turkey, where the Plague has lately raged.

His Excellency Horatio Walpole, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary at the French Court, is arrived here from Paris.

Letters from New York of October the 20th say, That in the two preceding Months above 1000 Passengers from England, Holland, and Ireland, had arrived there, and at Philadelphia.

They write from Bologna, that the Pretender is almost every Day at Mass in the Church of the Fathers of the Oratory, and in the Evening he goes to the Assembly at Corsani House, where he desires only to pass for the Chevalier de St. George, that the Company may not be under any Restraint.

The Woman from Godalmin, who pretended to have been delivered of 17 Rabbits, and was brought up to Town in order to have that Affair strictly examined into, has been detected, and Mr. St. Andre the Surgeon, who published an Account of her wonderful Delivery, has promised a particular Account of the Frauds she used, and by what Means she imposed upon him and the Publick. Mean while we are assured the Woman refuses to make any Discovery without a Promise of his Majesty's Pardon for herself and Accomplices.

They write from Port Mahon, that the English continue to fortify themselves there, that they have taken all the Artillery from out of the Citadel, and removed it into Fort St. Philip, round which they have dug a Ditch in the very Rock on which the Fort is built, and that as it consists of a fort of Stone they are making Vaults under Ground to secure the Garrison from Bombs, in case of an Attack.

They Write from Geneva, that they have received Letters which say, that the Ambassadors of England and Holland are retired from the Court of Spain.

'Tis said, that in case of a Rupture between the Allies of the Hanover and Vienna Treaties, the War will be first declared by France.

Colonel Clayton, Deputy Governour of Gibraltar has received His Majesty's Commands to repair forthwith to his Post.

There is a Report spread, that the Duke of Ripperda, the Spanish Minister, has been Beheaded in the Castle of Sigovia, but it requires confirmation.

D U B L I N, December 17.

The Right Hon. the Lord Moxworth arrived here this Day was Se'nigh from England.

The Hon. Robert Buttler Esq; is made one of the Lieutenants of the Band of Battelaxes, in the Room of his Brother the Honourable Humphry Buttler, Esq;

Captain Spicer is made Major of the Lord John Kerr's Regiment, in the Room of Major Sutton; and is succeeded in his Company by Corner Williamson.

Ensign Blosser of Colonel Howard's Regiment, is made Captain in the Lord Moleworth's.

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 Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley, Publick Notary in
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There is to be disposed of by Mr. Blare Upholder
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 and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine
 London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Basterets, Beaver
 Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear with-
 out Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for
 Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blew,
 Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel
 of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Mitrage Wool, and
 Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hats made
 in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the
 newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable
 Rates.

At the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good
 Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well Ar-
 ranged, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers,
 to be let for any Term.

D U B L I N: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle
 Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.

B O O K S lately published and sold opposite the Watch
 House, the Northside of College Green.

1. Mr. Hayward's diverting Novels 2 Vol.	0 05 5
2. Mrs. Stanley's Novels	0 02 2
3. Capt. Johnson's History of the Pyramids	0 02 2
4. Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	0 05 0
5. Court Cookery	0 02 6
6. Dr. Ratcliffe's Life	0 07 6
7. General Monk's Life	0 03 6
8. Lives of the Compilers of the Common Prayer	0 02 6
9. Killing no Murder	0 03 3
10. Lord Clarendon's History of Ireland	0 02 8
11. Life of Sally Sanbury	0 01 0
12. Keating's History of Ireland	0 13 0
13. Cumberland de Leg. Nature	0 05 5
14. Mr. Shadwell's Plays	0 05 5
15. Ovid's Epistles Epitaphs	0 01 0
16. Dr Wood's Institute of the Com Law, Fol.	1 00 0
17. Dr. South's Sermons, Fol. 2 Vol.	1 04 0
18. Lord Clarendon's History. 3 Vol. Fol.	1 18 0
19. Impossibility of Transubstantiation	0 00 4
20. Art of being Easy at all Times & in all Places	0 00 6
21. Biss's Sermons on the Common Prayer	0 07 8
22. Satyrs on the Jesuits, by Mr. Oldham	0 00 6
23. The Pig and the Mahiff. Two Tales	0 00 2
24. Tom Brown's Amusements	0 01 6
25. Dr. Burnet's Travels	0 02 2

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Bitches in Pa-
 trick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloths,
 Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all
 sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.
 N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee,
 will save Twenty per Cent.



AMUEL STEEL, Surgeon,
 and Operator for the Teeth, living
 on Ormond Key, opposite for
 Custom House, Dublin, whose Ex-
 perience in drawing Teeth is ve-
 ry well known. He gives ease to
 the Tooth Ach, and often per-
 fectly cures them without Draw-
 ing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Di-
 rections how to preserve them. He makes artificial
 Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from
 natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others;
 for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several
 Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor
 is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and
 much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of
 tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most ex-
 cellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition ex-
 tant for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in Pill Lane
 maketh all sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or
 broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Ban-
 dage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgical
 for that disorder yet known for either Man, Woman
 or Children; giving immediate relief when rightly ap-
 ply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Coun-
 try can testify, by the use of which many have been
 cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over
 and by others judged incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in
 the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending
 the Number of Inches round the Waist, and the side
 in which the Rupture is.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 24th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.



*Animum excellentem, moderatum, omnia tanquam minima transeuntem, quidquid timeamus optamusque
videntem, celestis potentia agitat. Non potest res tanta sine adminiculo Numinis stare.*

SARICA.

S I R,



INITE Beings, be their Faculties ever so great, yet find this Natural Imperfection in them, that they cannot put them forth all at once, but must exercise them gradually, according as Objects present themselves to them which is always in Train and Succession. The Intellectual Scene is perpetually shifting, an endless Variety of short and fugitive Representations. The Power of Thinking, is not exerted in one continued Act, but requires the frequent Impulse of Objects to keep it in Exercise. Nor is this Exercise an entire Uniform Thing, but a Series of very Many, and very different Actions, in the Course of which there is a constant Fluctuation from one Thought to another; by which Means our Ideas of Things are so confused and defective, that we are obliged to have recourse to Abstractions, and certain imaginary Species, that exist no where but in our Minds, to assist us in all our Reasonings and Enquiries. We find indeed, at present, a great Convenience in these artificial Forms of Thinking; but that we stand in need of them at all, is a plain Argument of the Imperfection of our Knowledge, and the Weakness of our Faculties.

This Observation extends to every thing else in the Human Mind, as well as the Understanding, and is indeed the natural Consequence of the Imperfection to which that Faculty is subject. Our Happiness is Regulated by the same Laws; and all our Enjoyments come to us single, and in Succession. It is equally impossible for us to feel a Variety of Pleasures at once, as it is for the Understanding to perceive a Multiplicity of Objects at the same Instant. Nay in many Cases the Understanding seems to have the Advantage of the Affections in this point; in regard the Objects of Joy, Love, or Admiration do not lie so thick together as those of Knowledge and Reflection. The Objects of Thinking are rising upon us every Moment; but it is only at sometimes that we meet with Objects capable of producing in us Joyful, Pleasant, or Delightful Sensations.

In Order therefore to remedy these Defects, our Merciful Creator has, in Great Goodness, endowed the Mind of Man with certain Powers, that can revive the Ideas of past Pleasures, and give us a Foretaste of future Enjoyments; by which means we are enabled to crowd our Comforts together, and relieve ourselves from the Pressure of a great many Misfortunes, which might otherwise bear too heavy upon us. The Memory of past Enjoyments is oftentimes no small Relief to a melancholy Heart; and I believe, there are few People that have not experienced the Medicine of Hope to be the most efficacious of all others against whatever Calamities and Distresses we meet with in Life.

Our actual Enjoyments are so very few and fleeting, that were we deprived of this Power of Anticipating our Felicity, and possessing ourselves of imaginary Goods, it is highly presumable, that we should find Life an insupportable Burthen; since with all these Advantages, it is so already to Multitudes of Men, who, in the Eye of the World, appear possessed of every Thing that can render it easy and comfortable.

From this Account of Human Nature, in its present Situation, we may observe, how necessary it is to our Happiness, to look forward into *Futurity*, in order to make us satisfied for any length of Time. No one Enjoyment in Life nor any single Action, however Great and Virtuous, can yield a perpetual Entertainment to Minds, whose Satisfactions are all Successive and consequently intermitting. There must be a Continuation of the same Enjoyments, and a Repetition of the same pleasing Actions, to make our Felicity full and complete. And where these are wanting, as they frequently, and indeed constantly are at some time or other to all Men, there is nothing that can make us easy, but the Hopes of repeating such Enjoyments, and engaging hereafter in the same Pursuits with Success. Our Virtuous Inclinations, like all others with which we are endowed, are liable to Disappointments, and consequently equally capable of giving us Pain, upon our finding them defeated.

What is there then, that shall support Men under the Calamities of Life, and make them persist in a Course of neglected, or unsuccessful Virtue? No one Virtuous Action, we see, is its own sufficient Reward, because our Minds require to have the Entertainment continually

continually renewed. Many of our Virtues, notwithstanding the pleasure of Self Approbation that they afford us, yet frequently occasion great Pain and Uneasiness. And as Things commonly go in the World, we have but little rational Expectation, that our future Enterprizes, let them be ever so Good and Virtuous, shall be always successful. So that in Effect, though Virtue be indeed the Direct and Natural Road to lead us to Happiness, yet it very frequently fails actually to do so, and, for that Reason, stands in need of some Superior Power to aid and strengthen us in the constant Practice of it.

Many of the Heathen Philosophers were so sensible of this, that they found themselves obliged to make their Virtuous Men have recourse to the *Supreme Being*, for Assistance in all Cases of Difficulty or Misfortune. They saw Virtue exposed to so many Distresses and Calamities, that they judged nothing less than an Almighty Succour necessary for its Relief. They knew well enough, that Virtue was in its own Nature amiable, and adapted to promote the Good of the *Human Species*; or, in other Words, that the Good of Mankind consisted in a Course of Virtuous Action and Enjoyment; yet from a Consideration of the numerous Accidents and Misfortunes to which Virtuous Men are liable in this Life, they found it necessary to resolve our ultimate Felicity into a Dependence upon GOD, who being the Author and Fountain of all Good, is alone capable of supporting us in every Thing that is so; of feeding our Minds with solid and well-grounded Hopes; and of satisfying every Desire that can possibly enter into the Heart of Man.

This was certainly a very Noble and a very Useful Principle, tending both to the Perfection, and the Happiness of Mankind. For surely nothing can be more conducive to refine and exalt our Nature, than to set always before us the most perfect Model of all Goodness and Beauty. One of the greatest Men of Antiquity is said to have regulated all his Actions on the supposition of having *Gato* always present with him, as a Spy, and a Monitor; and boasted, that by that Means he had preserved his Virtue against many Temptations. How much more then must he be proof against any ill Suggestions, who lives in the conscious Sense of having him for an Inspector of all his Thoughts and Actions, who is the Author of all the Wisdom and Goodness in the Universe? And how nobly must that Mind be employed, which is fixed in the Contemplation of Infinite Perfection, and endeavouring to approve itself to its Creator.

The Admirable Author of the *Theory of the Earth*, has a Reflection on this Subject, which it is almost impossible to read without Pleasure. 'For my part, says he, "I cannot be persuaded, that any Man of Atheistical Inclinations can have a great and generous Soul. For there is nothing great in the World, if you take God out of it. Therefore such a Person can have no great Thought, can have no great Aims, or Expectations, or Designs: For all must lie within the Compass of this Life, and of this dull Body. Neither can he have any great Instincts or noble Passions: For if he had, they would naturally excite in him greater Ideas, inspire him with higher Notions, and open the Scenes of the Intellectual World. Lastly, he cannot have any great Sense of Order, Wisdom, Goodness, Providence, or any of the Divine Perfections. And these are the greatest things that can enter into the Thoughts of Man, and that do most enlarge and ennoble his Mind. And therefore I say again, that, he that is naturally inclined to *Atheism*, being also naturally destitute of all these, must have a Little and Narrow Soul.'

According to this Account, it is easy to see, that the Greatest and Best part of our Happiness

must be derived from the same Source; that bearing always a Proportion to the Enlargement of our Minds. None can deny, but that Creatures, who are directed by Reason, have more and greater Enjoyments, than such as are only guided by Instinct; and therefore whatever opens and enlarges the Intellectual Scene, must certainly produce an Addition to our Happiness. Nor will it, I imagine, be denied, that the Knowledge of the Author of Nature, which is only to be acquired by contemplating on him, is such an Opening and Enlargement of our Minds; and consequently that that Contemplation must not only be a thing worthy and becoming in us, but the pleasantest and most agreeable Method of employing our Faculties.

Besides, since we, in a Manner, live upon *Hope*; and since our most Virtuous Dispositions need that Support and Nourishment; where is it that we can so reasonably look for Happiness, as from him from whom can hoped Things; because he has all Good things in his Power, and has shewn, through the whole Oeconomy of Nature, how ready and liberal he is to distribute them? And as it is natural for Men to imitate those whom they love, and to love those from whom they derive their Happiness; we may safely conclude, then we shall then be enabled to act in the Noblest and most Virtuous Manner, when we are animated with the highest Degree of the Love of GOD, and make it the principal Motive of our Actions.

Thus far Men not only may, but actually have discovered, by the mere Force of their natural Reason and Reflection. But GOD has been yet more bountiful to us. He has given us a positive Revelation of his Will, and acquainted us, that he is both sensible of the Good we do, and takes Delight in it, such a Delight, that he intends to continue their Existence, and make them the Objects of his Favour to Eternity, who persevere in the doing of it. A Declaration, that makes us Happy both here, and hereafter, and is the best and surest Fortress to all Human Virtue; because it enlarges the Circle both of our Actions and Enjoyments; sets us above Misfortune; gives us a just and rational Contempt of the World; and strengthens us against all those Accidents in Life, that might possibly render the Paths of Goodness Wearisome or Painful.

These Reflections are so suitable to the solemn Season, upon which we are now entering, that it would be almost inexcusable to make any Apology for them; since, I am confident, there can be nothing more acceptable to any Readers, than any Attempt, however weakly executed, to stir up their Love and Gratitude to that Divine Person, who has made the Exercise of Goodness and Virtue their highest and truest Interest, by bringing Life and Immortality to Light.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Milan, November 27. We have had a Report in this Country some Days ago, that the Duke de Ripperda who was lately Prime Minister of Spain, had been beheaded at the Castle of Sagovia, by Order of the Spanish Court, but the same seems to have no truth in it; and by fresh Advices from Spain, it appears, that the said Duke is allow'd more Liberty than he had being permitted to walk where he pleases with-

in the Walls of that Castle and converse with the Officers of the Garrison.

Paris, Dec. 9. Order have been sent to all the Intendant of the Provinces, to see that the Militia be duly exercised.

We hear that repeated offers have been made to our Court, on the Part of that of Vienna, but were rejected.

Vienna, Dec. 4. 'Tis pretended here, that three several Powers, at the Head of which, the King of Portugal is, are using a World of Endeavours for preventing a War, and Compose by way of Congress, the Differences between the Powers concern'd in the Alliances of Vienna, and Hanover.

However, the Rumours of this Encrease Daily, and it has been Resolv'd to augment every Regiment of Horse with one Squadron, and those of Foot with a Battalion.

The Emperor will give an Answer next Week, concerning the Explanations demanded by the Court of Great-Britain, about Gibraltar and Port-mahone.

Ratisbon, Nov. 25. The Lutherans of Lantewick in the Palatinate having built a Church with part of the Money they had collected, have permitted the Roman Catholics to perform likewise their Divine Service, but the latter, not being satisfied with this, pretend they should also Effect therein an high Altar for them. This Affair has been laid before the Elector Palatine, who has not yet determined it. 'Tis estim'd, that the Protestants of Alsatia and other conquered Countries, will not be in the least molested by France in the Exercise of their Religion.

Hague, Dec. 17. Some Days ago, the Ministers of Great Britain and France were invited to a solemn Conference with the States General; and being come, their High Mightinesses Deputies open'd the Discourse with a Recapitulation of all the Resolutions taken by the State since its Accession to the Treaty of Hanover, that regard our Military Preparations: To which they subjoin'd. That since there remain'd little or no likelihood, that the Differences between the contending Powers of Europe could be amicably adjust'd during the Winter, the States had all the Reason in the World to fear the Emperor would in Revenge for such their Accession, begin Hostilities against the Republick, either by attacking it with open Force, or by stopping the Subsidies stipulated by the Barrier Treaty: That affairs being come to such a Crisis, their High Mightinesses would gladly be inform'd how far they may rely upon the Assistance of the Kings their Masters. Whereupon the said Ministers assured the States Deputies, That their Masters would acquire themselves with Honour and Punctuality of all the Engagements they had enter'd into with the Republick. After which they dispatch'd Expresses to their respective Courts, to acquaint them with what had pass'd.

Count Coningseck, the Emperor's Envoy having, in a Conference demanded by himself, rally'd their High Mightinesses Deputies pretty smartly, about the designed Augmentation of our Garrisons in the Barrier Towns; alledging in the Arch Dutchess Governess's Name that it is contrary to the Tenour of the Barrier Treaty, and desiring to be inform'd of the true intent thereof, was Answer'd by those Deputies, that they were astonish'd to hear the States, Right of Augmenting the Garrisons of the Barrier Towns call'd in Question by the Court of Brussels, and especially, upon the Foot of the Barrier Treaty, which Obliges the Dutch to Maintain at least such a Number of Men in those Garrisons, without Tying down their Hands from any larger Number. That it was yet the more surprizing in Regard the Imperial Court was always complaining, during the Administration of the Marquis de Prie, that those Garrisons were too Weak. After this Conference, the Court likewise sent Expresses to Brussels and Vienna.

Hague, December 17. It is certain, that the Treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, had already produced a very good Effect in the House of Bavaria, and Palatinate, which alarm themselves more and more since they get nothing from the Imperial Court but ambiguous and equivocal Answers in Relation to the Contents of that Treaty, whereof they take the Guaranty of the Succession to the Dutchy of Bergues and Juliers to be the Ground Work. And it is no less certain, that if this proves to be the Case, those Electors will soon discharge themselves from their new Engagements with the Emperor. Mean while, it is written from Berlin, that his Prussian Majesty begins to see more and more clearly into this Affair. The Ostend Company have received fresh Assurances, that his Imperial Majesty will protect them against all those who dare to interrupt their Commerce. But for all this, their Stock cannot be brought to any settled Price, since the three Powers in Alliance against it, take Measures to destroy it, and since a Rupture in Europe seems to be unavoidable. The shutting up of the Gallions at Porto Bello by the English Squadron, manifestly affect the Commerce of this State, especiall the City of Amsterdam.

L O N D O N, December, 8.

The Courts of France Great-Britain and Holland, are Resolv'd to put down the Ostend Company, and the Emperor and Spain are willing to give it up provided the Allies will agree to a Place for a Congress.

The three Young Princesses arriv'd Yesterday at St. James's from Kensington; upon their Arrival the Princess came to see them, and afterwards the Dutchess of Marlborough.

According to our Letters from Petersbrough, the Muscovites are busy in repairing the Great Damages sustain'd by the over flowing of the Sea; and the Purveyer's of the Fleet are Order'd to furnish four Mouth's provisions for the Men of War at Rievel.

Those from Sweeden mention, that a Process is drawing up at that Court, against Count Willing, for Corresponding with Foreign Princes.

We have Advice from the West Indies, that one of the Spanish Gallions was making her Escape by Night out of the Harbour of Porto Bello, but running athwart the Cable of Admiral Hosier's Ship, she was frustrated, and oblig'd to come under the Admirals Stern.

Yesterday Collonel Clayton Governor of Giberalter, was Order'd with speed for Spain, there being a rumour that 30,000 Spaniards were drawing near that Garrison.

Letters from Jamaica, dated Sept. 25 bring an Account of an Engagemet on the Coast Portobello, between the happy Snow, one of his Majesty's Ships and a Musquito Fleet, that is to say, a Parcel of Spanish Boats, call'd ther Persaugers which had bear hand taken her, but a brisk Gale springing up, the Snow was so happy as to escape to the British Squadron under Admiral Hosier.

D U B L I N, December 17.

On Tuesday last the Lord Chief Justice Widdham was sworn, at the Castle, Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom; and Yesterday his Lordship was also sworn one of the Lord; Justices, in the room of the Lord Chancellor West, deceased. Ambrose Phillips, Esq; is made Purse Bearer, and the Hon. Col. Richbail Aidcamp.

We wish our Correspondents a Merry Christmas.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongery Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pailiades, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and Fire Grates; he calls all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Tappin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as Good and as Cheap as can be had from London.

Notice is hereby given, That Lancelot Watfon of Newry in the County of Down, furnishes all sorts of Necessaries for Funerals, viz. Velvet Bells, Cloaks, Hangings for Rooms, Lutehrings, Crapes, and Gloves, Silver'd or Plain Funerals for Coffins, Inscription Plates, with the Figures of Time inscrib'd after the Newest Fashion. N. B. At the said Place may be had choice of Black Cloth and Grays for Men or Women's Mourning.

Just Publish'd,

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World in IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput. II. A Voyage to Brodingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbaudrib, and Japan. IV. A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms. By Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of several Ships. Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing and W. Smith in Dame's Street.

There is likewise in the Press, The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq; Price to the Subscribers 7 Shillings. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street.

Just publish'd

The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director, containing, Necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm, in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all sorts of Corn or Grain; the planting and managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and Felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all sorts of Cattle. With several particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made publick. By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame-Street.

The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blw Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buskly Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

At the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers, to be set for any Term.

JAMES KASDALE at the 7 Black Horse Heads in Castle-Street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Bawcons, Bawst Carolina's, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without stays. At also, great variety of fine Hairs for Ladders, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Brown, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cambrics Hair, Beaver Wool, Bridgeway Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise sells all sorts of Hairs made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to

fix upon his Lancets, Knives, Cizars, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hoams, lately imported from Germany.

BOOKS lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch House, the Northside of College Green.

Mrs. Maywood's diverting Novels, a Vol.	0 01 5
Mrs. Manley's Novels	0 02 2
Capt. Johnstone's History of the Pyrates	0 02 2
Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	0 06 0
Court Cookery	0 02 6
Dr. Rattih's Life	0 01 6
General Monk's Life	0 03 6
Lives of the Compilers of the Com. Prayer	0 02 6
Killing no Murder.	0 03 3
Lord Clarendon's History of Ireland	0 02 8
Life of Sally Salisbury	0 01 0
Meating's History of Ireland	0 13 0
Quadrangle by Leg. Nature	0 01 5
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	0 05 5
Orinda Epitaphs Burlesque	0 01 0
Dr. Wood's Institute of the Com. Law, Fel.	3 00 0
Dr. South's Sermons, Fel. 1 Vol.	1 04 0
Lord Clarendon's History. 3 Vols. Fel.	1 16 0
Impossibility of Transubstantiation	0 00 4
Art of being Easy at all Times & in all Places	0 00 6
Bible Sermons on the Common Prayer	0 01 8
Myths on the Jesuits, by Mr. Gibbon	0 00 6
The Pig and the Man. Two Tales	0 00 2
Tom Brown's Amusements	0 01 6
Sp. Burnet's Travels	0 02 2

John Embor,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Bricks in Fiddlers' Close, Dublin, has all sorts of Cloths, Druggs, German Surget, and Sagatons, as also, all sorts of Cloths ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Embor, will save Twenty per Cent.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Caplin, in O'Connell's Alley, Dame-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1756.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, December 31st. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*An tu existimas reprehendendum, qui superuacua usu sibi comparat, et pretiosarum rerum pompam in-
damo explicat? Non putas eum, qui occupatus est in superuacua literarum suppellectile?*

SENECA.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



HAVING already declar-
ed myself to much a Man
of the World, and a lover
of the Conversation of the
Living, rather than that
of the Dead, you will not
be surpris'd, when I tell
you, that I am a great
Frequentier of Coffee Hous-
es, and other Places of
Publick Resort, where I
please my self with hear-
ing the Occurrences of the

Bustle World, and the different Opinions of all Sorts of
People on whatever passes either there, or in the more
quiet and lazy Dominions of Lettices and Contempla-
tion. By this Means I have had many Opportunities
of knowing the Sentiments of the Town on your
Writings; and I can assure you, have been as often
entertained with them, when torn to Pieces by the
Criticks, as ever I was with reading them intire in
the Journals.

Out of my tender Regard to that natural Fondness,
which I know all Parents have for their own Offspring,
I shall decline the ungrateful Occupation of being your
Intelligencer in this Matter; and the rather, because,
I doubt not, but there are abundance of People ready
enough to take that Office on themselves, and save me
the Labour. And though, I hope, you have, in a
great Measure, subdued that Sensibility, in your self,
yet it becomes a Good-Natured Man to be very cau-
tious of any thing that has a Tendency to revive it,
or rekindle those Flames, whose Embers are not yet
perhaps quite extinguished.

Suppositos cineri doloso.

The Case however, is different, when you are
charged with being yourself the Author of those Let-
ters I have written to you, and are censured on Ac-
count of several Criminal things therein said to be
contained. Justice to you obliges me to clear you of
such an imputation; and therefore, I hope, you will

not take it amiss, that, the more effectually to do so,
I stand up this Day in my own Defence, willing to
remove from you, and take upon my self the blame
of all the ill Things you have been arraigned on on
my Account, if in what I have written any thing can
be found inconsistent with, or prejudicial to the In-
terest of this Poor Church and Nation.

Numberless are the Complaints and Outcries that
have been raised against the Subject Matter of my two
last Letters. If I had either preached up some dam-
nable Heresie, or preached down the wearing of Hoop
Petticoats, my Principles could not have been reckon-
ed more Dangerous and Pernicious. It has been said,
That none could have written those Letters, but one
who was an Enemy to all Order, and for subvert-
ing all Distinctions of Honour and Dignity among
Men, by taking away the principal Prerogative of
the Great and the Rich, the Power of commanding
others to Work, and of sitting Idle themselves. For
certainly since bodily Labour, and Locomotion are
things which Mechanics, and other mean People must
undergo; and since they are enough of them to do
all the Drudgery of Life, Why should they who are
bless'd with Ease and Affluence, do any thing at all,
but those things that no Body else can do for them?
And since all that Men Labour for is only to procure
the Necessaries of Life to themselves and their Families,
what Reason is there that People, who are above
such Necessity, should Labour at all about any thing
which they can purchase from others, or be at any
other Pains than to indulge those elegant Wishes and
Desires, which their exalted Circumstances of Life
afford them so many Opportunities of gratifying?
No; the proper Business of these happy Mortals is to
languish in a Garden, or a Gallery of Pictures; to
while away their gentle Hours in talking most affec-
tionate Non-sense to their tender Spouses; to dangle
about from Place to Place in search of Happenings,
without ever tasting any; to pursue nothing in Life
but the hard Speculation of what Life is; In one
Word, to live without Hopes or Fears, Expectations,
Designs, or Enterprizes; and enjoy all that Felicity
that can result from the most perfect and consummate
Stupidity.

If this be a happy and rational Method of Living,
then I have been highly to blame, in recommending
some Degree of Bodily Labour and Exercise as part of
the

the Business of every Wise and Good Man, who is not necessarily hindered, as sometimes is the Case, by the Nature of his Employment. For this is certainly a true Description of what Life would be, abstracted from all Labour, and Attention to Common Affairs; unless, as among People of greater Vivacity it probably would, it should degenerate into open Rioting and Dissoluteness. But if such a Life be neither in its own Nature amiable; if it is of ill Example to Inferiors; and tends to make an idle and laborious Life disgraceful; then can there be no great Hurt in any thing I have said on this Head; especially, when we observe how many ill Consequences have flowed from that general Idleness, and Aversion to every thing that bears the Name of Work, which has of late Years crept down from the People of Distinction to those who are endeavouring, or rather only fancying themselves to be so.

But there is yet a more heavy Accusation lies against me, for attempting to debauch the Minds of my Fellow Subjects, by inspiring them with a Contempt of Learning and Politeness; a Design that could have entered into the Heart of none but a graceless Gorb, or Vandal. I am sorry, I should be guilty of such an Offence, and the more so, because, I have been told, that the reading of Good Books is greatly useful for confirming the Principles of Morality, especially in the Fair Sex, whom I have represented as designed for other Occupations than Reading. Indeed I was much surpris'd at this Objection, when it was first told me; in regard I always apprehended the Great Principles of Morality to be so plain and obvious, that there was no Occasion for any depth of Learning to understand them. I always was so silly as to believe, that the *Common Sense* of Mankind was a much better Rule of Life, than the Maxims of any, or all the Philosophers put together. This was my Mistake. But it is a Mistake I am not singular in; since several of the greatest Men of all Ages have agreed, that great Learning or, which is usually thought the same thing, much Reading is rather an Impediment, than an Aid to our Virtue. I might Quote on this Occasion the Great Man from whom I have taken my Motto, among a great many others; but this Authority would be too Antiquated for my Purpose; and therefore I shall chuse to express my Sense of this Matter in the Words of an Ingenious Modern, and a Foreigner too, whom you have more than once mentioned with Approbation; and to conclude this Letter without any further Apology for the uncivil Treatment I have been said to give to the Muses.

I Apprehend, there is no Necessity for reading any further than for a little Instruction; or to pass away a Melancholy Hour, when the Mind, having exhausted its own Stock, and grown languid, requires the Relief of other Men's Thoughts. I am also of Opinion that there are no Good or Excellent Books, but what have been written on Subjects, which the Authors made their chief Study, and whereof they were really Masters; in regard there is no true Knowledge but what comes by Experience. Some of those who have made Wisdom and Virtue their Study, and actually excelled in them, have Written on that Subject; and those Books ought to suffice us, being distinguished from all others by their containing Sentiments that are the Natural Language of a Man in his right Judgment, who speaks what passes within himself in the Simplicity of his Heart, without the tedious and laborious Manner of descanting upon things. For Men never are reduced to Argumentation, but for want of cultivating their Natural Sentiments, which never would play them false, if they but left them at Liberty, and followed the Dictates of that Humanity which produces them. Just Sentiments are

the genuine Product of the Heart, which nothing but an Inborn Inclination to Goodness can cherish, and bring to Life. As they are formed by Nature in us, so they have a perfect Conformity with Nature; and the Truths they convey are just as Natural to Mankind as the Method by which they are conveyed. But when we give ourselves up to reasoning upon every thing, and talk always in the Argumentative Strain, our Natural Sentiments are stifled; and as these Reasonings owe their Original to a corrupted Taste, so they corrupt our Taste still more, and divest us of that Simplicity which directs us to Truth in the easiest Manner. The plain honest Man is ignorant of the Art of Reasoning, and he who is Master of his own Business neglects it. It is an Art owing to a Savage and unmanly Idleness, and to a false Curiosity begotten by it, and so ought to be given up to those Men, who have all their Humanity in their Heads, where their Reason takes its full Play, and works all its Wonders. These are your *Literati*, who make Knowledge their whole Business, and Drunk with the Fumes of it, forgo all the Blessings of an honest Heart, with which they have lost all manner of Acquaintance. And the Effect hereof is, that among them Obstinacy and Disputes take Place of the Love of Truth, of the Diffidence necessary to find it out, and of the Temper and Moderation requisite to communicate it to others.

I cannot help looking on these People as the Authors of all that is bad and ridiculous in Reading; and consequently one great Source of the Corruption and Follies of Mankind. That Air of Importance they give to the most useless and trifling Matters is, without doubt, the Cause, that we have so many Writers, who fill the World with Impertinences and Nonsense. And the Example by this Means given of great Reading, and of Men's spending their Lives in it, has also this ill Effect, that it influences many to read more than they otherwise would.

If we shun all this Sort of Reading; and leave to the Mob, of every kind, that vast Number of Books that have been written to them, and which, perhaps, are capable of making them a Mob, if they were not so already; we shall have our Minds more free from Prejudice, and more warded from those Follies that contract and lessen them. We shall also approach much nearer to Truth, by giving greater Attention to what passes in our own Breasts, where Truth is most frequently found, and Wisdom fails to make a lasting Impression, if we give it but leave. We shall not measure Truth by narrow and conceited Rules; and above all, shall gain the singular Advantage of not rejecting Opinions inconsistent with what we imagine ourselves to know already, which frequently does us an hundred times more Hurt, than all the Knowledge we get by Reading does us good.

It never was the Intention of Nature that Men should make no other Use of their Ideas but to gather them into a Magazine. The Perfection of Thinking is to be able to form them aright as Occasion offers, and to follow the Dictates of Common Reason, the only proper Method to preserve that Freedom of Mind, which is the Foundation of all true Knowledge. One may venture to affirm of the most part of your Men of prodigious Reading, that they are in reality more ignorant than those they term the *Vulgar*, having much less Knowledge of Mankind, a Science, without which, all others are so far from being Accomplishments, that they only render Men monstrous, by giving a false lustre to a very disagreeable Character. This is that Science, unknown to the Learned, which shows us the real Worth of Things, to which there is every Day Occasion to have Recourse. Now little of it these

Gentlemen

Gentlemen understand, the greatest part of their own Learning is a plain Proof; nothing being a surer Mark of Ignorance, than to make Collections of *Facts* and *Opinions* that are conducive to no valuable Purpose in Life, and to form a Science purely to display the Art of *Reasoning*; like Schoolboys who are every Day climbing, with no other View than to shew how dextrous they are at the Exercise.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

PUBLICOLA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27. The Berkshire, Capt. Henry Clarke is arrived here from London! And here is just arrived the Dorothy, with a considerable Number of Passengers from Bristol; and a Ship from Rotterdam with 150 Palatines; and at New-Castle, a Town on the River Delaware, a Ship is arrived from Ireland, with 150 Passengers, all coming to settle in these Parts.

Portsmouth in New Eng. and, Oct. 28. The Indians have taken at Kennebunk, near Wells, three Women and two Children, and then set the House on Fire; but some of the Neighbours coming by soon after, put it out.

Madrid, Dec. 2. The Count de les Torres, Capt. General of Navarre, is appointed to command the Army in the Neighbourhood of Gibraltar, the necessary Provisions are getting together for that Army, Hospitals are also preparing for the Sick and Wounded. They write from Lisbon, That the King of Portugal will stand Neuter in the present Juncture.

Hauge, December 17. We suppose the only way of Answering the Report sent to the Imperial Court, of Count Coningsk's Conference with the State's Deputies, will be by the March of 10000 Men into the Austrian Netherlands; and that this will be soon followed with Stoppage of Payment of the Subsidies and Interest. But in this Case, it is believed their High Mightinesses would recur to Military Execution in the open Country round the Barrier Towns, whose Chancelleries are sufficient to make up that Deficiency, especially, if the County of Namur be included. We cannot well conceive how the Imperial Court will be able to execute the Design of maintaining a numerous Army in a County shut up, and surrounded almost on all Sides by the Allies of Hanover, and where this Republick has the Keeping of the Principal Fortresses. Mean time, it is to be feared the Government of the Austrian Netherlands will not suffer the Recruits to Pass, which our Officers are raising here for our Towns of the Barrier. If so France offers any Number of Troops the State may stand in need of; but their High Mightinesses will make use of none without an absolute Necessity.

DUBLIN, December 31.

On Tuesday last died suddenly, at his Lodgings in Skinner Row, ——— Arfdall, of the County of Me. paghan, Esq; he was carried out of Town early this Morning to Innishilling, to be there Interred.

The same Day a Ship from Sweden, laden with Hemp Iron and Flax, was stranded on the South Bull, part of the Goods were lost, but the Men were all (by the Providence of God) saved.

Last Week, one James Conner and his Wife drinking at a publick House in Thomas Court, where some disagreeable Words happened between them, but as they were going home, he stabb'd her in the Back with a Knife, of which she instantly died. He was immediately Apprehended and committed to Newgate.

There are Four British Packets due.

* * The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 30 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Baskly Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallizadoes, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he casts all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as Good and as Cheap as can be had from London.

Just Publish'd,

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World in IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput. II. A Voyage to Brobdingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa; Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubdubdrib, and Japan. IV. A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms. By Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of several Ships. sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing and W. Smith in Dame's Street.

14 There is likewise in the Press, The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholic Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq; Price to the Subscribers 7 Shillings. Subscriptions are taken in by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, in Dame's Street.

Just publish'd

The Country Gentleman and Farmer's Monthly Director, containing, Necessary Instructions for the Management and Improvement of a Farm, in every Month of the Year. Wherein is directed the Times and Seasons proper for Ploughing and Sowing of all sorts of Corn or Grain; the planting and managing of Hops, Liquorice, Madder, Saffron, and such other Crops as stand more than one Year on the Ground. The Times of planting and cutting of Coppice or Springs of Wood, and Felling of Timber; the Breeding and Feeding of Poultry, Rabbits, Fish, Swine, and all sorts of Cattle. With several particulars relating to the Improvement of Bees, never before made publick. By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S. Printed for George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame-Street.

At the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers to be set for any Term.

JAMES EASDALL at the 3 Black Moors Heads in Castle-street Dublin, is lately arrived from London, and has Imported from thence, a Parcel of superfine London Beavers, Demy Beavers, Baveretts, Beaver Carolinas, and narrow brim'd Hats to wear without Stays. As also, great variety of fine Hats for Ladies, of several Colours, viz. Red, White, Blue, Green, Black, &c. He has also Imported a Parcel of Cammells Hair, Beaver Wool, Furridge Wool, and Red Wool. He likewise fills all sorts of Hats made in this Kingdom, Gold and Silver Lace for Hats of the newest Fashion, and Hat Bands. All at reasonable Rates.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of Ball's Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who send his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolved to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Honors, lately imported from Germany.

Robert Jenkins, Surgeon.

Living opposite the Bunch of Grapes in Pill Lane, maketh all Sorts of Trusses for Ruptures or broken Bellies either Plain or with Springs, the Bandage being the Newest, Easiest and most Chyrurgicæ for that disorder yet known for either Men, Women or Children; giving immediate relief when rightly apply'd, and no way uneasy as many in City and Country can certify, by the use of which many have been cured of extraordinary Ruptures, when given over and by others judged Incurable. N. B. Gentlemen in the Country may be supplied with any sort, sending the Number of Inches round the Waist, and the side in which the Rupture is.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggers, German Sarges, and Sagathees, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.



AMUEL STEEL Surgeon, and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Quay, opposite for Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease to the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, be they never so foul, with Drawing, cleans Teeth, He makes artificial restions how to preserve them. He makes Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and is much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

BOOKS lately publish'd and sold opposite the Watch House, the Northside of College Green.

	l.	s.	d.
Mrs. Haywood's diverting Novels, 2 Vol.	0	05	5
Mrs. Manley's Novels	0	02	2
Capt. Johnstons History of the Pyrares	0	02	2
Hebrew Antiquities, by Mr. Lewis	0	06	0
Court Cookery	0	02	6
Dr. Ratcliffe's Life	0	01	6
General Monk's Life	0	03	6
Lives of the Compilers of the Com. Prayer	0	03	3
Killing no Murder.	0	02	8
Lord Clarendon's History of Ireland	0	01	0
Life of Sally Salisbury	0	13	0
Keating's History of Ireland	0	05	5
Cumberland de Leg. Naturæ	0	05	5
Mr. Shadwell's Plays	0	01	0
Quids Epistles Burlesque	1	00	0
Dr. Wood's Institute of the Com. Law, Fol.	1	04	0
Dr. South's Setmons. Fol. 2 Vol.	1	16	0
Lord Clarendon's History. 3 Vol. Fol.	0	09	4
Impossibility of Transubstantiation	0	00	6
Art of being Easy at all Times & in all Places	0	01	8
Bills Sermons on the Common Prayer	0	00	6
Satyrs on the Jesuits, by Mr. Oldham	0	00	2
The Pig and the Mafiff. Two Tales	0	01	6
Tom Browns Amusements	0	02	2
Bp. Burnet's Travels			

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1746.



TO THE AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Factis non omnibus una.

Ovi p.

[illegible]

Imperial Hands. Among other Exercises of this kind he took most particular Delight in the making of Clocks; and was exceedingly anxious to have them so exact, that they should all strike at the same Instant; but afterwards many repeated Trials found it impracticable. Upon which he is said to have made this Reflection. How vain a thing it was to attempt to make all Men think one Way in Matters of Religion; since by Experience he was convinced, that he could not compel the Minds of his own making into an exact Uniformity.

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constant Use of Washes and Ointments, to preserve the Bloom of a tawny and stivell'd Complexion.

At present, the Care and Study of this Race of fine Gentlemen seem to be Employed in changing their Sex, and becoming possessed, more Ways than one, of those Charms they admire in the Ladies. With this notable View we may see them every Day going over into the Female World, and Abdicating, as far as in them lies, their Title to Manhood. All the Arts of Effeminacy have been employed, and no Manner of Industry spared that could give the least Promise effectually abolishing the Order of Nature. I have been sometimes under Apprehensions, that we should refine so far, that as the Ladies, upon some Occasions, condescend to wear one half of the Masculine Apparel, so we, to return the Compliment, should take it in our Heads to appear constantly in theirs. And I am of Opinion, that nothing hinders this intimate Union with the Fair Sex, but that their Fashions are so perpetually varying, that it is found impracticable to overtake them. Were they but once come to a Stop, I make no doubt, that one Half of our Sex would desert their Party, and appear as completely Females, as it is in the Power of Valets and Taylors to make them.

Do but look at that little fluttering Creature *Cosmicus*. Observe how he languishes, and reclines his Head upon one Shoulder. Nothing can be whiter than his Hands, unless it be his Teeth. It cost his Valet, and other Attendants four Hours and three Quarters of this Morning, to make him what you see him. He is just now deep in the Vapours, which is the Reason you see him speaking to himself. What he is saying, is none of his own, but some tender Scrap out of his Favourite *Waller*; but whatever he is saying, you may depend upon it, he is at the same time practising to *Life*. To shew you the Delicacy of his Constitution, he is constantly complaining of the Cold, and by that Means making an Excuse for the Badness of his Voice. When he comes into a Room, he Curtseys, and then Laughs at it, as a designed Absurdity. When he Quarrels with his Servant, he calls him a *Brick*, and always swears Half Oaths. But for all his Softness and Delicacy, I would not advise any of our Sex rashly to affront him; for he may happen to do a Brave Man a Mischief in regard the Sex he has chosen affords him the Protection of a Pair of *Boddies*, which are of excellent Use against the Fowls of Cold Iron.

This is the Character not of a single Person, but of a whole Species. Nor is it in the least heightened beyond the Truth, or more monstrous than the Life. There are whole Drives of these *Trimmers* between the Sexes to be met with in all Places of genteel Resort about the Town, who hardly want any thing in their Dress but *Petticoats*, to make them finished Coquettes. Nature however continues very Obdurate against them, and is by no Means favourable to their Design. An exact Similitude is no more to be expected here than in other Things. There are found several unrelenting Features in a Masculine Face beyond the Power of Lotions and Colmetics to soften; and certain rugged Ains in a Male Person proof against the most strenuous Endeavours to lay them aside. And hence it comes to pass, that all the Care and Niceness of these Persons duly tend to make them more remarkably Ugly, and more unlike what they would resemble; which is the usual Fate of all Men who mistake their own Character, and endeavour to excel in the wrong Place. The greatest Proficients in this Art have not been hitherto able to make any thing of it, or to do any more than expose themselves to Contempt and Ridicule, as well from the Sex they have taken up, as from that they have relinquished. Unless they could acquire the skill of eradicating their Beards, and throwing out of their

Persons a great many other Imperfections natural to the Male Kind, it is to be feared, that all their Projects will for ever prove unsuccessful.

Women are said to be very tenacious of their own Humour, and proof against all the Power of Argument and Advice. It is therefore probable, that Counsel would be lost upon those Gentlemen, that have made that Sex so much their Model; and indeed I very much fear, that in this Respect they transcend their Originals. But if one might presume, to give a Word of Counsel on this Head, I would humbly desire them to consider, how unnatural and impracticable the Enterprize is in which they have embarked. If the Laws of Nature forbid, that any two minute Particles of Matter should be exactly alike, how much more impossible is it to reduce such a complex System as a Human Person into a perfect Uniformity with another? And were it practicable, the Intention of Nature would be defeated in establishing a Distinction between the Sexes; and the Position of the Moral World inverted; or rather things brought into such Confusion, as to render the Offices of Life precarious and uncertain. How would they take it, should the Fair Sex improve upon the Hint given them, and falling in with the Exercises and Occupations proper to the Male part of Mankind, acquire such a Degree of Strength and Robustness, as to be able to fill the Active Scenes of Life themselves, and turn down their Adorers into the Business of Oeconomy and the Domestick? How would it mortifie them to see their Gold-headed Canes degraded into Distaffs; and their *Snuff Boxes* converted into Sawseps? What a decent Figure would a *Beau* make at a *Spinning Wheel*; or how compose himself to dorn his Mistress's Stockings? Would he be as willing to Wash Linen as to wear it, or make his Fair One a *Mechin* Lappet with the same Spirit that he now praises her graceful Manner of putting it on? In a Word, would the most refined spark of the whole Tribe be content to sit all Day snooping at home over *Tea* and *Romances*, while the Female Rake, his Spouse, enjoyed her full Liberty of running about to *Coffee-Houses*, and *Taverns*, and that Principal Seat of Manly and Virtuous Recreation the *Green-Porters*?

These are my Apprehensions of that Revolution for which I see some Persons expressing such Fondness, and making so great Advances towards it; which makes me think it a Duty incumbent on me, to warn my Countrymen against so great and imminent a Danger; or at least to beg, that they would defer such an important Change, till some more favourable Juncture of Affairs, when it might be effected without producing such a Train of ill Consequences.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

HIERNICOL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Madrid, Dec. 9. Every thing here seems to tend to a sudden rupture with England and the Allies of Hanover; and the Warlike Preparations are carrying on with all Diligence, particularly in the Neighbourhood of Gibraltar. Their first Plan, as given out, was to raise Forts and Batteries on the Spanish Side of the Bay of Gibraltar in order to render that Place and Bay unsafe to the English; but now they seem to have changed that Design, and intend to attack the Place itself. The Count de las Torres is the General appointed to command in this Expedition, and the Troops already appointed for that Service consist of 30 Battalions and 20 Squadrons. The March of

these Troops impressed with the utmost Diligent; the Tents Ammunition and other Necessaries, are already sent to those Parts; and 5000 Pistoles have been paid to the Undertaker to provide Mules for drawing the Artillery. Orders have been given to the General the Conde de las Torres, and to Mynheer Verboom the chief Engineer, to set out from hence to Malaga the 15th Instant; and they hope that their Army will be assembled, and that every thing will be ready to put their Design in Execution by the Middle of next Month. They flatter themselves to be able to take Gibraltar in so short a time that they may send back their Troops towards the Frontiers of France before the French Forces can be in a Condition to take the Field. The late Duke of Ormond and General Seissan, have lately had Audiences of their Catholick Majesties; and it is confidently given out that the Spaniards are determined to undertake an Expedition in Favour of the Pretender, who as it is said, is shortly expected at Madrid. At the same Time the Distress here, for Want of Money, is beyond what has been ever seen in any Country; but the Court omit no Methods for raising the Sums they want both for their own necessary Occasions, and for paying the great Subsidies promised to the Emperor and his Allies.

Vienna, Dec: 8. A Courier is arrived from the C. de Freytag, the Emperor's Minister at Stockholm, which advise that the Court of Sweden, has acceded to the Treaty of Hanovr, which does not a little puzzle the Imperial Court who hoped that that Crown would have observed a Neutrality in the present Juncture. M. de St Saphorin, the British Minister, having as 'tis believed, received a circumstantial Relation of a certain Conspiracy from'd to surprize Gibraltar and Port Mahon, has signified that the King his Master should be glad to know whether the Imperial Court had any Hand in that Project, which was more than enough to induce him to a Declaration of open War; upon which we are assured that the Imperial Resolution will be communicated next Week to the British Minister.

It is assured that Prince Eugene of Savoy is to go after Christmas to the Court of Berlin, to put the finishing Hand to the Negotiations of Count Seebendorff. 'Tis said that Count Vander Nath is to command the 12000 Men that the Court of Russia is engaged to furnish to the Emperor. We hear that the King of Great Britain will take upon his Pay a very great Number of Danish, Swedish, and other Troops, that he may be able, in case of Need, to bring into the Field an Army of 100,000.

Paris, Dec: 25. They add from Madrid, that Col. Stanhope, Ambassador of Great Britain, had declared to the foreign Ministers, that the King his Master could not regard the marching of those Troops towards Gibraltar, and the delay of giving an Answer to the Memorial which he had presented, any otherwise than as a Declaration of War.

Leyden Dec: 27. By Letters from Paris we have Advice, that by an Express from Madrid, the Spanish Troops were on their March towards Gibraltar, in the Neighbourhood of which they were to form an Army: That 22 Men-of-War and some Gallies were getting ready, in order, as was supposed, to assist in the Siege of that Fort.

L O N D O N, December, 20, 21, 24, 27, 29.
A Report hath been made to his Majesty, by the most experienced Engineers, that Gibraltar and Port Mahon are in an extraordinary Posture of Defense, according to the best Plans of the Fortifications transmitted of those Places.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Howell, of the *Catherine and Mary*, dated from Philadelphia, September 23.

As we were coming through the Gulph of Florida, on the 29th. of August, a large Sail of War set

from the Element, and split our Mast in Ten Thousand Pieces, split our main Beam, also Three Planks of the side under Water; and Three of the Deck; killed One Man, another had his Hand carried off; and had it not been for violent Rains, our Sails had been all of a Blast of Fire. The said Howell, about Eight Months since, being in the *Mary*, Capt. Allen, from London to Philadelphia, a violent Hurricane carried away all her Masts and Rigging, in which Condition they drove to Sea for about Three Weeks, and got to Philadelphia by the Assistance of an Oar, and a Piece of a Sail; many of the Passengers and Servants died in the Voyage, for want of Necessaries, and perished in Agonies for want of Bread.

By two Dutch Posts there is Advice from Vienna, That the Emperor and King of Prussia cannot yet agree in their Alliance, and that the Prussian Ambassador is ordered to go to England, in order to frustrate an Accommodation between the Two Courts, and that 30000 Imperialists are in a full March to Italy, to serve instead of the like Number of Germans, that are on their March to Spain.

On the 24th. of last Month Colonel Stanhope Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Great Britain, delivered a Representation to the Marquis de la Paz, First Minister and Secretary of State, in Answer to the Demand he made in August last, of a sincere Explanation of the Design of the Squadrons commanded by the Admirals Hoffer and Jennings, sent to the West Indies and Mediterranean.

Among other Complaints made by the Colonel to justify the Conduct of his Court, were these;

1. The Armament carrying on in all the Ports of Spain.
2. The Motion of a considerable Number of Troops towards the Coasts that lie near to Great Britain.
3. The Protection granted to the Pretender's Adherents,
4. The secret Intelligence held with the Court of Russia.
5. The Offensive Alliance concluded with the Emperor, for Recovery of Gibraltar.
6. The Extraordinary Subsidies promised to his Imperial Majesty.
7. The Prejudice of Commerce, and the Violation of Treaties by the Conduct of the Guard Ships in the West Indies.
8. And lastly, the Refusal to give Satisfaction for the taking of the Duke de Reppepda out of the House of Colonel Stanhope.

To this Representation the Marquis de Paz is said to have returned an Answer.

The Fleet from Jamaica is arrived, among which is the South Sea Companies Great Ship, the *Royal George*.

Colonel Groves, and Colonel Murray took their Leaves the 26th. of the King and Prince, and went for Ireland, to fetch over their Regiments, to go for Spain. Four of the Regiments are Ordered to Land at Bristol.

We have Advice from the Hague. That 30000 Spanish Horse and Foot had invested Gibraltar, but when the Letters came away they had not then opened the Trenches, but has Ordered 8000 Men on Board the Gallies to lay Siege to the same by Sea.

The Seamen belonging to the Baltic Squadron, who had leave to be Absent from their Duty 6 Weeks, and have not already entered on Board the six mentioned Ships, are ordered by the Admiralty, to repair on Board some of the last mentioned Ships by the 2d of January, on Pain of forfeiting the Wages due to them, and being proceed against as Deserters.

There are Six Lords Named for the Colonels of the New Regiments, the King has Ordered Six old Lieutenant Colonels to Command under them.

We hear from Vienna, that there appearing no more hopes of the Continuance of the Peace of Europe, the Imperial Troop are to be made up 15000 Men, by March next, and the Circles of the Empire are to be convoked, and an Envoy sent to them from Vienna, to exhort them to be on their Guard against the great Preparations of France, and that an Imperial General is to Command the Spanish Forces; Mean time the Imperial Court begins to Distrust the King of Prussia, and as to Sweden 'tis assured that Crown will accede to the Treaty of Hanover.

'Tis said that Mr. Serjeant Birch will be made Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, in the room of Thomas Wyndham, Esq; now Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.

We hear that Horatio Walpole, Esq; is excused from going back to the French Court, on Account of his ill State of Health, and is Appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who is made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and the Lord Carteret is appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

DUBLIN; January 8.

On Sunday last Died at his House in Suffolk Street
Dr. Palliser, Lord Archbishop of Cashel.

We hear the following Regiments are to leave this Kingdom, viz, Middleron's, Hayess, Tyrawley's, Murray's, Pocock's, and Tyrrells.

On Wednesday last Cap. Hayes of Anson Ky, died suddenly.

The Lords Justices have published an Order That all Officers who are Absent from their respective Regiments, do forthwith repair to their Commands.

A Lot of Ground on the North Side of Henry Street, opposite to the two Great Houses built by Charles Campbell Esq; Decided, containing 86 Feet in front, 200 Feet deep, standing Prince Eugene's Lane, the Rear fronting Melvin's Lane, bounded on the West with Mr. William Fawcous's Holding, with a large House built on the Rear Parr fronting Melvine Lane. To be sold by Lease for 74 Years, from Michaelmas 1726. to the Highest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House on Monday the 30. Day of February next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Ground to be put up at 3s 6d. per Foot, and 6d. per Pound Receivers Fees. The House to be put up at 5 lb a Year, with 6d. per Pound Receivers Fees, One Penny a Foot per Ann. to be Advanced by each Bidder for the Ground, and 2s 6d. per Year for the House. Any Person that has a mind to take the same, and wants further Information, may apply to Mr. Simon Anyon Attorney in Back Lane, Mr. William Summers, Public Notary in Skinner Row, or Mr. John Ward Merchant on the Lower Ormond Row.

Third published by G. Grierson, in Essex Street,
H E Royal Penitent, a Paraphrase on the Seven
Penitential Psalms. By the Revd. Mr. Richard
Daniel, Dean of Ardmagh, on Royal Paper: 4to. Price
One British Shilling. As sold.

THE History of the Revolution in Sweden. To which is Added, an Inquiry whether the Kingdom of France from the Establishment of that Monarchy has been an Hereditary or Elective State. Both Written Originally in French by the Abbot Vetter, and now done into English from the last French Edition.

BOOKS lately published and sold by S. FULKE at the Globe
in Market Street. 1726.

D R. Keils Trigonometry corrected, &c.	0 2 02
S. Fuller's Correct Tables of Exchange	0 1 01
— Cassignes Tables of Interest	0 1 01
Dying Sayings of sundry Quakers, 1 Parts	0 4 01
Life of David, a Sacred Poem, by T. Elwood	0 2 00
R. Barclay, of Church Discipline	0 1 00
Miscellanies in Prose and Verse for Children	0 0 00
Mystical Marriage, twixt Christ and the Soul	0 0 10
Dr. Duff of Baptism, with a New Appendix	0 0 03
Grounds of an Holy Life, with Paul's Speech	0 0 10
W. Pens Advice to his Children	0 0 03
— Call to Christendom	0 0 07
B. Holms Serious Call to all People	0 0 07
G. Fox's large Primmer enlarg'd with Add.	0 0 10
Brown's English Expositor	0 1 00
Cockers Accomplish'd Schoolmaster	0 0 10
Argalus and Parthenia in Verse, by Quarles	0 0 03
Jane Short and Rosamond's History	0 0 10
Cockers Arithmetick	0 0 03
History of the Roman Conclave	0 0 03
Way to be Wise and Wealthy	0 0 03

Drakes Voyages 0 p. 10
Surprizing Miracles of Art and Nature 2 p. 3

Also a Choice Collection of the best Pieces in Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Theology, Poetry, General Books, &c. with New Copper Plate Books for Writers, lately Printed, from London, with Variety of Maps, Mathematical Instruments, Globes, &c. &c. Compagnie, Executors, Dublin, &c.

STOWN or STRAYD from off the Lands of Batters Town, near Ballymore Eustard, in the County of Dublin, on the first of this Instant January, a Bright Bay Nag, about 14 Hands high, something Saddle Back'd, Gate a little behind in both Feet, Tree with, and a Navel Gall on his Back. Whoever will secure the said Nag, and return him to Mr. Robert Griffith of Batters Town aforesaid, or to Mr. John Hackett at the Sign of the Nag Head in Smithfield, Dublin, shall have One Guinea Reward, and Quittances ask'd.

The next House above the Carrier House, running from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the New Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50*l*. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Baskin, Publick Notary, in Canie Street or of Mr. Braxington, at the Ship's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

THE FRONTIER

Travels into several Remote Nations of the World
In IV Parts. viz. I. A Voyage to Lilliput
A Voyage to Brobdingnag. III. A Voyage to Laputa,
Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbdubdrib, and Japan.
A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms.
Lemuel Gulliver, First Surgeon, and then Captain of
several Ships. Sold by G. Risk, & G. Ewing
Smith in Dame's Street.

14 There is likewise in the Press, *The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards*. A story translated from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary and High Chamberlain to his Catholic Majesty. By Thomas Townshend Esq. in 2 Vols. 8vo. Published by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith in Duncannon Street.

DUBLIN: Printed by *James Carr* in *Corbili's-Court, Dame's-Street, opposite New-Gate*
Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Editor, are taken in.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



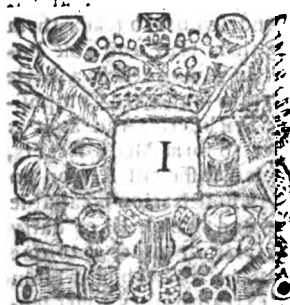
SATURDAY, January 14th. 1726.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*Non ille pro caris amicis,
Aut patria timidus perire.*

HOR.

SIR,



It is a very common, but indeed a very pernicious Practice among many Men of Sense and Learning, to condemn every great and bold Undertaking gone about by any single Person, as rash and imprudent, if he had not sufficient Means in his Power, or at least a fair Probability, to secure himself of coming off success-

fully. Men, say they, are rational Creatures, who ought not to throw away their Lives at a Venture, or expose themselves to Danger in vain, and fruitless Enterprizes. They should calculate their Forces, and find them equal to what they propose, before they engage in any Attempt of Difficulty and Hazard, lest they make Matters worse than before, by depriving the Cause they have espoused of an honest and able Asserter. To do otherwise, is to set up Animal Courage in the room of true and reasonable Manhood; and to sacrifice a thing of great Value and Importance, the Life of a Virtuous and Brave Man, to a Whim of Honour, and the Enthusiasm of a Great Heart.

I cannot deny, but that, in general, this Sort of Reasoning is pretty just; and that no Man ought to sacrifice his Life, but with a View to promote some Good and Valuable End. But at the same time, I can by no Means admit the Consequence, that we ought not to hazard our Lives in the defence of injured Innocence, distressed Virtue, or an endangered Country; unless when we are certain, or at least it is highly probable, that the Direct Good we shall by that Means obtain to the Interest we are engaged in, shall be equal in Value to the Lives we thus expose. There are other Ends a Brave Man may promote, besides those he has immediately in his View, by risking his Life in a just and honourable Cause, which are of greater Importance to Mankind, than perhaps any single Life ever was, or will be. The Direct Good that any Man can produce commonly lies in a very narrow Compass; but yet his Actions may indirectly, and without his having such a View, produce

very diffusive and lasting Effects. The immediate Profit of most Mens Actions is confined to their own Country, or to their Contemporaries; whereas the Influence of their Example may extend to the whole World, and to latest Posterity. Regard therefore is to be had by every Wife and Good Man to these more remote and more generous Ends, as well as to those that more immediately spirit him up to Action. And consequently it is not fair to accuse a Brave Man of Fool-Hardiness and Temerity, who in the honesty of his Soul, rushes into Danger, perhaps without any great Prospect of Success, to relieve a Beloved Friend, or attack an unjust Invader of his Country.

Longinus, in his Treatise of the Sublime, censures a Brother Author for having Written on the same Subject in a low and languishing Style. To write coolly upon Courage might perhaps give Occasion for a Criticism of the same Nature. But however that be, it is certain, that to run down Heroism and Gallantry, when erected for Noble and Virtuous Purposes, though not always directed by the strict Rules of Prudence, with regard to the Preservation of Life, has a very great Tendency to lessen the Principle of Fortitude in Men; and to make them more wary and timorous, than is consistent with that true Valour, which is founded on the Contempt of Death. Men, for the most part, need few Cautions against plain and evident Danger; the Bias drawing strongly that way already. The safety of the Private System seldom fails to be consulted in such Cases, without needing to have the Publick Good brought in as an Additional Motive. On the contrary, judicious Moralists have always found it necessary to fortify the Publick Principle, by Considerations drawn from the Pleasure arising to the Individual, in following its Impulses. So that, in Effect, there is not only little Occasion to Admonish men against an impetuous and over boiling Courage, but if there were, it is dangerous to endeavour at abating its Fervour, lest it should receive too great a Damp, and lose its Vigour in the Correction of its Violence.

If we look into Antiquity, we shall find, that the greatest Pains both of their Philosophers and their Legislators were taken up in fortifying the Minds of their Disciples and People against Death and Danger. One of the first Principles inculcated upon them

always

(Price Three Half-Pence)

always was, the Worthlessness of Life, when set in Competition with Virtue and Honour, and the Baseness of surviving a Defeat, though even with an Intention of reserving themselves for future Service to their Country. Such a deliberate Temper was not allowed to enter into the Composition of the Brave and Gallant Man. Speeches of this Kind would have been esteemed only the Subterfuges of Treachery or Cowardice. How those Nations flourished under this Discipline, I need not inform my Readers; nor how their Youth, animated with these exalted Notions of Honour, which proved to them an invincible Armour against the Fear of Death, gave such Proofs of their Virtue, of every Kind, as have filled all the succeeding Ages with Admiration and Astonishment.

Indeed, considering how base a Principle all Fear is, it is hardly possible to conceive, how true Virtue can consist with the Fear of Death; nor on the other Hand, how true Courage, when thoroughly provoked, can calmly sit down and deliberate on any other Way of repelling an Injury, than by fairly attacking him that commits it. And if the Injury be done to many, the more Bravery there is shewn in resisting it, is the greater and nobler Evidence of Virtue. Sacrifices made on such an Account, even when the Event proves unprosperous, yet still have a useful and excellent Effect, in the Impressions they leave on the Minds of Others.

I remember, Sir W. Temple, in one of his Letters, expresses his great Concern, that this bold and undaunted Spirit was not rather cherished among Men, than exposed either to Censure, or Railery. "I would have been glad," says he, "to have seen Mr. Cowley before he died, celebrated Captain Douglas his Death, who stood and burnt in one of our Ships at Chatham, when his Soldiers left him, because it should never be said, a Douglas quitted his Post without Order. Whether it be Wise in Men to do such Actions or no, I am sure it is so in States, to honour them; and if they can, to turn the Vein of Wits, to raise up the Esteem of some Qualities above their real Value, rather than bring every thing to Burlesque".

The Instance here mentioned cannot, perhaps, be justified by the strict Rules of Reason, and yet it is a Proof of great Honour, and of Noble and Virtuous Principles. Nay, I think, one may venture to affirm, that the Example of this Brave Gentleman, and consequently every other like it, was capable of producing greater and more notable Effects, than even the Life of so valuable a Man could have done, had he gone upon more prudential Maxims, and saved himself for future Occasions of serving his Country. So that, if Wisdom itself is to be Estimated by the Extensiveness of its Operations, there seems to be more of it in such great and sublime Actions, than oftentimes there is in those that are concerted with more Art and Design, and carried on with greater Circumspection and Temper.

Generous and great Minds are not to be measured by the Standard of Common Men; nor their Actions to be brought under the same Regulations. The Warmth of a great and courageous Heart, glowing with a Sense of Wrongs done to its Friends, or Country, does not well agree with that Coolness of Head, and Watchfulness of Occasions, which are oftentimes found in Men of narrower Souls, and much smaller Talents, and by means of which they are enabled to conduct their Designs, whether Good, or Ill, with a much greater and surer Prospect of Success. The one always pursue the direct Means to obtain their End, without much considering their Efficacy to do so; while the others are continually looking out for the safest and likeliest Means of doing Business; and seldom discompose themselves with enquiring, whether the Course they are taking be the most honourable, or

otherwise. The Great Mind is ever bold and enterprising; the Little Genius Diffident and Cautious. The Actions of the one seek the Day, and the High-Road; those of the other affect Obscurity, and Private Paths. The one, as soon as he meets his Enemy, is in a Rage, and flies at him, without regarding whether he is able to cope with him, or no. But the other, if conscious of his own Inability, accosts him with a smooth and fair Face of Negotiation, and with great Dexterity smites him under the fifth Rib.

This is the true Distinction of Character between the Man of Gallantry and Resolution, and him of the wary and timorous Nature. There may be Benevolence and Good Designs in the Hearts of both; but I think, it is pretty easy to see, whose Benevolence of the two displays it self in the most amiable and graceful Manner. The only Question is, which of the two Methods of acting ought to be most inculcated, in Good Policy, on the Members of Society, for the Publick Interest. And this, I apprehend, may be brought to a very short Issue. That Quality, with which the greater Numbers of Men may with the most Ease be inspired, ought to have the Preference of that, which, in all Ages and Nations in the World, has been the Attainment only of a Few, and depends much less on the Goodness of the Affections, than of the Understanding. Now it is evident, that most Men have the Seeds of Courage and Fortitude implanted in them; and consequently are capable of being roused up to do great and glorious Services in a worthy and honourable Cause; whereas refined Policy, and Stratagems are what few Men have a Genius for; and if they have not a Genius, all Endeavours to teach them those Arts, instead of making them true and able Politicians, will only terminate in giving them a little wretched Cunning, and a certain awkward Composition of the Coward, and the Trickster. And as it is the Business of Wisdom rather to form Men's Hearts, than their Heads, that alone is a sufficient Reason to cherish a Discipline, which a whole Nation is capable of learning, and exercising; and which is of daily Use and Advantage in one Respect or other; to one which very few Men can Master; and which seldom turns to Account but upon extraordinary Emergencies; Times of great Weakness or of Universal Corruption.

Among Free Nations especially it is of the utmost Importance to keep up their Native Courage, and Greatness of Heart. The British Nations owe the Preservation of their Liberties, under God, chiefly to the Prevalence of this Manly Principle among them. But how is this Spirit still to be propagated and continued? No otherwise, in short, than like all other Virtues, by endeavouring to keep it awake and active in our selves first; and by banishing out of our Thoughts, as criminal and traitorous, all indecent and impertinent Suppositions of its ever happening to be Wise and Prudent for a good Man to survive the Ruin of his Country. No Man, that thus attempts to warm his own Heart, needs be under any Apprehensions, that his Example shall not be followed, or that there ever shall be wanting Multitudes of Britons to recognize that first and glorious Principle of Roman Virtue, *Dulce et decorum pro patria mori*.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lepold, December 6. The Price of Corn here is much advanced, since the Arrival of a considerable Number of Merchants to purchase that Commodity.

Gibraltar, Decem. 13. The Spaniards give out, That their assembling Troops about this Place was only with a Design to erect a Fort upon one of the Points of this Bay. But, according to some particular Letters from Madrid, it appears that the Siege of this Fortrefs is resolved on, and is to be undertaken by an Army of 25,000 Men.

Warsaw, Dec. 21. They write from Leopold, that the Council of War had declared infamous a Lieutenant, named Henitz, for having uttered Blasphemies against the Roman Catholick Religion, and afterwards retired to Turkey. They write from Choizim, that the Turks continue to work upon the Fortifications of that Place, notwithstanding the rigorous Season.

Madrid, Dec. 21. It is now said, that the Army forming near Gibraltar, is to consist of 35 Bataillons and 14 Squadrons. 'Tis given out, that we shall next Spring have at Sea, 50 Men of War, which are said to be as follows, viz. 10 now in America, and 15 in Spain, 5 more on the Stocks in our Docks, 5 expected from Talia and Genoa, &c. and 15 from Russia.

Vienna, Dec. 25. The Protestants of Hungary having presented a Memorial to the Emperor, praying for a free Exercise of their Religion, to be restored to their Churches and Schools, and to be protected against the Jesuits, or that otherwise they shall be obliged to quit their Country, and seek their Bread elsewhere; the Emperor has returned a favourable Answer. We are very much surprized here at the Popes having granted to those of Lucern every thing they insisted upon, as reading the Bible, and other spiritual Books, and appointing their own Curates, and this after all the pressing sollicitations the Court of Rome has made with several of the Roman Catholick Powers to punish the said Canton.

Vienna, Dec. 8. A Courier is arrived from the C. de Freytag, the Emperor's Minister at Stockholm, with advice that the Court of Sweden, has acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, which does not a little puzzle the Imperial Court who hoped that that Crown would have observed a Neutrality in the present Juncture. M. de St Saphorin, the British Minister, having as 'tis believ'd, received a circumstantial Relation of a certain Conspiracy from d to surprize Gibraltar and Port Mahon, has signified that the King his Matter should be glad to know whether the Imperial Court had any Hand in that Project, which was more than enough to induce him to a Declaration of open War; upon which we are assured that the Imperial Resolution will be communicated next Week to the British Minister.

Hague, Jan. 3. Their High Mightinesses sent, without Loss of Time, to the other Provinces, the pressing Remonstrances of that of Gelderland, for a farther Augmentation of the Forces of this State, beside the Two already agreed upon; namely, by increasing the Men to 50,000 Men complete, exclusively of the Horse and Dragoons; but none of them has as yet returned any Answer there: So that it is likely we shall stop there, and content ourselves, for the present at least, with the 20000 additional Forces already voted, till it is seen whether the Affairs of Europe will not take a more favourable Turn. For, let the Event be what it will, we know the Imperial Court flatters itself, that Count Kinski's Embassy to the Court of France will produce a good Effect; though all our Accounts from Madrid agree, that the Spaniards are

upon the Point of commencing a Rupture by undertaking the Siege of Gibraltar, notwithstanding the repeated Declarations of the Spanish Ministry, that all their Apparatus of War tended only to their own Security and Defence. We shall see in a little while into the Truth of this, and also of the Duke de Bourbonville's Discourse with Mynheer Peeters, the State's Resident at Brussels, who has given their High Mightinesses the following Account of it in a Letter, viz. 'The Duke de Bourbonville would make me believe, that all the Military Preparations that have been making in Spain, were designed for no other End, than to defend that Monarchy against the Enterprizes of a certain Nation, to which he could afford no softer a Term, than that of Hostilities; and added, that it was no better than challenging the King his Master into the Field; but that his Catholick Majesty would avoid it as long as he could consistently with the Preservation of his Honour'. We have begun to raise Seamen to man the eighteen Men of War we are to send to Sea early in the Spring. Of the twelve equipt at the Expence of the State, one is to be a 72 Gun Ship, five of 62, and six of 51. For these the Council of State have demanded 1200000 Florins of the respective Provinces. The other six are equipt by the Colleges of the Admiralty.

L O N D O N, January, 3.

The Kent, Berwick; Royal Oak, Lenox, Portland and Tyger Men of War, formerly mentioned, which lie ready at Spithead to put to Sea, the following large Men of War are also resting with all Expedition, viz. The Monmouth, Prince Frederick, Bedford, Yarmouth, Cumberland, Edinburgh, Hampton Court, Nassau, Elizabeth, Northumberland, Grafton, Captain Plymouth, Weymouth, Assistance, Preston, Hampshire, and Port Mahone, as also the Portsmouth, Hospital Ship, and Pool, and Griffin, Fire Ships.

We hear from Spain of the 27th. That 40 Bataillons are securing the Ground about Gibraltar, and that the Engineers had begun the Lines of Communication, and were Building a Fort on the other side of the Bay to cover their Men and Ships, that are employed in that Siege. They add, that Colonel Seanhope had Declared to the Spanish Court, That the Inveiling of Gibraltar was a Declaration of War against Great Britain. The King of Spain has acquainted the Muscovite Ambassador, that he will adhere to the King of Great Britain, in hopes that it may prevent a War in Europe.

There is Advice from Petersburg, That the Czarina has ordered the Engineers to consider of making a Boom along the Sea side, to keep off the English Fleet in the Spring.

That the Dyat of Sweden is almost at an End, and Count Welling is to be banished.

Yesterday (the 21) Sir Charles Wager Dined with the Lord Townshend, and Sir Robert Walpole, and this Morning he is gone to Portsmouth, in order to Sail for the Coasts of Spain with the first fair Wind. His Majesty has Ordered the Regiments of Middleton and Hays in Ireland, to be Ship'd off for Spain, and the Cruisers on that Coast are to carry them away in Ten Days.

WHEREAS Ensign Samuel Medland of the Foot in Ireland, stands charged with the Murder of Edward West, on the 20th. of May last. NOW if the said Samuel Medland, do design to surrender my self and abide my Tryal, at the next General Assizes, to be held in and for the County of Tipperary. Whereof all Persons are to take Notice. Dated the 10th. Day of January, 1726.

Samuel Medland

BOOKS lately published and sold by S. Fuller at the Globe
in Meath Street. 1728.

D. R. Keils Trigonometry corrected, &c.	0 2 02
S. Fuller's Correct Tables of Exchange	0 1 01
Caltaignes Tables of Interest	0 1 01
Dying Sayings of sundry Quakers, 5 Parts	0 4 00
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Cockers Accomplished Schoolmaster	0 0 10
Argalus and Emethenia, in Verse, by Charles	0 0 08
Jane Shore, and Rosamonds History	0 0 10
Cockers Arithmetick	0 0 08
History of the Roman Conclave	0 0 04
Way to be Wife and Wealthy.	0 0 02

In the Press,

Drakes Voyages	0 0 10
Surprizing Miracles of Art and Nature	0 0 10

Also a Choice Collection of the best Pieces in Mathematics; History, Philosophy, Theology, Poetry, School Books, &c. with New Copper Plate Books for Writers, lately Printed, from London, with Variety of Maps, Mathematical Instruments, Globes, Scales, Compasses, Protractors, Dyals, &c.

The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, or a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 101. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buehly Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smiths Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House.

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John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggs, German Sanges, and Sugathers, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates. N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

by G. Grierson, in Essex Street,

THE Royal Penitent, a Paraphrase on the Several Penitential Psalms. By the Revd. Mr. Richard Daniel, Dean of Ardagh, on Royal Paper. 4to. Price One British Shilling. As also,

THE History of the Revolution in Sweden. To which is Added, an Inquiry whether the Kingdom of France from the Establishment of that Monarchy has been an Hereditary or Elective State. Both Written Originally in French by the Abbot Vetter, and now Done into English from the last French Edition.

A Lot of Ground on the North side of Henry Street, opposite to the two Great Houses built by Charles Campbell Esq; Deceased, containing 60 Feet in front, 200 Feet deep, fronting Prince Eugens Lane, the Rear fronting Elvins Lane, Bounded on the West with Mr. William Fawsons Holding, with a large House built on the Rear Part fronting Melvins Lane. To be Set by Lease for 74 Years, from Michaelmas 1726. to the Highest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House on Monday the 6th. Day of February next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Ground to be put up at 3 s. 9 d. per Foot, and 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees. The House to be put up at 1 l. a Year, with 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees, One Penny a Foot per Ann. to be Advanced by each Bidder for the Ground, and 2 s. 6 d. per Year for the House. Any Person that has a mind to take the same, and wants further Information, may apply to Mr. Simon Anyon Attorney in Back Lane, Sir William Sumners, Publick Notary in Skinner Row, or Mr. John Ward Merchant on the Lower Ormond Key.

Stolen or Stray'd from off the Lands of Barrats Town, near Ballymore Eustace, in the Courty of Dublin, on the first of this Instant January, a Bright Bay Nag, about 14 Hands high, something Saddle-back'd, Cuts a little behind in both Feet, Trets well, and a Navel Gall on his Back. Whoever will secure the said Nag, and return him to Mr. Robert Grierson of Barrats Town aforesaid, or to Mr. John Hadzor at the Sign of the Nags Head in Smithfield, Dublin, shall have One Guinea Reward, and Questions ask'd.

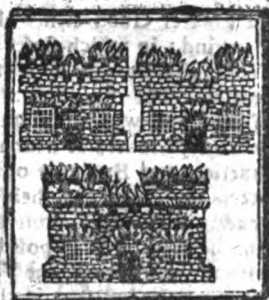
Alexander McCarty, Cutler,



Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle Street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcets Knives, Cizers, Razors, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Hones, lately imported from Germany.

At the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers, to be Set for any Term.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Curson, in Coghill's Court, Dame's Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



Н.О.К.

Reflections on the Innocent Birth and Gaiety of others, are made to seem the genuine Effects of Discretion, and Hatred of Vice: Talebearing, and Slander comes under the Appellation of Honesty, and Fidelity; and Flattery, and Malice are very often so well managed, as to put themselves off for a generous Contempt of every thing that is ill, and a settled Aversion to all Dishonesty and Wickedness. In short, the very worst Qualities that Men can have, and those that produce the greatest and most numerous Mischiefs to Mankind, are such as are capable of having the fairest Gloss and Varnish put upon them; while Mens private Vices and Blemishes, the Evil of which is nothing so extensive, are, and with the greatest Difficulty, either concealed, or disguised, and consequently the Possessors of them are much more easily avoided by such as fear either their Proximity, or Example.

But among all the Counterfeits of Virtue, there is
but any that has done much Mischief, and produced
such Misery and Dejection in the World, as that im-
pious and ungodly Principle, which, under pretence
of Zeal for the Honour of God, and Regard to the
Rights of Religion, has taught Men to persecute and
destroy one another, on Account of their different Op-
inions in Matters purely Spiritual, and that no ways
contribute to the Good of Society; be they either true,
or false. That such a Principle has prevailed in the
World is evident not only from the History of two
Thousand Years past, but from the constant Practice,
and open Professions of great Rites, and formed So-
cieties, at this Day. Nor is it less plain, that
however unjust and cruel such a Principle may seem
to a Man of Humanity, and common Sense, yet it has
been, promulgated and cultivated among Men, not only
as a principle of great Importance, but as flowing from
a very virtuous and commendable Disposition. It is
black and gross, and requires into this Matter, and so
significantly reasonable the persecuting Principle is
in the Natural Notions Men have of Equity and
Justice, which shall be the Subject of the present
Paper. In What Manner the Practice of it has had on the
Peace and Happiness of Mankind, may, perhaps, come
under Consideration, more particularly hereafter.
In Equity, and the Right Sight, is looking to Human
Nature; but the Question is, what is Obedience; since,
in some Cases, it is not only allowable, but absolutely
necessary, to inflict Loss, and Pain upon some Persons,
for

for want of a proper Regulation and Direction, are capable of being drawn into the Commission of the most Foolish and Unjustifiable Actions. Even Good Nature, and Humanity; unless put under the Guidance of Reason, may be productive of very inhuman and unjust Effects; since it degenerates into an over great Facility, and considers rather Mens Distresses, than their Merits, what carries the Appearance of Compassion and Generosity to one Man, may prove Oppression and Cruelty to Multitudes. The Gentleness of such Minds is a kind of Treachery, that betrays the Cause of Humanity it self by not being proof against the Solicitations of meer Tenderness, unsupported by any Arguments of Reason and Justice.

In like Manner, among Men skilled in the Arts of Life, and Ways of the World; and who have Coolness enough of Temper to dissemble their Faults, there are many Vices, that nearly approach to Virtue, and easily pass on its Resemblance; because instead of betraying a Man into obvious and scandalous Follies, they rather affect the Mask of Abstinence and Recollection. Men of this Character can so accommodate their ill Qualities to the Good ones of those with whom they mix, as to carry any Business, as sometimes to catch the Approbation and Esteem of the very best of Men, and to turn them by Degrees into Projects, which, at first, perhaps they could not have heard mentioned, without Abhorrence and Shivering. Thus downright Covetousness passes every Day upon the World for Management and Frugality; Spleen, Melancholy, and Difficulty of Joy, for Sobriety, Temperance, and Delicacy of Taste; Moroseness, and Stupidity, for right Sense, and Gravity: Invidious and uncharitable

the greater Good either of particular Societies, or of Mankind; in which Case Severity is so far from being Cruel, that it would be cruel and barbarous to forbear it. The Punishment of Criminals is an Instance of this Sort, wherein a State, for the Defence of it self, and the Members of which it is composed, against the Practices and Example of wicked and prodigal Men, exerts its Power for their Chastisement, or their Destruction, in proportion to the Evil of their Crimes. And here, as it is impossible any Nation can subsist without restraining the Violence of ill disposed Men, the Severities inflicted on the Guilty, instead of flowing from Hatred and Malice, are only Acts of Justice and Compassion to the deserving, and the innocent.

But yet, it is certain, that even Publick Justice, if not temperately and impartially administered, may degenerate into Tyranny and Cruelty. If those entrusted with the Execution of it mingle their private Resentments with the Publick Vengeance; if they delight in the Misery of the Guilty; and play the Wanton with Mens Sufferings; like a *Nero*, or a *Jeserius*: In any of these Casts, I say, Men plainly shew themselves to be rather actuated by a fierce and savage Nature, than by an honest Regard to Justice and the Welfare of the Society by whom they are employed. And the Proofs hereof are commonly so obvious, that the most unthinking Spectator can very easily know what Disposition to ascribe it to, when they see a Judge discover a Fondness to find Men guilty, and take Pleasure in exercising the utmost Rigor and Severity of the Law.

In like manner, it shews a very ill Disposition in a People, or a Legislator, when their Laws are so framed with Respect to Punishment; as to regard the Authority of the Power that enacts them, more than the Demerits of Criminals, or the Nature and Tendency of their Crimes. This is not only done when Penalties are laid upon good or innocent Actions, but when all Crimes are made equal, or small Faults made liable to Punishments not proportioned to them, and which they do not deserve. The common Sentence made use of to justify such unreasonable Severities, is to preserve the Authority, and maintain the Reverence Men ought to bear to the Legislature, which is back a Principle of Prudence, and Care of the Community, whose Safety depends so much on their Obedience having the full Exercise of their Power of doing Good. But have we not Reason, for the most part, to suspect this only to be a Pretence? And is there not ground to believe, that People who are in Possession of Power, and appear in a perpetual Endeavour to extend it, or to exercise it with rigor, are either factiously to Ambition, and ill Nature, cherishing upon the generous Motive of the Publick Good? Are they not making themselves the Publick, instead of the Society? Do they not rather discover a Pleasure in the sufferings of the Criminal, than this true and hearty Satisfaction that arises from a sense of having delivered the Society from an Enemy. And does not the Abuse of this Temper, in all Ages, of the World, constantly been uncharitable, barbarous Pride, and insupportable Tyranny? And if so, is there not all the Reason that possibly can be to conclude, that such Men act rather from a perverse and savage Disposition, than only from mistaken Notions of the best Means to promote the Publick Good; since it is hardly conceivable, how such execrable and Diabolical Effects could ever proceed from any virtuous or innocent Principle?

To judge of this Matter aright, let us see what Aspect it would bear in any of the common Affairs of Life. Let us take that familiar Instance mentioned by *Horace*, in the Story from whence I have taken my Motto. A Master is there represented as ordering his Servant to be castrated, for only licking his Fingers; and making that small Transgression equal in Punishment with the highest Degree of Unfidelity or

Villany. No doubt, this would greatly tend to strengthen his Authority among his other Slaves, and probably deter them from a great many wicked Practices. But let him pretend this Motive as long as he pleased, would any impartial Spectator take his Word for it, that such an unjust and inhuman Sentence proceeded from pure Goodness and Virtue? If any Man should rave in that Manner, should we not much sooner conclude, that he had perverted the Notions of Good and Ill; than that his Ends were really Good, and he had only misapplied the Means for carrying them on?

I have seen, and so I believe, have most of my Readers, a stupid Pedant, with a Face of great Sagacity, and full of Inference, Martyr the delicate Limbs and the yet more delicate Spirit of a lovely and sprightly Boy, the Comfort and Delight of his fond Parents, for no greater Trespass than the misconjuring a Verb, or at worst perhaps, some little Childish Frenzy, owing to nothing else but the pure Gaiety and Innocence of its Soul. Should any one have asked of the Impregnable Dunce, what he meant by chastising a trivial Fault with so much Fury and Brutality, I make no Question, but he would immediately have trump'd up his Authority, and urged the Necessity he was under to make some severe Examples, that he might keep his wanton and unruly Disciples in Order. This, perhaps, might pass for once or twice: But if we saw him continue still the same *unbelsom* Severities, and found in him a marvelous Promptitude to exert his dear Authority, on all Occasions, would we not begin to think, that the Love of it had engrossed the whole Man, and was become his governing Passion? Or should we rather believe the gloomy Fellows fair Professions, and, in contradiction to our Sense, when we see him foaming with Rage, and every Joint of him trembling through Impotence of Passion, fondly imagine, that he distributed his Birch and his Blows with so much Impetuosity out of perfect Good Will and Tenderness to the poor Innocent he had under Correction. In my humble Opinion, whoever asserts so great a Paradox, must have a pretty hard Forehead.

Veritas Judicat Apellat.

To apply these Observations to the Case in Point, is there any thing can be a stronger Evidence of a perverted Disposition, and of the utter Extinction of those Original Ideas of Goodness, which the Divine Being has implanted in us, than such a Temper, as conceives the highest and most horrible Offence and Indignation against Men for doing that which is not only lawful and innocent, but their Duty? For surely nothing can be more a Duty, than that which it is utterly impossible for a Man not to do, as is the Case in believing, which it is in no Man's power to demand contrary to Evidence. And where the things in Debate are of very little Importance to Mankind, as these generally have been, that have raised the greatest Confusions in the Christian World, it is plain, that as the Foundation for it is left, the Antipathy against Men on Account of their differing from us in such points is still the more Criminal and Vicious. Let men pretend what they will, when we see them treat one another as if they were wild Beasts, we cannot help thinking, that they must look on those to whom they give such Usage with Resentment and Anger; and on themselves as a Race of more perfect and excellent Beings, who ought to bear Rule, and exercise Dominion in the Earth. A Spirit diametrically opposite to that Divine Principle of Christian Charity, which as it thinks no Evil, so neither is it at any time puffed up. I know, the Honour of God is usually brought in to justify Equalities and Pains in Matters of Religion. But this mends the Matter very little; since it pro-

sends on a supposition, that the Author of all Good, and is subject to the same Importance of Passion and Affection that we are, and that he weighs Men's Offences not according to their real Moment, but according to our weak and foolish Prejudices concerning them. And though Men may alledge, they have lovely Ideas of such a Being, it is not conceivable, how, they can have true and just Idea of Loveliness, when they ascribe it to so much Imperfections; or how a Temper formed on such Notions of Goodness, can be any other, in fact, than Evil and Malicious.

I am, &c.

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BARCELONA, Dec. 21. There is getting ready here, by order of the Court, a prodigious Number of Pickaxes, Spades, and other Tools, for digging up the Ground, which are to be sent to Malaga, Eight Thousand Men are also raising to compleat the Infantry, and to augment it with ten Men in each Company. Catalonia being tax'd at 870 Men for its Quota, they are surpris'd with all the Rigour that is observed in Castile, which has put that Province into a great Consternation, most of the Artificers, who were dragg'd out to draw Lots whether they should carry a Musket or carry at home, have deserted to seek for better Fortune elsewhere.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 4. The Emperor having granted the King of Spain leave to raise Men in this Country for recruiting the Spanish and Walloon Guards, Officers are expected here for that Purpose from Madrid. An Order from the Government has been publish'd from all the Pulpits here, forbidding the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty to Lift in the Troops of Holland.

HAGUE, Jun. 5. The Purveyors for the States Navy are getting ready abundance of Sea Provisions.

HAGUE, Jan. 10. The State of the War for the present Year has been sent to the respective Provinces for their Approbation. The Marquis de Fenelon, Ambassador of France, and Mr. Finch, Envoy of Great Britain, continue to have frequent Conferences with the principal Members of the Republick. Prince William of Hesse Cassel is gone upon a Tour to Amsterdam. General Hompesch is expected here the Beginning of next Week. Some Letters from Madrid say that upon the Prohibition of foreign Manufactures, several Dutch Weavers and Sharers were come into Spain, hoping to get a great deal of Money. Whence they come to Segovie, they found but one Loom there, and by Consequence no Work. Then they went to Guadixara; but the Intendant of the Place told them that none but Spaniards and Freemen were to work there, Thence they made to Val de Maro, where they met with the same Reception.

PARIS, Jan. 11. They are going to make an Augmentation of 20 Men per Company of the French Guards, which amounts to 700 Men for the whole Regiment, and another of 5 Men per Company of all the Infantry.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 4. Sir Charles Wager is not yet sail'd from Spithead; for Yesterday about 2 o'Clock, the Wind came to the South, and is now at West. Sir George Walton came here last Night, and this Morning his Flag was hoisted on board the Prince Frederick one of the 5 Ships fitting out for Channel Service, which are ordered to be equip'd with the utmost Expedition.

From Spain, that Orders are given for building 18 Men of War at St. Andera, and the Bay of Biscay.

The Dutch Gazette has printed the Spanish Ambassador's Memorial deliver'd to the Duke of Newcastle, in Answer to which, Mr. Stanhope gave the King of Spain.

Several Captains, Lieutenants, and private Men, died in Admiral Hoffer's Squadron.

We hear the Government has receiv'd an Express from Coll. Kane at Gibraltar, which brings no manner of Account of the Places being besieg'd by the Spaniards, but that they had perfected several new Fortifications, and that the Soldiers of the Garrison were all in perfect Health and good Discipline.

The Spaniards seem entirely bent on the Siege of Gibraltar.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.

We are informed, that the Vacant Archbishopric of Cashel is appointed to be filled up with the Rt. Rev. Doctor Nicholson, Bishop of Derry; the Bishoprick of Derry with Dr. Down, Bishop of Meath; the Bishoprick of Meath with Dr. Lalabett, Bishop of Downmore; the Bishoprick of Downmore with Dr. Carr, Bishop of Killaloe; who is to be succeeded by the Rever. Dr. Howard, Minister of St. Warbrough's in this City.

The Design which seems to be forming by the Spaniards at this Time upon Gibraltar, is so much the Subject of Conversation, that the following Account of the Place, and of the surprizing Conquest of it by the English and Dutch in 1704. will probably be acceptable to our Readers.

Gibraltar stands about 60 Miles S. E. from Cadix. Some say it was built so long ago as 712, by one of those Moors which Count Julian brought over to Spain to revenge himself upon King Roderick for ravishing his Daughter. It lies on the Descent of Mount Calpe, down towards the Sea, into which the Promontory jets about two Miles. It has a good Harbour and tis but 13 Miles over to the Afrack Shore. Mount Calpe is called one of Hercules's Pillars; the other which is called Abyla, or Sirra de las Monas, standing over against it in Africa; and on each there's a Chapel, the one called, Our Lady of Europe, and the other, Our Lady of Africa. The Cape of Gibraltar, for its Situation, Height, Fortifications, and Prospect, is reckoned the finest in Europe. 'Tis about half a League high, and stands upon the Point of a small Neck of Land about 200 Paces long, which at Distance, makes it look like an Island. On the Top of the Rock there's a Tower, where a Watchman gives Notice to the Town of what Number of Vessels are passing the Streights, by setting up a Light for each. 'Tis so steep towards the Sea, that it is frightful to look down from it and fortified on the Side of the Town to the very Top, from whence there's a delightful Prospect for 40 Leagues into the Mediterranean; but another Mountain at 3 Leagues distance hinders the Prospect into the Ocean. The Town stands at the Foot of the Rock, is large and very neat; and they have a Mole into the Sea on the Land side but of little Use because of the Rocks and shallow Water, which obliges them to build another near Our Lady's Church, where there is a large Fort mounted with a bundance of Cannon, besides other regular and strong Fortifications.

This Place the Spaniards always reckoned one of the chief Keys of their Country; and therefore as Nature had render'd it in a manner inaccessible, they made it so impregnable by Art, that they could not imagine the Confederates would ever entertain the least Thought of attacking it.

To be continued in our next.

THE late Dwelling House of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, about two Miles from the City of Dublin, pleasantly situated, and well Watered, having several well wainscotted Rooms, with Stable, Coach House, Cow House, a large Garden, and Land commodious to the said Holding, is to be Set for 300 Years. Of all which, further Information may be given upon Application to Mary Gunson, Widow and Relict of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, in the said House, or by her Brother John Stevens at the Sign of the Key in Meath Street.

ALL who may be desirous to take Building Lots in the Ground belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Molesworth, near St. Patrick's Well, are hereby informed, that the said Ground will be laid open forthwith, and Divided into convenient Lots. And for their further Information, are desired to apply to Robert Adair Esq; at his House in Peter Street, who is empowered to treat with them in the Name of the said Lord Molesworth, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be by him specified; from which it will appear that all reasonable Entouragement is intended to be given to all fair Bidders for any of the aforesaid Lots. *N. B.* The Term granted will be 99 Years. At the above-named Place may be seen a Plan of the Lots, Streets, &c.

John Molynex Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallisadoes, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he casts all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. *N. B.* That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from London.

Whereas there hath lately been an Advertisement published in one of *Peter's* Occurrences, That the Town and Lands of Ballybollah, and Oughtercloney in the Parishes of Ahoghill, and Drummall in the County of Antrim, being the Estate of John O'Neill, and Ambrose O'Neill, are to be sold by publick Cant on the first of February next, at the House of William Wallace in Ballymenagh in the said County of Antrim, That Printed Papers will be soon posted up at Ballymenagh, Belfast and Antrim, and on the Tholstel of Dublin, of the Number of Acres, and the Present and Improved Rent of said Lands.

NOW I Henry O'Neill of Belfast in the County of Antrim, Gent. do hereby give Notice, to all and every Person and Persons that may be minded to purchase said Lands, That if the said Henry O'Neill have a Right and Title to said Lands of Ballybollah and Oughtercloney, and I do therefore hereby Discharge every such Person and Persons from bidding for, or purchasing the said Lands until the said Ambrose O'Neill my Brother, shall first give sufficient Security to apply the Money arising by the Sale thereof to pay the Debts of the said Ambrose O'Neill and me, or that the said Lands be sold pursuant to some Decree in Chancery, if the said Henry O'Neill being ready and willing, That said Lands should be sold for Payment of our Debts as aforesaid, and not otherwise, and am willing to Sell and Dispose of all my own Concerns (which are now under Mortgage) for the Purposes aforesaid, and have several Times apply'd to the said Ambrose O'Neill my Brother to join with me in such Sale, which he hath hitherto refused.

THE Corner House in Daniel Street and Synemore Alley, wherein Mr. Medcalf the Shoemaker now lives is to be Set for a Term of 99 Years, the same being a New well built and finish'd house, with Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also a large well built Vault for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Medcalf at any Hour, he or they will appoint.

Just publish'd by G. Grierson, in Essex Street,
THE Royal Penitent, a Paraphrase on the Seven Penitential Psalms. By the Revd. Mr. Richard Daniel, Dean of Ardmagh, on Royal Paper. 4to. Price One British Shilling. *As also,*

THE History of the Revolution in Sweden. To which is Added, an Inquiry whether the Kingdom of France from the Establishment of that Monarchy has been an Hereditary or Elective State. Both Written Originally in French by the Abbot Vertot, and now done into English from the last French Edition.

A Lot of Ground on the North side of Henry Street, opposite to the two Great Houses built by Charles Campbell Esq; Deceased, containing 60 Feet in front, 200 Feet deep, fronting Prince Eugene's Lane, the Rear fronting Melvin's Lane, bounded on the West with Mr. William Fawcett's Building, with a large House built on the Rear Part fronting Melvin's Lane To be Set by Lease for 74 Years, from Michaelmas 1726. to the Highest Bidder, at Dick's Coffee House on Monday the 6th. Day of February next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Ground to be put up at 3 s. 9 d. per Foot, and 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees. The House to be put up at 4 s. 4. a Year, with 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees, One Penny a Foot per Ann. to be Advanced by each Bidder for the Ground, and 2 s. 6 d. per Year for the House. Any Person that has a mind to take the same, and wants further Information, may apply to Mr. Simon Anyon Attorney in Back Lane, Mr. William Sumners, Publick Notary in Skinner Row, or Mr. John Ward Merchant on the Lower Ormond Key.

*** * *** The next House above the Corner House turning from the Hay Market into Queen Street, near the Blew Coat Hospital, is to be Lett, for a long Term of Years in that, and some other Tenements near it, to the Value of 50 l. per Ann. clear Rent, to be Sold. Enquire of Mr. Henry Buckley Publick Notary in Castle Street or of Mr. Brasington, at the Smith's Shop, in the Hay Market, near the said House. *John Exhee*

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathees, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates. *N. B.* Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will have Twenty per Cent. off in his own hand.

AT the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers to be Set for any Term.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carlson, in Corbett's Court, Daniel Street, opposite the Hay Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



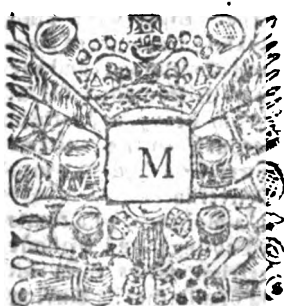
SATURDAY, January 28th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Eodem foro utuntur Principatus et Libertas.

PLIN.

SIR,



Y Thoughts on the Subject of last Saturdays Paper have been very agreeably diverted by the Perusal of his Majesty's most Gracious Speech, at the opening of the present Session of the British Parliament. I believe there are very few People who have any right Notions of the Safety and Happiness of their Country,

of the true Interest of Europe; or of the just Rights and Liberties of Mankind, but who have conceived at once the highest degree of Pleasure and Repentment upon this Occasion; on the one Hand from his Majesty's tender Care and Concern for those valuable Interests, and on the other from the Discovery of those pernicious Contrivances, that have, for some Time past, been carrying on, both at Home and Abroad, against them. Such Sentiments, delivered from the Throne of Great Britain, cannot but give Life and Vigour to the Resolutions of a brave and free People, against the Attempts of any Ambitious and ill-advised Princes, who would impose Popery and Slavery upon them, and expect no less a Reward for their so doing, than those Parts of the British Dominions, which are not only the Trophies of the Deliverance of Europe by their Victorious Arms, but the principal Security they have for the peaceable Enjoyment of those Advantages in Trade and Commerce, which they purchased, by their Services in the common Cause, at a vast Expence both of Blood and Treasure.

But whatever Reflections the King's Speech may suggest to Politicians, with Respect to the present Face of Affairs, as they are, the proper Business of wiser Heads, so are not of such lasting Use and Influence, notwithstanding their present Importance, as those that arise from his Majesty's gracious and condescending Manner of communicating the Posture of the publick Affairs, and his own Sentiments upon them, to his People. The Effects hereof will, in all Probability, last to latest Posterity; and be felt when the Commotions that gave Rise to those Expressions of Royal Care and Goodness shall only be considered as

a little Disturbance in the World, of no other Consequence than to gratifie the Taste of such as are curious to know the Transactions of former Ages. It is not the bare Relation of Battles and Sieges, of Countries laid desolate, and vast Numbers of Mankind destroyed, however proper these are to be recorded, that make up the truly entertaining and useful Part of History. The Institutions of wise States and Law Givers, the prudent Administrations, of good and just Kings, their Policies to prevent the Encroachments of their covetous and aspiring Neighbours, and their Fatherly Care to provide for the Happiness of their People, by the Enacting of wholesome Laws, and the due and impartial Distribution of Justice, are the chief Things that make History a Beneficial and Advantageous Study to Mankind; Instances of these being of constant Use in all Times and all Places; whereas the Memorials of warlike Proceedings can only be Serviceable in Troublesome Times, and upon emergent Occasions.

It must give every honest Heart a particular Pleasure, to think, that we live under a Constitution, that lays our Kings under a happy Incapacity of carrying on any great Design, without having an Interchange with their People; and how must it heighten that Pleasure, when there is a King, who is of a Genius agreeable to that Constitution? The Wisdom of our Brave and Virtuous Ancestors gave us the First; and whoever, without going any further back, reads his Majesty's Speech, must be convinced, that the last is our peculiar Happiness at present; by which means, the Example of the one strengthening the Fences of the other, we have the delightful prospect that this Harmony in our Government shall be perpetuated to all future Generations. But such, for the most part, is the perverseness of Mens Minds, that they seldom know the true value of the Blessings they enjoy, till they come to feel the want of them; and in the Absence of Sickness and Famine, reflect very little on the great Advantages of Health and Plenty; though these are indeed the principal Comforts in Life, without which all the Rest would not only lose their Relish, but their very Being. So, I doubt not, but there are some, who for want of considering the Circumstances of other Nations at present, and of our selves in former Times, think it perhaps but a light thing for a People to receive so many

Marks

Marks of Affection and Confidence from the Throne. But if we will but take the pains to look a little backwards, we shall find a quite different Aspect of Things, and be the better enabled to enjoy the delightful Scene arising out of the present Form of Affairs.

Parliaments have indeed been held in all Ages the Great Council of the Nation, and the King's best and truest Advisers. Our Greatest and Wisest Princes have been sensible of this, and never failed making themselves Happy and Glorious by steadily pursuing a Maxim founded on the very Nature of our Constitution. The Necessity of it is so plain and obvious, that those who have the smallest Degree of Acquaintance with our Government cannot avoid seeing it. Foreigners have been able to perceive it, as well as our selves. A Great and Eminent Statesman informs us, that he once was in Conversation with a French Gentleman, who averred, with an Oath, that "A King of England, who would be the Man of his People, was the Greatest King in the World; but if he would be any thing more, he was nothing at all." Yet, notwithstanding the evident Advantages of such a Conduct, many of our Princes have been so ill advised as to fall in with Measures directly opposite; and to give their Parliaments such Treatment, as must make us ashamed of ourselves, if we felt not the highest Sense of Joy and Thankfulness for the different and gracious Usage to which we are now accustomed.

It is not much more than a Century of Years since we had a Monarch, who having been nurtured with great Care, and imbibed much Erudition in his early Years, imagined he had more Wisdom, as well as more Authority, than all his People put together. For this Reason, he always thought it an Encroachment on both, whenever his Parliaments took the Liberty of inspecting into the *Ardua Regni*, which he considered as a Province entirely reserved to himself. Some little Affairs, indeed, he permitted them take into their Cognizance; but if they transgressed those Bounds, he was sure to rebuke them, sometimes from Scripture, but oftner from *Suarez*. Being a profound Adept in Logics, and Metaphysics, he regarded their Proceedings more as they consisted with the Forms of Argumentation, than as they were agreeable to the Interest or Inclinations of his People; and therefore, when they were complaining of Grievances, he would vouchsafe to inform them, that all their humble Professions of Loyalty were nothing else but *Protestatio contraria facto*, and instruct them, how ill they had argued, *a bene divisis ad male conjuncta*. These were when the Monarch was in high Good Humour; and were to be looked upon as particular Strains of Familiarity and Condescension. At other times he would assume a more lofty Tone and Gesture, and deliver to them his Royal Admonitions in the following Language; which, God be praised, since the late Happy Revolution, would sound a little extraordinary in the Ears of a British Senate.

"These are unfit Things to be handled in Parliament, except your King should require it of you."
 "For who can have Wisdom to judge of Things of that Nature, but such as are daily acquainted with the Particulars of Treaties, and of the variable and fixed Connexion of Affairs of State, together with the Knowledge of the Secret Ways, Ends, and Intentions of Princes in their several Negotiations?"
 "otherwise a small mistaking of Matters of this Nature, may produce more Effects than can be imagined: And therefore, *Ne Sutor ultra Crepidam*."

The Son and Successor of this Prince, though not so great a Pretender to Scholarship, yet upon all Occasions shewed himself no less inclined to Tutor and Discipline his Parliaments. What Severities he exer-

cised in the Course of his Discipline, by imprisoning, and otherwise punishing the Members of both Houses for doing the only Business Men have there, speaking their Sentiments of the Publick Affairs, I shall let pass; since I am now only considering the Manner of a Prince's expressing his Sentiments to his People. And though I might present my Reader with innumerable Instances of this Prince's Behaviour in this point I shall only trouble them with one, which may serve instead of a Thousand.

"Remember, that Parliaments are altogether in my Power for their Calling, Sitting, and Dissolving; on; therefore, as I find the ~~Princes~~ *Princes* ~~are~~ *are* ~~not~~ *not* ~~good~~ *good* or Evil, they are to continue, or NOT TO BE: And Remember, that if in this Time, instead of mending your Errors, by Delay you persist in your Errors, you make them Greater and Irreconcilable."

The two succeeding Reigns would furnish us with yet more glaring Instances of this Arbitrary and disdainful Spirit, were it an agreeable Work to look into the Miscarriages and Weaknesses of former Times. In general, we may venture to affirm, that those Princes always treated their Parliaments *en Maitre*, and assembled them rather to lay their absolute Commands upon them, than to crave their Advice and Assistance. And if at any Time, their Love to their Country prompted them to represent the ill State of the Nation, and the Grievances of their Fellow-Subjects, it was constantly resented as an Encroachment on the Prerogative, and an Affront on their Sovereign. By which Means, the Minds of the People were filled with continual Apprehensions and Sorrow; the Publick Councils with Disorder and Confusion; and the whole Nation with Faction and Discontent; till at last, no longer able to bear so heavy a Burthen, they were obliged to have Recourse to the extreme Remedy, and to exert the Power God had put into their Hands for their own Deliverance.

How happy then are we in a Monarch, who treats his People upon so different a Footing; and without debasing the Dignity of a Sovereign, shews them all the Mildness and Condescension of a Father? Having no Designs but for the Good of his People, and the Common Safety of Europe, he lays before them the whole State of his Affairs, and desires them to concert with him the best Measures for the Welfare and Honour of their Country. As his Subjects are a Nation of Freemen, and his Parliament a Connet composed of Men of Knowledge and Experience, he does not make his mere Will and Pleasure the Rule of their Actions, but excites them to their Duty by just and proper Arguments, drawn from their own Interest, and the Happiness of those they represent, and with whose most important Concerns they are entrusted. This is Acting like God himself, who having made Men reasonable Creatures, in his own Likeness, governs them by no Laws but what are agreeable to the Reason he has given them, and have a Natural Tendency to make their Lives Comfortable and Happy. I will add too, that this is the best and wisest Art of Government; and the true Secret of making a Great and Glorious King, as well as a Happy and Flourishing People. At least I am convinced, there is no Protestant Briton can read so many glowing Expressions of his Majesty's Goodness, without feeling in himself the highest Resentment of the Indignities offered to his Sovereign, as well as of the Danger that threaten his Country; especially when pointed with such warm and powerful Considerations as those with which I shall make bold to conclude this letter.

"If preserving a due Balance of Power in Europe;
 "if defending the Possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, of infinite Advantage and Security to our
 "Trade."

" Trade and Commerce, if supporting that Trade and
 " Commerce against dangerous and unlawful En-
 " croachments, and if the present Establishment, the
 " Religion, Liberties, and Properties of a Protestant
 " People are any longer Considerations worthy of the
 " Care and Attention of a British Parliament, I need
 " say no more to incite My Loyal and Faithful Houses
 " of Parliament to exert themselves in the Defence
 " of all that is dear and valuable to them.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

L O N D O N, January, 19.

His Majesty's most Gracious S P E E C H to
 both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the 17th
 Day of January, 1726-7.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you last Year with the Treaties of
 Peace and Commerce concluded between the Em-
 peror and the King of Spain. As that sudden and
 unaccountable Conjunction gave, at the first Appear-
 ance, just Grounds of Jealousy and Apprehension to
 the neighbouring Powers of Europe, the subsequent
 Proceedings and Transactions in those two Courts,
 and the Secret and Offensive Alliances concluded be-
 tween them about the same time, have laid the Foun-
 dations of a most exorbitant and formidable Power,
 and are so directly levelled against the most valuable
 and darling Interests and Privileges of this Nation,
 that we must determine either tamely to submit to
 the peremptory and unjust Demands of the King of
 Spain, in giving up *Gibraltar*, and patiently to acquie-
 esce in the Emperor's usurped and extended Exercise
 of Trade and Commerce, or must resolve to be in a
 Condition to do our selves Justice, and to defend our
 undoubted Rights against these reciprocal Engage-
 ments entered into, in Defiance and Violation of all
 National Faith, and the most solemn Treaties.

I have likewise received Informations from different
 Parts, on which I can entirely depend, that the placing
 the Pretender upon the Throne of this Kingdom is one
 of the Articles of the secret Engagement; and if Time
 shall evince, that the giving up the Trade of this
 Nation to one Power, and *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*
 to another, is made the Price and Reward of engaging
 upon this Kingdom a Popish Pretender, what an Indig-
 nation must this raise in the Breast of every Protestant
 Nation. Nor were these fatal Combinations confined
 to those Parts of the World alone, but they extended
 themselves to Russia; and had not the Designs of that
 Court against some of their Neighbours been prevent-
 ed by the seasonable Arrival of our Fleet in those Seas,
 a Way had been opened for invading these Kingdoms,
 and giving powerful Assistance to any Attempt to be
 made from other Quarters.

Such Circumstances would not suffer Me and My
 Allies, among whom there has been, and is the most
 perfect Harmony, Union, and Concert, to be idle
 Spectators, and regardles of our own Safety, and the
 Common Cause of Europe; for which purpose his most
 Christian Majesty has been at a great Expence, this
 last Year, in augmenting his Forces, and the States
 General, sensible of the imminent Danger, have not
 only acceded to the Defensive Alliance concluded at
 Hanover, but have come to strong and seasonable Reso-
 lution, for an extraordinary Augmentation of their
 Forces, both by Sea and Land. The Accession of the
 Crown of Sweden is in such Forwardness, and the
 Negotiations with the Crown of Denmark are so far

advanced, that we may reasonably depend upon the
 Success and good Effect of them.

This short view of the present posture of Affairs will,
 I am confident, not only secure to Me the Support and
 Assistance of My Parliament, in carrying on this great
 and necessary Work, in Conjunction with My Allies;
 but justify the Measures hitherto taken, and the Expences
 already made.

The Confidence you reposed in Me last Year has
 been made use of for the Benefit of the Publick; and
 as the chief Article of Exceeding has, by My equipping
 and sending to Sea, three considerable Squadrons fallen
 upon the Head of the Navy, I am persuaded the Ne-
 cessity of the Services, and the Security, Advantage
 and Glory, that has accrued to this Nation from
 those Squadrons will sufficiently speak for themselves,
 as long as both Friends and Foes, with Joy, or Con-
 cern, confess, they have seen and felt the Effects of
 the Naval Power of Great Britain.

It is not to be wondered at, that the Princes engaged
 in these Enterprises are very much disturbed to see
 their Projects rendered abortive: The King of Spain,
 impatient of the Disappointments he has met with, can
 no longer disguise that Enmity to Us, for which some
 time he has only waited for a favourable Opportunity
 to declare. He has now ordered his Minister residing
 here, to depart immediately from this Country, leav-
 ing a Memorial, that is little short of a Declaration of
 War, wherein he again demands, and insists upon the
 Restitution of *Gibraltar*. He does not himself deny
 the Offensive Alliance, nor his Engagements to support
 the Offend Company: He makes my recalling those
 Squadrons, which his Conduct had put me under a
 Necessity of sending to the West Indies, and the Coast
 of Spain, the Condition of any further Correspond-
 ents between the two Crowns; and supposing the
 continuance of My Fleets abroad to be actual Hostili-
 ties, threatens to repel them with Force, to the utmost
 of his Power.

But not content with these Menaces, Insults, and
 Infractions of Treaties, his Catholic Majesty is now
 making Preparations to attack and besiege *Gibraltar*;
 and in order to carry on that Service, or to cover
 another Design, has assembled a great Body of Troops
 in that Neighbourhood: But as the present State
 and Condition of that Garrison, with the Reinforce-
 ments I have ordered thither, give me little Cause
 to apprehend, or my Enemies to hope for Success
 in that Undertaking, the certain and undoubted In-
 telligence I have, that it is now resolved to attempt
 an Invasion upon these Kingdoms in favour of the
 Pretender, by an Embarkation from the Coasts of
 of Spain, gives Me reason to believe, that though the
 Siege of *Gibraltar* may probably be undertaken, the
 publick, avowed, and immense Preparations made for
 that purpose, are chiefly calculated to amuse the
 World, and to disguise the intended Invasion, which
 I am surely informed has been for some time agreed
 to be the first Step and Beginning of the long preme-
 ditated Rupture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

These Considerations must awaken in you all such
 a Sense of our common and immediate Danger, as will,
 I doubt not, inspire you with a Zeal and Cheerful-
 ness in raising the Supplies necessary for the Defence of
 your Country, and for making good our Engage-
 ments with our Allies.

I received too much Satisfaction from the Happiness
 of my People, in the full Enjoyment and future pros-
 pect of Peace, Ease and Prosperity, not to be sensibly
 affected with these New Convulsions, and the un-
 avoidable Necessity I am under of asking larger Sup-
 plies of My People, and of desiring to be enabled
 to make such an Augmentation of My Forces, by Sea
 and Land, as the present Exigency of Affairs re-
 quires.

I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you, and such Treaties as I have made with Foreign Princes for the Hire of Foreign Troops; and as the Expence I was at last Year in a particular Manner intrusted to make has amounted to no considerable Sum, and the publick Utility may again require the like Services to be performed, I hope you will again repose the same Trust and Confidence in Me.

It is with great pleasure that I see the Time so near approaching, when such a considerable Addition will be made to the sinking Fund: Let all that wish well to the Peace and Quiet of my Government, have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in the progress of that desirable Work of gradually discharging the National Debt: I hope therefore you will make a provision for the Immediate Application of the Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and which it stands now appropriated.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have had no Thoughts of making any Acquisitions to any parts of my Dominions; My whole Care and Concern has been to preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of my People, and therefore all My Measures have been Preventative and Defensive: But such Endeavours being now rendered impracticable, vigorous Resolutions, and a speedy Execution of them, can alone put an End to the Danger that surround us. However hazardous and desperate the Enterprizes formed against us may appear to be, your being assured that they are resolved upon, will, I am persuaded, be sufficient to prevail upon you, to put your selves in a Condition to resist and defeat them.

If preserving a due Ballance of Power in Europe, if defending the Possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, of infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Commerce, if supporting that Trade and Commerce against dangerous and unlawful Encroachments, and if the present Establishment, the Religion, Liberties, and Properties of a Protestant People, are any longer Considerations worthy of the Care and Attention of a British Parliament, I need say no more to incite My Loyal and faithful Houses of Parliament to exert themselves in the Defence of all that is dear and valuable to them.

The Letters from the North shew a firm Disposition in all the Protestant Powers to take such Measures as are most likely to be effectual for quashing and frustrating all Designs form'd in that Quarter of Europe, to disturb the publick Commerce and Tranquillity.

The Project sent by his Britannick Majesty to the Danish Court, with respect to the Operations of the ensuing Campaign by Sea and Land, has been signed by the King of Denmark. According to this plan the two Confederate Fleets are to steer directly for Revel as they did last Year, in order to watch the Motion of the Russian Ships. And if the Russian Gallies threaten to attempt any thing, his Danish Majesty's great Prahmcs, manned with a good Number of Soldiers, are to coast along Sweden and Finland, to oppose them. As to any Operation by Land, tis agreed to post the Regiments in such a Manner that they may be able to joyn in a very short time.

Paris, Jun. 20. On the 18 arriv'd a Courier from Vienna, giving still more Hopes of a Peace; several Princes of the Empire being not too forward to engage in War: Mean time our Warlike Preparations are continued.

A Disposition of all the Emperor's Troops is printed according to which 16 Regiments of Horse of 1000 Men each, and 18 Regiments of Foot of 2500 Men, in all 61000 Men, are to serve in the Netherlands. On the Upper Rhine, 26000 Men. In Italy 58000 Men, among whom are 8000 Bavarians. And the other Imperial Troops are to remain in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, &c.

In the Press and will speedily be published.

THE Country Housewife and Lady's Director in the Management of a House; and the Delights and profits of a Farm. Containing, Instructions for managing the Brew House and Malt Liquors in the Celler. The making of Wines of all sorts. Directions for the Dairy, in the Improvement of Butter and Cheese upon the worst of Soils. The feeding and making of Brawn. The ordering of Fish, Fowl, Herbs, Roots, and all other useful Branches belonging to a Country Seat, in a most elegant Manner for the Table. Practical Observations concerning Distilling, with the best Method of making Ketchup, and many other curious and durable Sauces. The whole distributed in their proper Months, from the Beginning to the End of the Year, with particular Remarks relating to the drying or kilning Saffron. By R. Bradley, F. R. S. Sold opposite the Watch on College Green.

WHEREAS there hath lately been an Advertisement published in one of *Pews Occurrences*, That the Town and Lands of Ballybollan, and Oughtercloney in the Parishes of Ahoghill, and Drummall in the County of Antrim, being the Estate of John O'Neill, and Ambrose O'Neill, are to be sold by publick Cant on the first of February next, at the House of William Wallace in Ballymenagh in the said County of Antrim, That Printed Papers will be soon posted up at Ballymenagh, Belfast and Antrim, and on the Tholsel of Dublin, of the Number of Acres, and the Present and Improved Rent of said Lands.

NOW I Henry O'Neill of Belfast in the County of Antrim, Gent. do hereby give Notice, to all and every Person and Persons that may be minded to purchase said Lands, That I the said Henry O'Neill have a Right and Title to said Lands of Ballybollan and Oughtercloney, and I do therefore hereby Discharge every such Person and Persons from bidding for, or purchasing the said Lands until the said Ambrose O'Neill my Brother, shall first give sufficient Security to apply the Money arising by the Sale thereof to pay the Debts of the said Ambrose O'Neill and me, or that the said Lands be sold pursuant to some Decree in Chancery, I the said Henry O'Neill being ready and willing, That said Lands should be sold for Payment of our Debts as aforesaid, and not otherwise, and am willing to Sell and Dispose of all my own Concerns (which are now under Mortgage) for the Purpose aforesaid, and have several Times apply'd to the said Ambrose O'Neill my Brother to joyn with me in such Sale, which he hath hitherto refused.

John Moynex Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallisades, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he calls all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from London.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February 4th 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Quis est istorum qui non malit rempublicam turbare quam comam suam? Qui non comprior esse malit quam honestior?

SENECA.

To HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



WHEN I read that part of Milton wherein he represents Sin under the form of a Beautiful Woman, from the middle down deformed, and surrounded, by a cry of Yelling Monsters that perpetually gnaw and devour the Bowels of their unhappy Parent; besides the pleasure I receive from so Just and Beautiful an Allegory, it

gave me new Occasion of considering and admiring the Divine Wisdom which has so ordered it, that all those Actions which are inconsistent with his Will and our supreme Happiness, should be even here attended with a Train of Evils sufficient to deter the provident from the Commission of them, and to punish them when committed.

It is no less observable, that those little Levities which render a Man Troublesome and Offensive to that Circle of Acquaintance among whom he must seek the most agreeable Enjoyments of this Life, have also a natural tendency to their own Destruction. If Sin begets Hell-bounds to devour herself,olly has its Beagles, which, by a milder Fate, only eat off the Excrescences. Thus Pride is subdued by the Scorn herself creates, Vanity is mortified by the contempt it raises, and the affected Subject themselves to a ridicule which (if they have any shame) may effectually reform them, of which I am going to give you a pleasant Instance.

As I was the other Day taking a turn in a little French Coffee House, in my own Neighbourhood, I was agreeably surprized to meet my Kinsman Tom Woudbe; whom I had left some Years since a stripling in the Country; I no sooner embraced him but upon the first Survey of his Dress and Person I asked him, When he Landed? To which he answered (with a Smile that seemed to rise from a secret Pleasure) That he had not been in France, and was but just then come from the Country. This Account of him

self so inconsistent with the Figure he then made, gave me Occasion to reflect upon the manner of his Education, that his Father Old Sir Anthony having followed the late King's Fortunes, after a considerable Absence, returned to his Country an accomplished Dancer, that his Eldest Brother has lately travelled thither, and is no less eminent, for a becoming Lisp, easy Address, and graceful Mien. These and other Circumstances consider'd, I could not but pity the Young Gentleman, and be sensibly concern'd to see a Youth, whom Nature, perhaps, had fitted to serve and adorn his Country, by early Prejudices and wrong Conceptions of things, transform'd into a useless Coxcomb. This Circumstance was the more grievous to me, in as much as I have always reckoned the Admiration in which our Countrymen hold the Follies of their neighbouring Nations, one great Cause of their Disaffection to the Wisdom of their own.

Full of Thoughts like these, I sat me down in the little Circle at the round Table, my Friend (whose splendid Figure had by this time drawn all the Eyes of our little Assembly upon him) sat by me, and while I sup'd a Dish of Coffee, took up (whether to shew the Fineness of his Ruffles, or Splendour of his Sleeve-buttons is uncertain) two or three of the Papers that lay before him, and laid them down again unread; which an old Gentleman by him observed, and (supposing by the Newness of his Fashion that he had not been long enough arriv'd to learn our Language) very civilly presented him with the French Paper he had been then Reading; which Tom accepted; and acknowledged with a Bow, the Air and Exactness of which, easily confirm'd the Gentleman in his Opinion. It is impossible to paint the Transport Tom was seized with, when he found him'self so happily mistaken for what he so much affected. You may believe he did not omit to turn the Paper over and over, and seem surprized, rejoiced and concern'd, at each important Paragraph. This he acted for some time with very good Success, till at length over-warm'd with some imaginary Pleasure; he unfortunately put on a graceful Smile, which gave the Gentleman occasion to ask him in the Freedom of a Countryman, what it was that gave him so much Rapture. Alas! how fleeting how uncertain are Human Enjoyments! behold Tom, who but just now triumph'd in the pride.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

of his Heart, behold him, I say, Thunderstruck with those soft Sounds, with which he would fain seem so charm'd before! What should he do? The Gentleman address'd him in French, Tom did not understand a Word of it. Silence was inconsistent with common Manners, much more with that darling Politeness he so much affected; and speaking betray'd him to all the Contempt due to an Impostor. In this unhappy Circumstance, he cast a bathful Look at me, who had at first but little pity for him, till observing him sufficiently punish'd, and I hope, awak'd to some Sense of his Folly; and fearing to expose him to the Ridicule that might ensue, I at last interposed, and by acquainting the Company that my Friend had the Misfortune to be very Deaf, rescued him from their Laughter.

Having thus sent him creditably away, I went the next Morning to see him, when to my great surprize and Satisfaction, I found him dress'd in a very plain Suit of Cloaths, his Bag, Sword knot, and other such Implements laid aside; his Forehead case-shaved; and disencumber'd of certain uncouth tufts of Hair, commonly call'd a Toppee. From which, and some other such Circumstances, I am in some hopes my Kinsman is in a fair way of becoming a brave Honest unaffected Irish Subject.

Since this Fact had so good an Effect upon my Cousin Wound-be, I hoped the relation of it might have some influence upon the rest of his Brethren; (the numerous Tribe of Pops, who seem less affected with the present Designs and Malice of our Enemies abroad than the Cruelty of some coy Nymph at home) and therefore trouble you with this, hoping you may for that End allow it a Place in your Weekly Paper.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

PETER PLAIN.

P. S. Having made a Prize of the aforesaid Wig and Bag, I am incouraged to the following Proposal.

That all those who become sensible of their Folly should (in regard to their former Devotion to the French Nation) have their Bags filled with the superfluous Flower of their Periwigs, and transported thither, which may much relieve the Poverty and Scarcity, necessarily resulting from Absolute Monarchy, and its Consequence peccatious Property.

I am the more earnest in this Project, that Lady Squintly attributes the badness of her Eyes to a Cloud of Powder from a Gentleman's Periwigg as he pass'd by her. And its fear'd more Mischief may be done, if we happen to have any blowing Weather this Spring.

I have also something to propose concerning Toppees—I shall only at present begg you would advise a Young Gentleman that appears now and then at Lucas's, to buy a Red Wig, or cut off his Forelock, which happens to be of that Colour. And pray whisper Sir Smirking softly, that some Gray-Hairs are by this means Discover'd.

Petersburg, Jan. 8. Letters from Vienna give an Account that the King of Spain had written a Letter to the Emperor, which had put the Imperial Court into the greatest Joy; wherein he assures him, 'He shall get home the Silver from the Hanava, in spite of all the English can do to prevent it, and promises that the Imperial Court shall have the full Subsidies he has engaged to furnish, and that all the Efforts Great Britain and France together shall make, shall never induce him to separate from his Imperial Majesty.' That upon these Assurances, Orders had been given to almost all the Colonels, for Augmentation of the Imperial Troops which had been ordered to be made of the Regiments in Lombardy, where Marshal Staremberg is in Command.

Petersburg, Jan. 4. Count Rabutin, the Imperial Ambassador is frequently at Court. Preparations for War are carried on through all the Russian Empire and we expect that some extraordinary Expedition will be undertaken next Spring, which we find is like to give much Uneasiness to some of our Neighbouring Princes.

Hague, Jan. 8. We see here the following List of the several Troops of the several Princes and States, who are like to be engaged in a War.

The Emperor 54000 New raised Troops, and Auxiliaries added to the Troops he had before, make in all	}	140000
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The King of Spain.

Old Troops, 66,000	}	83000
New Troops 17,000		
And 35 Men of War,		223000

The King of France.

Old Troops 152000	}	247000
Augmentation 35000		
Militia 60000		

The King of Great Britain.

There and in Germany 48000	}	80000
Augmentation 32000		

The States General.

Old Troops	}	14000
Augmentation		
		381000

80 British, 30 Dutch, and 22 French Men of War.

Lisbon, Jan. 11. N. S. His Britannick Majesty's Ships the Sterling-Castle, Argyle, Lyme, remain here. The first is almost refitted and ready to return to sea again. The Argyle sails in a few Days for England, as does the Lyme for Gibraltar.

Paris, Jan. 28. 'Tis said, with some Assurance, that the 60,000 Militia raised last Year in this Country, are to be posted in Garrisons, and the other Troops to Encamp. They write from Strasburg, that they continued to Amass there great Quantities of Stores of War, and that the assembling of Troops in that Neighbourhood was more and more expected, in order to form a Body. Our 12 Men of War and Gallies continue Equipping with all convenient Expedition, and considerable Quantities of Stores are carrying on at Toulon and Marseilles.

Malaga, Dec. 6. Colonel Dunbar who is in the English Service arriving here lately from Madrid with a Commission from Mr. Stanhope the British Ambassador, immediately went on board an English Ship here to put it in Execution; but the Governor having

having Notice of it sent out some light Vessels armed in Pursuit of the Colonel's Ship, which overtaking her next Day, the Captain was summoned to deliver up Mr. Dunbar, and upon his Refusal to do it, 50 Grenadiers boarded the Ship, and took out the Colonel by force with all his Papers, and brought him to this City where he is strictly Guarded.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 26, 29.

The Humble Address of the Rt. Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, on Wednesday January 18th. 1726,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lord Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg Leave to return Your Majesty our hearty Thanks for Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We cannot but esteem our selves in Duty bound most humbly and gratefully to acknowledge Your Majesty's exceeding Goodness, in opening to your Parliament a Scene of the highest Importance to this Kingdom. The World must now be convinced, that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid have laid the Foundations of such an exorbitant and formidable Power, as may in Time overturn the Balance, and destroy the Liberties of Europe. Were we not filled with the deepest Resentment at the Indignities which have been offered to Your Majesty, we should be unworthy of all the Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's most Gracious and Excellent Government. The Invasions made upon the Rights and Privileges of your People in the most important Branches of their Commerce, the Menaces and Insults used towards Your Majesty, the peremptory Demand of the Restitution of Gibraltar, which Place, and the Island of Minorca, both being of the utmost Consequence to Your People, where yielded up by the present King of Spain himself, and do indisputably belong to the Crown of Great Britain by most solemn Treaties: But above all the Engagements entered into for placing a Popish Pretender upon Your Throne, must raise the warmest Indignation in all those who have the least Sense of their Duty to the best of Sovereigns, and any Regard to the Protestant Religion, to the Honour, Interest, and Prosperity of their Country.

We are truly sensible of the wise Measures taken by Your Majesty for preventing the Dangers which threatened us, Your early Care in forming and entering into the Defensive Alliance, to which the Accession of the States General has added so great Weight.

The establishing a perfect Harmony, Union and Concert between Your Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General, the several Negotiations which your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, is carrying on with Sweden, Denmark, and other Powers, and the shewing the Power and Influence of your Naval Force, by the seasonable Equipment of three considerable Squadrons, are the apparent Causes, to which, next under God, we owe the Preservation of Publick Peace, and the preventing the Execution of those destructive and unjust Designs, that had been formed against this Nation and the Liberties of Europe.

The very great Satisfaction Your Majesty is graciously pleased to express at the Happiness of Your People, in their full Enjoyment of Peace, Ease, and Prosperity; Your tender Concern, for their sake, at the Prospect of any new Commotions, and Your continual Care every where to Preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of all Your Subjects, cannot but fill their Hearts with the most grateful Sense of their Duty, and raise in them the utmost Detestation and Contempt of the vain Imagination of placing a Popish Pretender on the Throne. We do therefore at this important Juncture most humbly beg

Leave to assure Your Majesty of our steady and unshaken Fidelity, and that nothing shall ever divert or deter us from making our strongest Efforts for maintaining Your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of this Realm, and for preserving our present happy Establishment: And we beseech Your Majesty to believe, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, enable Your Engagements with Your Allies, and to preserve the Trade of this Kingdom in its utmost Extent, to vindicate Your Honour, and to assert and defend Your Right to Gibraltar, and the Island of Minorca, which are of the greatest Importance to the Preservation of the Commerce and Naval Strength of Great Britain, and to maintain Your Right to every other part of Your Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever, and that we shall at all Times be ready to concur in such proper Measures, as may effectually enable Your Majesty, in Conjunction with Your Allies, to bring to Reason all such Powers as shall at any time disturb the general Peace and Tranquillity of Europe.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer,

My Lords,

I Thank you heartily for this very Dutiful and Loyal Address: Your warm Concern for maintaining My Honour, and the Rights of My Crown, and for preserving the Trade of this Kingdom, is a fresh and very seasonable Instance of your Love to your Country, as well as of your Duty and Affection to Me.

Your Approbation of the several Measures I have taken for preserving the Publick Peace and Tranquillity, and securing the Rights and Privileges of My People against all Ufurpations, gives Me great Satisfaction.

I entirely depend on the many faithful and affectionate Assurances you have given me in this Address, you may as absolutely depend on My constant Endeavours to promote the Happiness of all my People.

In the Debates in the House, some of the Minority argued, That our present Circumstances since the Nation is so much in Debt, cannot well admit of entering into a War, and seem'd to hint at Submission. But the Majority argued that a Submission was the ready way to make our Enemies so formidable, as to put it in their Power to ruin us effectually, and that the Nation was in a Condition, in Conjunction with its Allies to prevent the Effects of the Malice of our Enemies.

The Lords did not sit yesterday, but the Commons in a grand Committee on the Supply, after a long Debate resolved, that the Land Forces for the Service of the Year, 1727 be augmented with 8157 Men, on a Division, Yeas 250, Noes 85, which will make up the whole Number 26383 Including 1718 Invalids, and 553 which the six Independent Companies consist of the Service of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, that 885494 l. 6 s. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining the said 26383 Men, 15753 7 l. 16 s. 5 d. half Penny, for the Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions at Annapolis Royal, Placentia and Gibraltar, for 1727, and 83750 l. 10 s. 5 d. for defraying the extra Expence incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

A Motion being made, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, that the secret offensive Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain, might be laid before the House it pass in the Negative.

Then a Motion was made, and the Question put, to Address his Majesty, that a Copy of the Memorial presented to the King of Sweden by Mr. Poyntz his Majesty's Envoy at Stockholm relating to the Treaty of Hanover, dated 4th of June, 1726, might be laid before the House, it also pass in the Negative.

We hear, that Sir Charles Wager hath Orders to attack the two Ports rais'd by the Spaniards near Gibraltar

From Spain, that 15 Men of War are preparing to meet Admiral Hopson at Gibraltar, in order to the Siege of that Place by Sea and Land.

Serjeant Birch has been Complimented by the Ministers of State, and is to go over Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

D U B L I N, Feb. 4.

On Tuesday last was publish'd by order of the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, a Proclamation for apprehending David, and Miso Power, Gentlemen, and others in the County of Galway for forcibly carrying away Honourable Mathew, Widow, in the County of Clare, whereby one hundred Pound Reward is offered for said Power, and a suitable Reward for any of the Accessories.

By Letters from Cork, we hear, that the 9 Transports under Convey of the Lively and Success Men of War, with the Regiments on Board for Gibraltar, after they had been 70 or 80 Leagues at Sea, were drove back by contrary Winds, and continue in our Harbour.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin continues very much indisposed.

THE late Dwelling House of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, about two Miles from the City of Dublin, pleasantly situated, and well Watered; having several well wainscotted Rooms, with Stable, Coach House, Cow House, a large Garden, and Land commodious to the said Holding, is to be Set for 300 Years, Of all which, further Information may be given upon Application to Mary Gunson, Widow and Relict of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, in the said House, or by her Brother John Stevens at the Sign of the Key in Meath Street.

A Lot of Ground on the North side of Henry Street, opposite to the two Great Houses built by Charles Campbell Esq. Deceased, containing 60 Feet in front, 200 Feet deep, fronting Prince Eugene's Lane, the Rear fronting Melvin's Lane, Bounded on the West with Mr. William Fawcens Holding, with a large House built on the Rear Part fronting Melvine Lane. To be Set by Lease for 74 Years, from Michaelmas 1726, to the Highest Bidder, at Dicks Coffee House on Monday the 6th. Day of February next, at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon. The Ground to be put up at 3 s. 9 d. per Foot, and 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees. The House to be put up at 1 l. a Year, with 6 d. per Pound Receivers Fees, One Penny a Foot per Ann. to be Advanced by each Bidder for the Ground, and 2 s. 6 d. per Year for the House. Any Person that has a mind to take the same, and wants further Information, may apply to Mr. Simon Anyon Attorney in Back Lane, Mr. William Sumners, Publick Notary in Shippen Row, or Mr. John Ward Merchant on the Lower Ormond Quay.

THE Corner House in Dames Street and Synemore Alley, wherein Mr. Medcalf the Shoemaker now lives is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finish'd House, Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also a large well built Vault for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Medcalf at any Hour, he or they will appoint.

ALL who may be desirous to take Building Lots in the Ground belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Moleworth, near St. Patrick's Well, are hereby informed, that the said Ground will be laid open forthwith, and Divided into convenient Lots And for their further Information, are desired to apply to Robert Adair Esq; at his House in Peter Street, who is empowered to treat with them in the Name of the said Lord Moleworth, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be by him specified; from which it will appear that all reasonable Encouragement is intended to be given to all fair Bidders for any of the aforesaid Lots. N. B. The Term granted will be 99 Years. At the abovenamed Place may be seen a Plan of the Lots, Streets, &c.

GEORGE Bennet, Taylor, at the Crown in Fishamble Street, maketh Clergymen's Gowns, and Cassicks, as well as any made in this Kingdom, and for further Encouragement, he will find Making, with all other Trimmings, together with Ribbond down the Breast of the Gown and Cassick, and fine Black Cloth, to boarder the same, for Eleven Shillings and Six Pence.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallizadoes, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he casts all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from London.

NE X T Door to the New Inn in Queen Street, are sold by Robert Moddy, Gardner to the Hon. City of Dublin, all sorts of the best Garden Seeds, at Reasonable Rates. N. B. The said Seeds are lately Imported from London and Holland.

In the Press and will speedily be publish'd.

THE Country Housewife and Lady's Director in the Management of a House; and the Delights and profits of a Farm. Containing, Instructions for managing the Brew House and Malt Liquors in the Celler. The making of Wines of all sorts. Directions for the Dairy, in the Improvement of Butter and Cheese upon the worst of Soils. The feeding and making of Brawn. The ordering of Fish, Fowl, Herbs, Roots, and all other useful Branches belonging to a Country Seat, in a most elegant Manner for the Table. Practical Observations concerning Distilling, with the best Method of making Ketchup, and many other curious and durable Sauces. The whole distributed in their proper Months, from the Beginning to the End of the Year, with particular Remarks relating to the drying or kilning Saffron. By R. Bradley, F. R. S. Sold opposite the Watch on College Green.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloths, Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathees, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

AT the Pelican on Cork Hill there is a very good Apartment, up one Pair of Stairs, well furnished, fit for any Gentleman or Lawyer's Chambers, to be Set for any Term.

D U B L I N : Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN
Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February 11th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

*O execrable Son, so to aspire
Above his Brethren, to himself assuming
Authority usurpt, from God not given.*



MILTON.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



As you have in all your publick Observations, discovered your self a sincere Friend to the Cause of Liberty, so I will not trouble you with any Apology for this Letter. I dare not pretend to add any thing of mine to the many excellent Writings we have on that important Subject from the greatest and best Men.

But there is a Fault we are very apt to commit in relation to it, which cannot have escaped your Notice: We can read and hear these Discourses with a wonderful Indifference. We can even while we enjoy the immediate Blessings that flow from Freedom, rest on the rest of our Kind, that are denied them, with Insensibility. As if they had less right to that Privilege of Nature than ourselves. For this Reason I have always thought, that a true and naked Representation of those Miseries that are found in all Absolute Governments; would be of great Use to awaken in us those Noble and Generous Sentiments of Humanity, that we ought to indulge on this Occasion. When we Travel over those unhappy Countries, the Magnificence of their Courts, or the Natural Beauty of the Soil and Climate, throw a Varnish over the Face of Things; but when we read their History, and see Nations Depopulated and Impoverished by the Ambition and Pride of their Princes, we then should learn to value Liberty as it deserves.

When we consider those Nations of Europe that lie near us, we do not indeed find the difference so sensible; Their Princes, by considering the Advantages the free States have over them in point of People and Riches, find it necessary not to extend their Power to any high or extravagant Degrees. Thus in France and Spain, Trade and Manufactures are encouraged, with a Political View, that the Miserable Subjects may not sink under the Weight of

their Taxes and Gabels. But if we would see the Effects of Arbitrary and Unlimited Power in its true Colours, let us seek for it in Asia and Africa. In the former, what once fruitful Fields has it converted into Deserts? What once flourishing Cities laid in Ruines? And like a Pestilence, blasted the Face of the visible Creation?

I have been led into these Thoughts by reading the Voyages of Sir John Chardin into Persia. As he was a Traveller of more than ordinary Curiosity and Understanding, and had particular Opportunities of informing himself in their Government, so I hope it will not be disagreeable to your Readers, if out of many Adventures which happened during his stay at that Court in 1673, I venture to send you two pretty remarkable ones, which I have abridged from him, and for which I refer the curious to the Authors larger Accounts.

Solyman had just then ascended the Throne, Grandson to Abbas the Great, under whose Government Persia first began to flourish in Commerce: He was after the Eastern Manner, upon the Death of his Father Abbas II. taken out of the Seraglio, where he had spent his Time in Indolence and Ignorance, and advanced to the Throne. He soon gave an unbounded loose to his Passions, and Desires; and the sole use he made of his New Power, was to indulge himself in all the Excesses of Debauchery and Cruelty. He was for ever Drunk, and in that Condition still committing some Action either Base or Inhuman. Amongst many Instances of his capricious Tyranny, the most Remarkable is the following, which serves not only to shew the deplorable Condition of the common Subjects under such Princes, but even of those who have the Misfortune to be their Minions, and Instruments of their Cruelty.

Seftoulcan was a Lord of great Merit, on whom he had conferred many Marks of his Favour. He had given him the Government of the Greater Armenia, his two Sons were at Court distinguished by being his Favourites, and two of his Daughters were in the Royal Seraglio. A Family so deserving and so honoured seemed secure from Fortune. Yet it happened otherwise. The Armenian Patriarch had a considerable Dispute with the Governour about raising a Tax, which was laid on the Christians of that

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

that Nation for the Payment of his Debts. The Governor had appointed Commissioners to levy this Tax; this the Patriarch opposed, insisting, that since the Money was to be applied to his Use, he ought to appoint the Receivers; and accusing the Governor of a Design of imbezbling the Contributions. The Affair was carried to Court, whither the Patriarch went in Person to demand Relief, and procured several of his Countrymen to accompany him, and according to Custom, to seek for Justice, by loud Cries before the *Palace Gate*. His Design Succeeded. Notwithstanding the Governors great Power and Interest at Court, the People were heard; their Petition was received, and by the Kings Order in the presence of the whole Court.

The Governor's two Sons, heard their Father's Oppression and Injustice represented with great Aggravations, with all the Pride and Indignation natural to haughty Favourites. When the King had heard the Request, he called the Eldest and told him, *Have I not charged you in my Name to write to your Father to treat my Subjects with Moderation? Have you neglected my Commands? Or does he Despise them?* The Favourite humbly endeavoured to excuse his Father and himself, with which the King seemed satisfied and retired. The Court dismissed immediately, and the Youngest of the Brothers, called *Nesr alibec*, going out of the Palace, met several of the Petitioners at the Gate. In his Insolence and Passion he first abused them, which they returning like Men in Despair, his Reproaches increased, and he struck those that were struck with his Cane, and they returning, he drew his Sabre, and continued his Rage in assaulting them, though without wounding any. The poor Wretches who reduced to the last extremity, renewed their Cries, and complained that their Pain was insupportable, since being come to feel Rewards from the Violence of the Father, who has taken their Fortunes, they were exposed to the Rage and Cruelty of the Sons, who sought their Lives. Their Exclamations became at length so loud, that they reached the King, who being informed what had occasioned them, commanded that the Offender should lose his Head. As soon as it was executed he retired into the Seraglio, where the News of the Favourite's Misfortune soon followed and reached the Ears of his Sisters. As the Fair Sex in those Countries indulge their Passions in a more violent Degree than with us, some of these Ladies transported with Grief and Passion, flew to the King, and in the Violence of her Rage, not only loaded him with the bitterest Reproaches, but attempted to show her Revenge by Actions, which the Barbarian returned by ordering her to be burnt alive, which was executed on the Spot.

Thus began the Misfortunes of the Family, which however did not as yet reach the Governor. Soon after the Court went from the Capital to Casbin. While it resided there, as the King was diverting himself one Day with seeing the Troop of Women Dancers, that attended the Court, he missed one of them, who had been his Favourite. Upon enquiring for her, he was told she was left behind at *Spahan*, on Account of Indisposition. He ordered she should be sent for, and when she came, he asked the Reason of her Stay, she answered *She had been Ill*. He demanded *What had cured her?* She answered *Wine*. The King, in suspicion commanded her to tell him, *Where she had drunk it?* She told him, with *Nesr-alibec*. This inflamed the King, and enraged that the disgraced Favourite, should dare to rival him in his Pleasures, he commanded he should be Imprisoned, his Goods Confiscated, and his *Seraglio* first exposed to publick View, and then Sold. The Great Steward, one of the most considerable Eunuchs in the Palace, striving to mitigate the Royal Anger, was immediately head alive. Orders were immediately dispatched for *Sefi-coulcan's*

Disgrace and Imprisonment. Not very long after he was Restored, and *Nesir-Alibet* his Son was brought to Court by the King's Order with great Magnificence. The King publicly caressed him, gave him a *Head of Gold* encased, adorned with Rings to the Value of 50,000 Crowns, and promised him not only his perpetual Favour, but also assured him he would never press him to Drink with him. All the Court strove to gain the Young Favourite, by Presents and Submissions: Yet in Four Months he was again banished for refusing to Debauch with the King, who continually importuned him. Thus far *Mr. John Chandin's Account*. From the same Author, I shall add another Adventure more Tragical, which happened about the same Time to another considerable Person of that Court.

From Casbin the Court went to pass the Winter in Hyrcania. A Glazier was one Evening at Work, mending the Windows of an Apartment belonging to the Queen-Mother. Tho' the Snow and Frost were then very Sévére, yet he both wrought himself and encouraged his Men to work, with great Application. The King passing by, stop'd to observe him, and seeing him so diligent, yet trembling with Cold, call'd for him, took off his own Robe, which was of Sables, and put it on the Artisan; Thus was his Fortune made. He was thence conducted to the Bath, perfumed, richly habited, and brought to kiss the King's Feet, who bestow'd on him a considerable pen-
sion, and 200,000 Crowns in Lands and Money,

The same Night the King drank hard with some of his principal Courtiers, amongst the rest was *Cofrou-can*, Governor of *Hyrcania*, and General of the *Mushgerters*, a Lord of great Courage and Generosity, and much beloved by the King. In the heat of Wine, the General Address'd the Prince thus. *Will your Majesty will to your Slave a moment's hearing? The Troops he here in command are his Gold, and are but ill provided for. Would it not have been better to have given 200,000 Crown-pieces to them? than to use a Slave-man, to whom 100 pieces will be as a treasure?* The King drank as he was, and, by this Look, he disprov'd the Liberty of the General's Question, who observing the danger that threaten'd him, fell at his Feet, and implored his Mercy. The King rose, and threw himself on a pile of cushions, where he fell asleep, and the General in a little Time retir'd. When the King awoke, he reviewed the Detachment, and order'd them to go to *Cofrou-can*, but was inform'd he was gone. The King enraged at his absence, order'd *Mishgarcan* to go and fetch him himself. It is the Custom, when such orders are given by the King in drink, for the Court to intercede. But the General's ill Fortune prevail'd, and no one appear'd for him. *Mishgarcan*, accompany'd by a Slave to perform the Execution, went to the General's Palace, and demand'd to see him from the King. The unhappy Lord appearing, he told him; The King sends me for you dead, throw yourself on the Ground. He reply'd, I am ready to obey, but as I am drunk, I can't follow the King's joyful or my Death. *Alas* me time for my Prayers! The other fall of a criminal must satisfy his request, and order'd the Slave to perform his Commands. Sooner was the bloody Execution finish'd when a Messenger arriv'd from the King, who was grown more sober, with a counter order, that *Mishgarcan* express'd great Mourning for the Death, and to prove *Mishgarcan* for his cruel Execution. 477

"I have chosen these two out of many instances of that young monarch's capricious behaviour, which are to be met with in that history. They are plain evidence of how little significance to the happiness of their subjects, either the virtues of the mind, or the good qualities of the body, or the goods of fortune are under such governments. They rather, how often these advantages only serve to en-

pose them to greater Misfortunes. Their Lives and Fortunes are at the Mercy of a Tyrant, nurs'd up in Pride, and Vice, and Cruelty; who knows no pleasure, but the full gratification of a Wanton appetite; and has no bounds to his Power but his Caprice. They are taught by their Religion an implicit Submission to his Will: And he is by his Education taught to consider them, as Creatures made for his Use and Pleasure. Thus he can wantonly Sport with the Miseries of his Subjects as if they were Beings of an inferior Kind. The Royal Savage can behold Beauty and Innocence, and Virtue in distress with an insensible Heart; and Glory in Actions, for which a Mortal of inferior quality, would be justly punished with Torments and Death.

My Lord Moleworth in his excellent Preface to the Account of Denmark, has observ'd, that Liberty like Health, is a Blessing we never so truly value, as when we feel its loss. I wish we may never have such an Occasion of being taught its Worth. It will be to every good and worthy Mind, incitement enough to cherish and increase the love of Liberty, to reflect on the Condition of those Nations that want it most. Such a Consideration repeated often, would strengthen that glorious Principle. The power of Humanity and Benevolence would rise upon us, and teach us not only to esteem our Constitution as we ought, but to wish our whole Species free and happy as our selves. Till we come to this point, Our Zeal for Liberty is imperfect. We often pray for the propagation of Christianity, and yet of how little use would that be to a People who were not free? Let us then join to it our Wishes, that these two invaluable Blessings may go together, and that with a Religion that is itself Freedom, the whole Race of Mankind may be restored to that Liberty which is their undoubted natural Right, which they may be rob'd of, but can never forfeit, and the Loss of which can never be made up by all the other advantages they can possibly enjoy.

I am, S I R,

Your very humble Servant,

J. M.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Cadiz, Jan. 6. The following News is published, said to be brought by the last Advice Ship from the West Indies, viz. That the Galeons were still at Porto Bello; but that the Treasure had been carried by Land to Cruces some Leagues from thence, that the English South Sea Company's Ship the Royal George had two Millions and an half of Pieces of Eight on Board; that Admiral Holire had received a Supply of 200 Men from Jamaica; that some light Frigates of his Squadron had taken three small Spanish Ships which were carrying provisions for Porto Bello, and had 25,000 Pistols on board in Silver; that the English Commodore after having taken all the Silver had given a Receipt, in which he declared that in Case the peace was confirmed the Silver should be restored; but that if Things came to a Rupture it should be deemed good Prize. That after his Example Count de Claudio, a Spanish Commodore had given the like Receipt to an English Ship laden with 10,000 Pieces of Eight; and that it was still uncertain whether the Spanish Fleet would return to Spain or not.

Vienna, January 18. The Duke of Richelieu, the French Ambassador, last Tuesday an Auditor of the Emperor wherein he communicated to his Imperial Majesty the Answer of the Emperor of Hanover to the Proposals made to them from our Court, which they

found short of what they expected. To Morrow the said Duke will send an Express to Paris, with the Emperor's last Resolutions. Meanwhile Warrants have been issued for augmenting the Imperial Troops, viz. each Foot Regiment to 300 Men, and each Regiment of Horse to 1400. The Prussian Minister had the 4th Instant, a private Audience of the Emperor and afterwards a long Conference with prince Eugene, and we are told the said Minister made an earnest Representation to his Imperial Majesty about the Succession to the Duchies of Juliers and Bergue, in Favour of his Prussian Majesty, to which the Elector of Palatine makes still great Difficulties to give his Consent.

Petersburgh Jan. 12. Necessary Dispositions have been made at Cronstade to put to Sea all the Gallies as soon as the Port shall be free from Ice; and his hopes they will be at Sea before the Arrival of the English and Danish Squadrons in the Gulph of Finland. Petersburg Jan. 12. A Report has been spread within these few Days, that the Grand Duke, the late Czar's Grandson, will shortly be declared Successor to the Throne; and that a solemn Ceremony will be performed for his Inauguration.

Havana November 20. We hear from the Viceroy of Peru having some time ago assembled the chief Ministers of his Council proposed to attack the English Squadron before Porto Bello with three Men of War of 60, 70, and 80 Guns, and 14 Frigates varying from 24 to 40 Guns, and that all the privy Counsellors had unanimously consented to it, but that Admiral Callaguala opposed it, on Pretence that he had no Orders from Court, and that this Refusal had given great Disgust to the Spaniards in the Indies.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Humble Address of the Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE, Your Majesty's most Dutifull and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled; return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Communication which your Majesty had been pleased to make of the Proceedings and Transactions in Europe for some Time past and of the Engagements entered into between the Emperor and the King of Spain, is an Instance of your Majesty's singular Goodness, in being so desirous to give your People all reasonable Satisfaction, as you have ever been solicitous for their Good and Welfare.

We are very sensible of the fatal Tendency of the sudden and unaccountable Conjunction between those two Crowns; and as this Nation has always looked with jealous Eyes upon the very Beginning of every attempt made by their Neighbours to establish a Commerce, at the Hazard and the Prejudice of our undoubted Rights and Privileges. We cannot but be greatly alarmed to see these Inroachments upon Our Trade and notorious Infractions of Treaties, accompanied with a Scheme of Greatness that lays the Foundation of a most Exorbitant Power, which if not timely opposed, and withstood with Vigour and Resolution, may become formidable to all Europe, and enable the Aggressors without Controul to maintain their unwarrantable Attempts.

Nor can We at all doubt of the Spirit and Design of this new Friendship and Alliance, when we see it cemented by mutual Obligations for supporting One of the contracting Powers in their unjust and usurped Extent of the Old and New Treaty, at the same time that a peremptory Demand is made and insisted upon by the Other for the Restitution of Gibraltar, a Place of such Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom.

But the Consideration that creates the highest Regard of Your Faithful Commons is to see that

wherever

whenever the Ambition of Foreign Princes leads them to aspire and grasp at Exorbitant Power, or to acquire and possess themselves of any valuable Rights and Privileges belonging to the Subjects of Your Majesty and Your Allies, all Guarantees and the most solemn Engagements of Faith and Gratitude to Your Majesty, Purchased by the Blood and Treasure of this Nation are cancelled, and forgot; and it is vainly imagined that Your Majesty must either tamely Submit, and patiently Acquiesce under the greatest Injuncties and Injuries to Your Crown and People, or be insulted with Menaces and Projects in favour of a Popish Pretender.

But Your Majesty's, Loyal Faithful, and Affectionate Subjects the Commons of Great-Britain, sensible of the inestimable Blessing they enjoy under Your Majesty's most Gracious and Happy Government, have too great a regard to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown and too much Abhorrence and Detestation of the Abjured Pretender, to suffer these vain Threats and Terrors to have any ill Effect upon their Mind or Deliberations.

It is with Indignation that We see this injurious Treatment and these provoking Insults, and it is with an unshaken Fidelity and Resolution, that We are determined with our Lives and Fortunes to Stand by and Support your Majesty against all your Enemies.

We must at the same Time with all Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom and Vigilance, in strengthening your self with the Alliance of Power United in Interest, and best able to withstand the Impending Danger, and to support the Common Cause of Europe. We see with the greatest Satisfaction, the Naval Power of Great Britain appearing in distant Regions, in its proper Lustre, so usefully and wisely Employed to carry Safety and Protection to your own Subjects and to your Allies, and to Crub and Restrain the Boasted Projects to the Disturbers of the Peace of Europe.

And as We cannot but look upon the Measures and Resolutions concerted and taken in Opposition to, and in Defiance of, the most solemn Treaties, as tending to an immediate Rupture; We humbly beseech your Majesty that you will be pleased forthwith to give the necessary Orders for the putting this Kingdom into a posture of Defence; and We assure your Majesty, That We will not only cheerfully and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present Exigency of Affairs but will support your Majesty in making good Your Engagements with your Allies in preserving the Balance of Power in Europe, defending the present Possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, in supporting the Trade of this Nation, against all Unjustifiable and Pernicious Incroachment, and in Defeating and Confounding all Attempts that shall be made in Favour of the Pretender, and for the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

And that All, who wish well to the Peace and Quiet of Your Majesty's Government, may have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities, shall make no Interruption, in the Progress of that desirable Work, of gradually discharging the National Debt, We will consider of the most proper Methods for immediately applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund, to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it stands now Appropriated; and will repose such a Trust and Confidence in Your Majesty as the Publick Utility shall require, and as Your Majesty shall find reasonable and necessary for carrying on the Great Work in which Your Majesty is Engaged, for the Interest and Security of Your People, and the Common Cause of Europe.

Bristol, Feb. 1. On Sunday last arrived here some

Transports with 12 Companies of Foot, of the 4 Regiments expected from Ireland, who are marched for Gloucester and Wells, except 3 Companies of Pocock's, who are still here. This Morning more Transports arrived at the Pill, with some more Companies.

They write from Stockholm, of the 26th of Jan. that there is a certain Report, that the Accession of the King and Senate to the Hanover Treaty, is sign'd, and that it only wants the Approbation of the States, pursuant to this Commission, 12 Men of War, and 3 Frigates are to be equipped this Spring.

From the Hague, That the last Letters from Gibraltar, assure us that the Spaniards could by no Means open their Trenches at St. Roch before the Middle of March, tho' 'twas doubted then without Success.

A Course of Anatomy will be begun by James Brennan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, on Monday the 27th of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brennan, Surgeon.

WHEREAS by a Decree in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, in a Cause there depending, wherein Edward Worth, Esq; Doctor in Physick, is Plaintiff and Anne Stafford a Minor, by her Guardian Doctor Henry Leslie, and others are Defendants, bearing Date the 12th Day of July last, It was Ordered, that the Estate of Edmond Francis Stafford Esq; Deceased, lying in the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry, should be Sold by Walter Stephens, Esq; One of the Masters of the said Court, by Call to the Highest Bidder. THESE are therefore to give Notice, That the said Mr. Stephens has appointed to sell and dispose of the said Lands, and also of a House in Loughboy, in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin; wherein Edmund Stafford, Father of the said Edmund Francis Stafford formerly lived, on Monday the 20th Day of this Instant February, at 5 of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chancery Chamber in the Four Courts, Dublin, pursuant to the said Decree. Particulars of the said Lands are set up in the several Publick Places in the City of Dublin; and the same may be seen at the said Mr. Stephens's Chambers, in Dufry Square, Dublin.

TH E Corner House in Dames Street, and Symonds Alley, wherein Mr. Medcalf the Shoemaker now lives is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finished House, Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts, Also a large well built Vault for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Medcalf at any Hour he or they will appoint.

STolen from John Johnston out of his stable in Drumboy in the County of Tyrone, Barony of Omagh, within a Mile of Strabane, on Tuesday the 23^d of February last, a Black Horse, 15 Hands High, with some White Hairs in his Forehead, short Bob'd; in good Order, Paces and Trots well. If any Person secures the said Horse and Thief, so that he may be convicted, shall have one Pistole Reward, paid by said John Johnston, if the Person who stole him will return him, shall have half a Moydor Reward, and no Questions asked; and if he be found before the 1st of March next, in any part of this Kingdom, the Person who brings the said Horse to Mr. John Johnston, shall have half a Guinea Reward, his Charges paid him, and no Questions asked.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February 18th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Jusque dans Sceler.—

LUCAS

SIR,



Have, in a former Paper, considered the Spirit of Persecution, as a Temper of the Mind; and endeavoured to shew, from the Manner in which it always makes its Appearance, that it must proceed either from a very ill-disposed Heart, or else from a Head of such a Singular Cast, as to mistake the very Notions of Good and Evil, of Right and Wrong. If indeed, Wrath and Violence, be signs of a Good Temper; if a particular Warmth, of Affection for one small Sect of Men, and an unconquerable Aversion for all the World besides, speak a Disposition Universally Beneficent; if it shews Pity and Compassion, to delight and rejoice in the Torments of others; and a generous disinterested Spirit, to believe every Body unworthy to live in this World, or to go any where else in the next but to a place of Everlasting Burnings, who does not entirely agree with our selves in any certain System of Speculation. If these things, I say, are consistent, then, what I have advanced is false and absurd; and deserves to be anathematized among the worst and vilest of Heresies. But if hating Men without a just Cause be a Crime; if it be Murder to knock out the Brains of our Fellow Creatures, without any other Provocation, than their barely thinking contrary to what we think; and if a Delight in punishing Men, who have neither done, nor projected any real Injury to us, or any Body else, be Cruelty and Injustice; then, with all Submission, I must remain of Opinion, that Bigotry and Persecution can owe their Original to nothing that is either rational, or amiable.

It is a saying of him, who brought down the glorious News of Peace on Earth, and Goodwill towards Men, that *that a Tree is best known by its Fruits*. And therefore the surest Way to know what Manner of Spirit they are of, who imagine it their Duty to extirpate all those who are not of the same Faith with themselves, will be to reflect a little on the Ways and Means, by which that *Godly Discipline* was first established in the World, and the Consequences the Propagation of it has had on the Welfare and Happiness of Mankind. And if it shall appear that this Blessed

Plant is of such a Nature, as to suffer no other thrive in its Neighbourhood, I hope every one will be convinced of the Necessity for having it hewn down and cast into the Fire.

The *Mystery of Iniquity*, for so it was called by all the pious Gentlemen, as well as the best Men the Primitive Christians, began very early to w among the Professors of that Name. Among the Rules themselves, we find, there were some, who had higher Notions of the Kingdom of Christ, than mere Temporal Sovereignty, which was to abrogate others into it self, and dazzle the whole World with its Splendor and Magnificence. In this Kingdom all expected to be made Ministers of State; and other ambitious Courtiers, were oftentimes quarrelling among themselves for the highest Places and Promotions, as who should sit on the Right, and who the Left Hand of their Master in his Kingdom. were they wanting, upon some Occasions, to shew ready they would have been to exercise their Power to the utmost, whenever it should come into their Hands. They wondered, and seemed to take too, that their Master did not call down Fire from Heaven on the unbelieving Samaritans. And so did they profit under the Divine Instructions lovely Example of him they followed; that it does appear from the whole History of the Gospel, they ever had entertained a right Notion of the genius and Spirit of Christianity, till sometime after the Death of its Founder, when partly by a miracle Operation, and partly from a Sense of their own wrongs, they found how inconsistent it was with pure and peaceable Religion they professed, to persecute one another, on Account of their different Conceptions concerning it.

Happy had it been for the World, had those have been recalled the Successors of these Men, made like Use of the Severities under which they suffered before Christianity became the prevailing Religion the Roman Empire. But no sooner were they freed from Persecution themselves, and favoured the Countenance of Authority, than they began to exert the same Spirit against one another, and divided themselves into Parties, upon the most trifling matters; whose Hatred continued longer, and had more worst Effects, than the most famous Dissensions are to be met with in History.

One of the first Consequences of Persecution in the Christian World was the Decay of pure and genuine Religion, by setting up a flaming Zeal for certain Tenets and Points of Speculation as the Test of Christianity, rather than a good and religious Life. The Heads of the several sects, in Order to strengthen their Party, and gratify their Ambition, were wont to indulge the Faults of their Followers, provided they continued firm in that System of Belief which they dictated to them. The Question in Debate was always the one Thing necessary; and every thing else made to give Way to it. A Metaphysical Alchemy, or a certain Form of Technical Terms, were the Marks of Distinction, and the Badges either of Piety, or Irreligion. This eat out the very Heart and Life of Christianity; and set up the Mockery of Religion in its Place. The Laity were overstrun with Ignorance and Superstition; and the Clergy with Pride and Luxury. All Ranks and Orders of Men were either engaged in the Confusions and Uproar of the several contending Parties, or affected by them. Every kind of Business was made to give place to these Squabbles; and the whole Management of the Publick Affairs directed to support the Interest of this, or the other, Orthodox Party, without any regard to the general Good; insomuch, that the greatest and most flourishing Empire the World ever saw is reckoned to owe its Ruin, in a great Measure, to the Disorders occasioned by this Means. Nor must it be omitted, that the Propagation of Mahometism was very much an Effect of the same Cause; many Persons that embraced it, at that Time publicly declaring, they had forsaken Christianity, purely on Account of the cruel and implacable Spirit that reigned among its Followers.

At length, when Matters were sufficiently ripened, and those who had kindled these Animosities among Christians had gained their Point, it appeared what was the true Spring of all this mighty Zeal. The Struggle was for nothing else but Power and Greediness. A Succession of aspiring Prelates at Rome, taking Advantage of the Abjectness and Weakness of the Roman Emperors, had formed the Design of erecting a temporal, as well as a Spiritual Sovereignty, in the Western Parts of Europe. To carry on this Design, it was necessary to set themselves up for the Substitutes of Heaven, and their Decrees for the only true Standard both of Faith and Manners. The Confusions of those Times, and the Universal Ignorance occasioned by them, gave them all the Success they could possibly have desired. Mankind received their Yoke; and for some Ages their Tyranny remained uncontrasted and uncontested. They drained the whole Wealth of the World into their own Coffers; and while themselves were wallowing in the most scandalous Luxury, were perpetually issuing out their pious Decrees for confining the poor Laity to Lenten and Eggs, that they might not have Heart, and Courage enough to attempt the Recovery of their Liberty. The Subjects of the Nations who had submitted to this bondage, were starved and beggared at the Expence of their Spiritual Guides; and their Princes either killed asleep with Poppies and Pennances, or employed on Romantick Expeditions for extirpating Souldans and Sophies, and recovering a Whimical Property in a Heap of Old Ruins. This was to divert them from looking into the Enroachments those Holy Fathers were making upon their own Rights, and the Liberty of their Kingdoms. A Division, that occupied the Christian World, for about a Hundred and Fifty Years; depopulated the most flourishing Provinces of Europe, and Asia; and cost the Lives of more brave and gallant Men, than perhaps any other single Expedition we read of in the History of Mankind.

Things continued in this State, till the Revival of Letters, at which time many Persons beginning to think for themselves, saw into the Absurdity of several

Doctrines and Usages then in Vogue; and had the Virtue honestly and boldly to attack them. This was meeting in a tender Place: For as those Doctrines and Usages had no other Foundation, than the Authority of what was called the Church, to arraign them was the same thing with resisting that Authority; and consequently could not fail being made equally criminal with High Treason in a State. Thus Persecution came again into Play. The Pretence was the Honour of God, and the Good of Mens Souls which they asserted to be impaired by denying the established Doctrines. But that Infoluntary of Power which these Pretenders always exerted, and their lazy luxurious Manner of Living, make it evident, that their own Greatness and Authority was the sole Mark they aimed at, the Bias of their whole Proceedings constantly drawing that Way.

What then are Bigots, at the best, but the Dupes of crafty and designing Men, who make them the supports of their Tyranny and Oppression? Well inclined Men may, perhaps, be drawn in to believe many things of great Importance to Salvation, that are not so. But if they shall carry this so far, as to be cruel and rapacious in the Maintenance of such Opinions, and conceive a Settled Aversion against the Bulk of their Species for denying of them, what can we think, but that they have fallen from Human Nature, and degenerated into Brutes? For whoever hates without a sufficient Reason, arising either from unjust Treatment, or a known Perverseness of Disposition in the hateful Object, hates from Antipathy, as Brutes do; and sacrifices to the Animal that Part of his Nature which is the Manly, and the Divine.

If we look into the present State of these Countries where Bigotry and Persecution prevail, we shall be still farther convinced, that this is really the Case; and that these Principles are always built on the Ruins of Humanity and Virtue. Here Religion and Justice is a stranger to their Gates, who are for dragging Men into what they call the true Faith. A blind Submission to their Priests is made the Mark and Touchstone of the People's being in a State of Salvation. For this Reason they study nothing else but how to please them, by giving up the Fruits of their Labour, and industry into their Hands, without regarding the Necessities either of their Families, or Country. Prodiges Men are hereby encouraged to the Commission of the Worst and most barbarous Crimes, upon the Hopes they are all to be atoned for by having a sound Faith, and going through a Course of Spiritual Mummeries. The frequent Assassinations and other Disorders, that every Day happen in Spain and Italy, are, no doubt, owing to this Cause, especially when they see the Directors of their Consciences so openly and boldly give into the same. And hence it also is, that there are more Banditti, and Publick Robbers in these Countries, than any where else in Europe; it being almost impossible for Men of high Spirits to live easily and comfortably there, by any other Employment, unless they have had the good Luck either to be born Princes, or adopted into the Church.

Need I add to all this, that Trade and Commerce, Arts and Sciences, always rise or fall in Proportion as the Principles of Persecution have less or more Influence upon a Nation? This is a Consequence that has been owned by Bigots themselves. I have seen a beautiful Woman by a Piousman Divine, one that called himself so at least, wherein he lays it down as one of the Causes of the Decay of Religion in England, the great Encrease of Trade; by means of which the Laity were grown so rich and so knowing, that they despised the Admonitions of the Priesthood, and consequently were sunk into Irreligion and Profaneness. This was telling the World very plainly what he, and such like of us, would be at; and that their Principles

cepts cannot but be destructive to Trade and to Knowledge, since they And Trade and Knowledge is in consistent with the Propagation of them. But indeed it was the mere Force of Truth extorted this Confession; since in all those Countries where Men enjoy the Liberty of their Consciences unmolested, we shall continually find a vast concourse of People, a perpetual Hurry of Business; all the Signs of Wealth, Plenty, and Industry; the Look of Men at once brightened up with Dispatch, and Clearness; and those of a more elegant and soft Turn of Sentiments improving themselves all those Arts that are either Useful or Ornamental to Mankind. Whereas in those States where Men are obliged by Penal Laws to buy of One Sale, and one Mind, there is little else to be seen, with among the Common People, but Barbarity, and gross Ignorance, joined with a stupid Indolence and Inappetency to every Enjoyment in Life beyond Necessity; among the Great Ones perpetual Frolic and Debauchery; and the Soil wherein they live, however deck with all the Advantages of Nature, every where wearing the Face of Poverty and Desolation, except about the Palaces of Princes, and the Retirement of the Clergy.

If we regard therefore, our Country, or Mankind we must think it our Duty to reflect often on these Things, and by revolving the Evils of them in our Minds, to enlarge our Thoughts with Sentiments of Humanity and Generosity for those that differ from us; Since by doing any otherwise, over and above the Injury done to Innocent Persons at present, we shall lay a Foundation for so many future Calamities to our Country and Posterity, which as other Nations, once as Great and Happy as we, could not prevent, so neither can we hope to escape them, but by discouraging all those Tyrannical and Imposing Principles that have a Tendency to bring them on.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Petersburg, January 30. We are assured, by an Express lately arrived from Derbent, that the Turks absolutely decline going on with settling the Frontiers of Georgia, before the Fortress of Andreof is demolished.

Stockholm, Jan. 25. The Resolution taken by the King and Senate to accede to the Treaty of Hanover, will be shortly approved of by the States of the Kingdom; by Virtue of the said Accession, the King is to send to sea 12 Men of War and five Frigates.

Stockholm, Jan. 19. The Russian Ambassador has not made any of the advantageous Offers we were told he was to propose, and as he is preparing to go home some time in March next, his conjectured his extraordinary Embassy has proved fruitless so that we expect very shortly to give an Account of the Accession of this Crown to the Hanover Treaty.

Stockholm, Feb. 2. The Spanish Cantons continue to Levy men for the Service of Spain, but the same goes on but heavily, the People choosing rather to serve under the most Christian King. They write from Turin, that his Sardinian Majesty continues his Warlike Preparation with all possible Assiduity.

Vienna, Jan. 29. Some Letters from Turin say, that 'tis no longer doubted, but the King of Sardinia will accede to the Treaty of Hanover; they say also, that in Consequence of the same, his Majesty is to engage to keep in Field an Army of 40,000 Men.

Paris, Feb. 3. By an Express just arriv'd from London the Court has received the K. of Great Bri-

tan's Speech to his Parliament, and the Resolution of the two Houses thereupon to contribute all in their Powers to enable his Majesty to execute the Measures he has concerted with his Allies for Maintaining the Tranquillity of Europe. This News was very pleasing to our Court, which perfus'd in its Resolution to perform its Engagements for the same End. We are assured that the Abbe de Monçon, who is returned from Madrid has delivered a Letter to his Majesty from the King of Spain.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

We hear that the 8 Regiments of Dragoons in Great Britain Commanded by the Earl of Sair, Lord Carpenter, Major General Evans, Brigadier General Honeywood, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Kerr, and Col. Churchill, which consist at present of 9 Troops each, will be Augmented to 6 Troops each. And, That the 6 Independent Companies in the Highlands of North Britain will be speedily Augmented to near double the first Establishment.

Yesterday a Motion was made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty for Copies of the Declaration &c. asserted in the Marquis de Puzosbueno's Letters to the Duke of Newcastle on which the King of Spain founds his Demands of Gibraltar, which on a Division was carried in the Negative, 204 against 97.

This Day a Motion was made in the House of Commons to Address his Majesty for Copies of the Memorial and Representations from the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, which induc'd his Majesty to send a Squadron to the Baltick at so great Expence to the Nation, after a Debate was carry'd in the Negative, 126 against 97.

Those who mov'd for the Address, said, they could not answer it to their Country, if they did not enquire into those Things, and those against it, argued, that it was Unparliamentary to communicate what pass'd between Princes, the same was alleged in the Debate Yesterday, about complying with the Motion above mentioned — Voted an Address for Copies of Memorials &c. made by his Majesty's Ministers at Vienna touching the Ostend Company.

On the 24th past it was moved to order that the House sit on this Day, Seventnight take into further Consideration his Majesty's most Gracious Speech upon the Question put, resolved in the Negative Dissentient. Because the Committee having sat one Day only, on the Consideration of his Majesty's Speech could possibly deliberate, but upon few of the many weighty points which arise thereon, on all which the Advice and Support of the House, is in our Opinions absolutely necessary; and since even the Facts relating to many of these weighty Matters have not, as we conceive, been yet laid before the House, as we think the further Consideration of the Speech should not have been refused, that not being as we believe any Precedent for such a Refusal, under the like Circumstances on the Journals of the House.

The King has order'd Col. Gower's Regiment, and two others, that came from Ireland to be put upon the English Establishment, and the other three Regiments are order'd to be ship'd off immediately for Spain, to reinforce Gibraltar, which is thought to be actually besieged. And this Day the Board of Ordnance sent orders to some Gunners and Engineers to Embark with Stores for Spain.

Yesterday the Commons had a long Debate, upon a Motion made by Mr. Poulter for an Address to his Majesty, to lay before the House, Letters writ by the late Earl Sunderland, and Lord Stanhop for delivering Gibraltar to the King of Spain, Sir Robert Walpole and others, spoke against the Motion, which was Rejected, Yeas 240; Nots 97.

DUBLIN, Feb. 18.

We hear from Londonderry, That the Right Reverend Doctor Nicholson, lately translated from that See to the Archbishoprick of Cashel, died suddenly there on Tuesday last. His Grace was formerly Bishop of Carlisle in England; and translated from thence to Derry in 1718. Our Parliament which stood Prorogued to the 23^d of March, is by Proclamation further Prorogued to the 13th of August next.

LENT-ASSIZES, 1726-7.

+ Leinster Circuit.

County of Wicklow, Saturday 8 of March
County of Wexford, Monday 13 of March
County of Kilkenny, Saturday 18 of March
County of the City of Kilkenny, the same Day
County of Catherlough, Saturday 25th of March
Queen's County, Tuesday 28 of March
King's County, Saturday 1st of August
County of Kildare, Wednesday 5 of April

Mr. Prime Serjeant Singleton } Justices.
Mr. Solicitor General }

North-East Circuit of Ulster.

County of Meath, Monday 6th of March
County of the Town of Drogheda, Tuesday 9th
County of Louth, Friday 10th of March
County of Down, Wednesday 15th of March
County of Antrim, Saturday 18th of March
County of Armagh, Tuesday 23th of March
County of Monaghan, Monday 27th of March.

Lord Chief Baron Dalton. }
Mr. Baron Pochinon. } Justices.

County of Waterford, Wednesday 8th of March
County of the City of Waterford, the same Day
County of Tipperary, Saturday 11th of March
County of Cork, Saturday 18th of March
County of the City of Cork, the same Day
County of Kerry, Thursday 20th of March
County of Limerick, Tuesday 24th of April
County of the City of Limerick, the same Day

Mr. Justice Parnell. }
Mr. Serjeant Jocelyn. } Justices.

Connaght Circuit.

County of Galway, Saturday 4th of March
County of the City of Galway, the same Day
County of Mayo, Friday 10th of March
County of Sligo, Thursday 16th of March
County of Leitrim, Monday 20th of March
County of Roscommon, Wednesday 22nd of March
County of Clare, Saturday 28th of April

Mr. Baron St. Leger. }
Mr. Justice Caulfield. } Justices.

North-West Circuit of Ulster.

County of Westmeath, Saturday 4th of March
County of Longford, Wednesday 8th of March
County of Cavan, Saturday 11th of March
County of Fermanagh, Wednesday 15th of March
County of Tyrone, Saturday 19th of March
County of Donegal, Wednesday 22nd of March
City and County of Londonderry, Friday 24th of March

Mr. Justice Gore. }
The Hon. Thomas Upson Esq. } Justices.

A Course of Anatomy will be begun by James Brannan M. D. at his House on Arden Key, on Monday the 27th of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brannan, Surgeon.

ON Monday the 3^d Day of April next, being Easter Monday, will be sold for the use of the Common of Swords, Six Acres from Dublin, of the Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never run before for more than 20th of a Plate. The said Horse, to not to exceed 14 Hands and a Half, any Horse, to above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to run 3 Heats, to be Shown, Measured and Enlisted, by William Gowrie, Gent. Portreeve of the said Town of Swords, 10 Days before the Day of Running, to be kept in the said Town two Days before they run, and at Entrance to pay half a Guinea each to the said William Gowrie Esq. which are intended for a Plate the Day following, to be run for on the said Common by Gallaway's that never started for more than 7:5 l. before, not exceeding 13 Hands 3 Inches high, to carry Seven Stone, and a half, if above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to be entered as aforesaid, and to pay at Entrance an English Crown each, which are to be run for the same Day by as many Tiers as please. N.B. No Horse, Mare, or Gelding that started for either of the Plates, to be allowed to run for the said Crowns. All Disputes that may arise either as to the Entries or Running, &c. to be determined by the said William Gowrie, Gent. and any two Gentlemen he shall choose, according to the Articles, which will be there produced. Dated at Swords, Feb. 14th 1726-7.

WHEREAS by a Decree in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, in a Cause there depending, wherein Edward Worth, Esq; Doctor in Physick, is Plaintiff, and Anna Stafford a Minor, by her Guardian Doctor Henry Leslie, and others are Defendants, Date the 12th Day of July last, It was Ordered, that the Estate of Edmund Francis Stafford Esq; Deceased, lying in the Counties of Antrim and Londonderry, should be Sold by Walter Stephens, Esq; One of the Masters of the said Court, by Caut 10, the Highest Bidder. THESE are therefore to give Notice, That the said Mr. Stephens has appointed to sell and dispose of the said Lands, and also of a House in Loughboy, in the Suburbs of the City of Dublin, wherein Edmund Stafford, Father of the said Edmund Francis Stafford formerly lived, on Monday the 20th Day of this Instant February, at 1 of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chancery Chamber in the Four Courts, Dublin, pursuant to the said Decree. Particulars of the said Bonds are set up in the several Publick Places in the City of Dublin; and the same may be seen at the said Mr. Stephens's Chambers, in Darby Square, Dublin.

THE Corner House in Dames Street and Sycamore Alley, wherein Mr. Meade the Shoemaker now lives is to be Set for a Term of 21 Years, the same being a New well built and finished House, Two Rooms on a Floor, Four Stories High, with large convenient Closets, and a large Shop with two Fronts. Also a large well built Vault for a Kitchen, Cellar, &c. Any Person that is inclined to take the said House, may view the same, and treat with the said Mr. Meade at any Hour he or they will appoint.

George Bennett, Taylor, at the Crown in Ffitham Street, maketh Clergymen's Gowns, and Cassicks, as well as any made in this Kingdom, and for further Encouragement, he will find Making, with all other Trimmings, together with Ribband down the Breast of the Gown and Cassick, and fine Black Cloth, to boarder the same, for Eleven Shillings and Six Pence.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, February 25th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Quapropter, de summa salute vestra, P. C. De vestris Conjugibus ac Liberis, de aris ac focis, de fanis & templis, de viciis urbis rectis ac sedibus, de imperio, de libertate, de salute Patria, deq; universa Republica decernite diligenter ac instructis ac fortiter.

CICERO.

TO HIBERNICUS.

SIR,



Think, it is generally allowed, on all Hands, that the Legislative Power of a Kingdom is the supreme, and that our Notions of the Liberty or Slavery of a People are taken from the different Foundations on which the Legislative Power is grounded. If the power of making Laws be lodged in such Hands, whether of one, or many,

as enjoy it by an Indefeasible Hereditary Descent, 'tis then Tyranny or Absolute Power, and the People are no other than Slaves: Nor will it make any difference in this Case whether he or they in whose Hands this Power is lodged be ordinarily accountable to the same Laws themselves after they are once passed, because this is but a Rule prescribed to themselves by themselves, and therefore alterable at pleasure. But when the Power of making Laws is placed in the Hands of such only as are appointed to this Office by the free Suffrages of the People, and after having discharged this Duty, descend from their Legislative Seats, and become subject to the Laws which they have made equally with others, 'tis then, and then only, that a People can be said to enjoy perfect Liberty.

I shall not at present trouble you with the Sentiments of People upon these several Models of Government. They are various according to the various Dispositions, and Education of Men. But in the General they all agree that a People must be happy in proportion as the Legislative Power is entrusted with Persons chosen by themselves to be the Guardians of their public Liberty. From whence I shall only observe, that Arbitrary Despotick Government must be the worst Species of Government in the World; in regard the Subjects of such a Government must be reduced down to Passive, Blind Obedience to the Will and Passions of the Ruling Power, though never so depraved; and on the other Hand, that a mixt Mo-

narchy must be the best Form of Government, because therein, the Liberty of the People, that glorious Birth-right of all Mankind, is best preserved.

That Men were originally Free (I presume) will be granted by all who consider, that they were by Nature placed in a State of Equality with respect to Jurisdiction or Dominion. This is a Principle so evident, that it needs little Proof. For who can imagine that Creatures of the same Kind and Rank, promiscuously born to all the same Advantages of Nature, and the use of the same Faculties, should ever be designed to be subordinate and subject to one another? No reasonable Man can think so. And therefore on this Natural Equality, that Right is justly founded which all Men claim, of being free from all Subjection to positive Laws, till by their own Consent they give up their Freedom, by entering into Civil Societies for the common Advantage of all the Members. And on this Consent the Obligation of all Human Laws depends, inasmuch that without it no Sanctions can be of any Force. This Mr. Hooker asserts, where he says, "That the lawful Power of making Laws to command whole Politick Societies of Men, belongeth so properly to the same entire Societies, that for any Prince or Potentate of what kind soever upon Earth to exercise the same of himself, and not either by express Commission immediately and personally received from God, or else by Authority derived as the first from their Consent, upon whose Person they impose Laws, is no better than mere Tyranny. Laws they are not therefore which publick Approbation hath not made so; but Approbation not only they give who personally declare their Assent by Voice, Sign, or Act, but also when others do it in their Names, by Right originally at the least, derived from them, as in Parliaments and Councils." From this Great Man's Judgment, I think, it plainly appears (since *Jure Divino* Government is laid aside) that no Man or Body of Men can by Nature challenge any Sovereignty over others, or assume any Right or Liberty, which all other Men have not an equally, just and lawful Claim to, till they have either Tacitly or Expressly given them up. Does England therefore enjoy this Glorious Freedom? So ought France, and all other Nations under Heaven. And certainly were not the miserable People

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

people of those Nations that are Governed by Arbitrary Power so long inured to *passive Slavery*, that the very first Propensions and Characters of Nature seem to be almost, if not entirely blotted out, they would still make some Efforts, and bravely struggle for their Glorious, but unhappily lost Prerogative. A Prerogative so very dear to the Ancients that those who Endeavour'd amongst them to enslave their Native Countries upon any Consideration whatsoever, were always look'd upon as Members destructive of the Whole, and therefore it was thought meritorious to destroy them: Whereas on the contrary, those who were always anxious for the Happiness of the Publick, who discharged the Glorious Offices entrusted to them without sordid Views, and in all Instances approved themselves real Patriots, were always esteemed as *Publick Blessings*, as Gifts sent from Heaven, and as *Bulwarks* raised on purpose to prevent or repel the Incroachments of *Slavery* and *Arbitrary Power*.

It is also Observable, That those Governments which have been the most famous for *Publick Spirit*, and the most jealous of their *Liberty*, have never failed to exert it upon proper Occasions. This is evident from the Old Common-Wealth of *Rome*: For, whenever there was the least prospect of an Invasion from abroad, or of an attempt to be made on their Liberties, at home by ambitious Spirits, the whole Community rose up in defence of their Rights, and bravely secur'd them by waging open War with the former, or cutting off the latter. I might produce many Instances of this Nature, but I take them to be Needless. For let any Man among ourselves who ever enjoy'd or knows the Want of Liberty, lay his Hand upon his Heart, and then say, whether, or no, he would be content to have his Life, his Religion, and all the Glorious Priviledges of a Free Country be entirely at the Disposal of an Arbitrary Tyrant? If not, then this is the Crisis for every one to exert himself, and shew that he burns with the Love of his Country by venturing his Life and Fortune in the Defence of it, since threatened to be destroyed by a Formidable Invasion.

We have the Happiness to live in a flourishing Country; a Country where we enjoy our Religion in its purity, our Properties with Security, and all the Ornaments as well as common Conveniences of Human Life, and at the same time too, we have the Happiness to hear our King from the Throne Exhorting us to be Zealous asserters of all our Liberties? and shall we tamely submit (as a Set of Men among us would persuade) and give up those noble Priviledges and Enjoyments which cost us so much Blood and Treasure, and not prepare Ourselves against the Storm, which if not prevented, must inevitably fall upon us? Indifference cannot but be criminal when it is conversant about Objects which are so far from being of an indifferent Nature, that they are of the highest importance to Ourselves and our Country. If it be indifferent to us whether we are Free Subjects or Slaves, whether our Prince be of our own Religion or of one that obliges him to Extirpate it, we are indeed in the Right to give Ourselves no Trouble in the present juncture. A Man governs himself by the Dictates of Virtue and good Sense who acts without Zeal or Passion in Points that are of no Consequence; but when the Whole Community is threatened to be Shaken, and the Safety of the Publick Endanger'd, the appearance of a Philosophical or an affected Indolence must arise either from Stupidity or Perfidiousness. What then may be said of those who at this Crisis will not open their Eyes to view the Danger their Country is threatened with, but sit still without any Emotion, and labour to Persuade their Fellow Subjects that this Noise of a War, is no more than State-Artifice, and Chicane; and thence take occasion to blacken the

Conduct of that Ministry whose Consummate Wisdom and Industry render happy the Present and Will be the admiration of future Ages? Surely such can't be deem'd Willastest to our Constitution. No. They are Acted by a Spirit of Envy which would not rise against our Ministry were it not provok'd by their Deserts; or else they think to become Considerable for having Talents that can raise Clamours out of Nothing; or else, and what is more likely, they are acted by the Principles of *Cataline* and his Associates, with whose Story from *Salust*, I shall conclude this Paper.

Cataline had been disappointed in his Competition for one of the first Offices in the Government, and had involved himself in such private Debts and Difficulties as nothing could Extricate him out of, but the ruin of an Administration that would not Entrust him with Posts of Honour or Profit. His Principal Accomplices were Men of the same Character, and animated by the same Motives. They complain'd that Power was lodg'd in the Hands of the Weak to the Oppression of the Best, and that Places were Confer'd on unworthy Men to the Exclusion of themselves and their Friends. Many of them were afraid of *publick Justice* for past Crimes, and some of them stood actually condemned as *Traitors* to their Country. These were joined by Men of desperate Fortunes who hoped to find their Account in the Confusions of their Country, were applauded by the meanest of the Rabble who always delighted in Change, and privately abetted by Persons of a considerable Figure who aim'd at those Honours and Preferments which were in the possession of their Rivals.

These were the Motives by which these Destroyers of Liberty and Authors of Confusion were acted of old; I shall leave it to every unprejudiced Man to compare them with the Motives by which a Set of People at present are stir'd up to reflect upon those that are the Glory and Safeguard of the *British* Nation. Such unworthy Treatment made *Cicero* say, in the like Circumstances, That a Man was in an unhappy Condition who had a share in the Administration, nay, even in the preservation of the Commonwealth.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

PHILOPATRIS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Feb. 3. The Duke of Liria, who is to go to Muscovy as Ambassador from this Court, has already received half of the 18000 Pistoles granted him for the Expence of his Journey; and as soon as he shall have received the Remainder, he will set out for that Country by the way of Italy and Vienna. Some Days ago this Court dispatched a Courier to the Count de las Torres, ordering him to carry on with all possible Speed his Preparations for making the Siege of Gibraltar, and to open the Trenches before that Place so soon as the Artillery shall be arriv'd; notwithstanding the strong Representations signed by all the General Officers (except the said Count de las Torres) in a Council of War held on the 16th past, and sent up to his Catholic Majesty, setting forth the Impossibility of taking that Place by the Landside, and that the Attacking of it on the Seaside was become as impracticable, since the Arrival of Admiral Hopson with the British Squadron. Letters from Cadiz of the 18th past advise, that Garrison is left almost Defenceless, all the heavy Artillery having been removed towards the Camp, so that they have been obliged to mount upon the Ramparts a few

old Iron Cannon, from 9 to 12 Pounders; That the Place is also very thin of Men, Four Battallions being gone to Ceuta, and others to the said CAMP; That the Adviceboat having reciev'd the last Dispatches from Court, Sailed on the 23d past for the Havana, and from thence for Carthagena, and that 50 small Vessels were lading more Iron Artillery and Military stores for Algezira. Letters from Malaga of the 21th past advise that the Commanding Officer there in pursuance of Orders from the Count de las Torres, had seized all small Vessels, hiring them by the Mouth, and was sending them to Algezira, in order as was given out, to Transport Fascines to the Camp, that a Decree (beforementioned) had been publish'd, Prohibiting, on Pain of Death, all manner of Communication and Correspondence with Gibraltar, and the carrying thither any kind of Provision, and another Decree, had been publish'd permitting the Transporting of all sorts of Provisions by Sea to the Camp (which before had been prohibited) and that there, as well as what went by the Land for the said Camp, the same should pay no Dutie.

Hague, Feb. 18. The Trenches before Gibraltar were to be opened the Eight instant, the Count de las Torres still flattered himself with the Hopes of delivering up that Place soon to the King his Master, contrary to the Sentiments of all other Spanish Generals.

Paris, Feb. 18. They hold frequent Councils upon the Present Juncture of Affairs, at the Palace of Marli. Orders are issued for the Gardes du Corps, Gens d'Arms, Light Horse and Musqueteers, to form themselves into a Body by the 20th of March next. The King has also ordered 30 Companies of Volunteers to be form'd, viz 20 of Horse and 10 Foot: And as a War seems here inevitable, our Land and Sea Armaments are continually in Agitation. 'Tis said his Majesty has conferred the Command of the Fleet of Men of War Vacant by the late Decease of Lieutenant General Hautefort, on Prince Constantine de Guimena.

Genoa, Jan. 25. Our Grand Council assembled on the 18th Instant to the Number of 497 Persons, and they agreed Unanimously to borrow 300 Thousand Crowns to be laid out by the Lesser Council for the Defence of this Republick.

New York, Dec. 30. We have Advice, That the Prince Frederick, Captain Way, from London was arrived here: A Sloop is arrived here, from Jamaica, whose Master reported, That two Men of War were arrived from Admiral Hoffer, and that himself, with the rest of his Squadron was expected there: That he had exchanged with the Spaniards the Vessels he had detain'd for some English Vessels in Porto Bello. She left Jamaica the first of December.

Paris, Feb. 15. Letters from the Camp at Roch advise, that there were at present but a few above 7000 Men there, that the rest were on the other side Malaga waiting Orders, and that the aforesaid Troops were about erecting a Fort near Cape Carnaro. They write from Algier that there was no real Truth in a report spread the French were driven out thence with the Consul who remained still there: A considerable Quantity of Artillery is gone to Metz. It is made evident by several Authors of Books, relating to the approaching War, that nothing can be more advantageous to our Tread, &c, and that if the English take from Spain, the Island of Cuba, they may begat his Catholic Majesty by intercepting the whole Spanish West India Tread, Honduras being so situated by Sea that not a Ship can go in or out of the Havana from or to the Gulph of Mexico, the Coast of Carthagena or Porto Bella, but what may be intercepted from that Port.

Petersburg, Jan. 28. The Court has ordered the Island of Margin to be fortified, and it has been resolv'd not to suffer the Seamen of the English Fleet to go ashore there, in case they should return this Year into the Road of Revel.

Madrid, Feb. 4. Saturday last Col. Stanhope the British Envoy had a particular Audience of his Spanish Majesty, and immediately after dispatch'd an Express for his own Court.

Hague, b. 21. Their High Mightinesses the States General have sent to the respective Provinces an exact Account of what each of them is to furnish towards the third Augmentation in all to about 140000 Florins, including some incidental Charges; as for Instance, an Additional Salary of 2000 Florins a Year to Mynheer Pesters our Resident at Brussels. By the Account above each Province is assess'd in Proportion to the Union of Utrecht; but no mention is made therein of the Extraordinary of War, which cannot well be formed, till the furnishing of Provisions and Forrage for the next Campaign is settled.

Hamburg, Feb. 18. They write from Riga, that some Russian Regiments were already posted the Frontiers of Poland, and that they were shortly to be followed by others; and the Letters from Petersburg say the greatest part of the Russian Army was to march thither, so that a great Design is certainly in Hand on that side.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Russian Fleet is now Equipt, and we impatiently expect to see how the Czarina will perform the Russian Vaunts.

By a Holland Mail this Day, we learn, that the Imperial Hereditary Countries, have granted to the Emperor eight Millions in Money, and 20,000 Men for Recruits, that diverse Regiments of Imperialists, are order'd to march to the Rhine, and Netherlands, which last mention'd Country, 'tis said the Emperor designs to annex to the Empire; and that the King of Spain persists in his Resolution to attack Gibraltar as soon as the Artillery is arriv'd.

'Tis said the King will go abroad again this Summer, and if a War breaks out he designs to Command his Army in Person.

The Convocation is prorogued from the 22th Instant to the 14th of March.

There is a great Press for Seamen in all the Ports of the Kingdom.

The King of Sardinia having rais'd 40000 Men, has resolv'd to send them to serve the Alliances of France, &c.

Edinburg Feb. 7. On Monday the Royal Regiment of Scots Grey Dragoons set out on their March for South Britain.

One Mr. Pollins, who commands a Company of the King of Prussia's Grand Granadier Guards, is arriv'd here; and has had an Audience of his Majesty, to whom he deliver'd a Letter from the King his Master. He has since been entertained at Dinner by the Excellencies Count Borhmar, and Count de Broglie, Ambassador from France, &c. and he is daily with the Ministers of State.

We hear from Deal, that the *Severn*, was come in there from Malaga last from Gibraltar by which there is Advice that the Spaniards encamp'd before the latter Place, had built two Forts, on one of which they had mounted upwards of 20 Guns, to keep the Ship in the Harbour from annoying them in their designed Undertaking. She left Gibraltar 14 Days ago; Sir Charles Wager was not then arriv'd there with his Squadron, the daily expected.

Yesterday Morning about five of Clock, his Excellency Horatio Walpole, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court, went Post for Dover, on his Way to Paris.

Commissions have been given out for raising and augmenting our Forces, Horse and Foot.

A Course of Anatomy will be begun by James Brenan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, on Monday the 27th of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brenan, Surgeon.

Just publish'd,

THE Universal Passion. Satire V. On Women. By Mr. Younge. Price 4 d.

*O fairest of Creation! last and best
Of all God's Works! Creature, in whom else I'd
Whatever can to fight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet!
How art thou lost!* Milton,

Sold by George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street.

ON Monday the 3^d Day of April next, being Easter Monday, will be Run for on the North Common of Swords, Six Miles from Dublin, a Plate of 10 l. Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never run before for more than a 20 l. Plate. The said Horses, &c. not to exceed 14 Hands and a Half, any Horse, &c. above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches; 10 run 3 Heats, to be Shown, Measured and Entered, by William Gowat, Gent. Portrize of the said Town of Swords, 10 Days before the Day of Running, to be kept in the said Town two Days before they run, and at Entrance to pay half a Guinea each, to the said William Gowat Gent, which are intended for a Plate the Day following, to be Run for on the said Common by Gallaway's that never started for more than a 5 l. Plate before, not exceeding 13 Hands 3 Inches high, to carry Seven Stone, and a half, if above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to be entered as aforesaid, and to pay at Entrance an English Crown each, which are to be run for the same Day by as many Titts as please. N. B. No Horse, Mare, or Gelding that started for either of the Plates, to be allowed to run for the said Crowns. All Disputes that may arise either as to the Entering or Running, &c. to be determined by the said William Gowat, Gent. and any two Gentlemen he shall choose, according to the Articles, which will be there produced. Dated at Swords, Feb. 14th 1726-7.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallisades, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he casts all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from London.

A New House, well built with Lime and Stone, and slated with Welsh Slat, containing about Forty Four Feet in the Front, and Twenty two Feet deep in the rear (wherein Mrs. Mary Dean lately dwelt) situated near Crumlin Church, within two small Miles of Dublin with a large Yard, Stable, Barn and Garden, all inclosed by a Stone Wall of Ten Feet high, together with six Acres of Meadow joyning thereto, is to be let for any Term under Eighteen Years.

N. B. There are 25 Acres more of Meadow and Pasture near the said House, to be let with or without it; and likewise several Parcels of Land in the Town Lands of Crumlin, to be let either together or in Parcels.

Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carleton in Fleet Street, Mr. Robert Owen Bookseller in Skinner-Row, or of Mr. Garret Tench at his House near Dolphin's Barn.

BOOKS lately published and sold by S. Fuller of the Globe in Meath Street. 1726.

DR. Ketis Trigonometry corrected, &c. 0 2 02.
S. Fuller's correct Tables of Exchange. 0 1 01.
Castalgues Tables of Interest. 0 1 01.
Dying Sayings of sundry Quakers, 5 Parts. 0 4 08.
Life of David, a Sacred Poem, by T. Elwood. 0 2 00.
R. Barclay of Church Discipline. 0 1 00.
Miscellanies in Prose and Verse for Children. 0 0 06.
Mystical Marriage twixt Christ and the Soul. 0 0 10.
Dr. Dell of Baptism, with a New Appendix. 0 0 03.
Grounds of an Holy Life, with Pauls Speech. 0 0 11.
W. Pens Advice to his Children. 0 0 00.
Call to Christendom. 0 0 02.
B. Holms Serious Call to all People. 0 0 04.
G. Fox's large Primer enlarg'd with Additions. 0 0 10.
Browns English Expofitor. 0 1 04.
Cockers Accomplish'd Schoolmaster. 0 0 10.
Argalus and Parthenia in Verse, by Quarles. 0 0 08.
Jane Shore and Rosamond's History. 0 0 10.
Cockers Arithmetick. 0 0 04.
History of the Roman Conclave. 0 0 01.
Way to be Wife and Wealthy. 0 0 10.
Drakes Voyages. 0 0 10.
Surprizing Miracles of Art and Nature. 0 0 10.

Also a Choice Collection of the best Pieces in Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Theology, Poetry School Books, &c. with New Copper Plate Books for Writers, lately Printed, from London, with Variety of Maps, Mathematical Instruments, Globes, Scale-Compasses, Protractors, Dyals, &c.

JOHAN SHAW, A. M. who for some Years Past kept a Boarding and Grammar School in Strand Street, is now removed to the House next Door to the Sign of the Punch-Bowl in Eustace Street, where he Boards and Teaches Young Gentlemen, as formerly.

Dublin, February 23. 1726-7.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, Book-sellers and Others, That William Binns, who these Twenty Years last past, hath been dealing in Books, Paper, &c. at the Sign of the Bible in Eustace Street; is now removed to Rider's Lane, between the Ends of Caple Street, Drumcondra Lane and Great Britain Street, over against his Excellency the Lord Condy's House; where having the same Sign of the Bible, he doth and will sell Books, Paper, &c. as he did in Eustace Street, with only this Difference which will make the Trade more easy both to the Buyer and Seller, that there shall be a convenient Parlour on the first Floor, where there will be a large Table &c. and two written Catalogues of Books and Things he shall have to sell, with a Description of their Nature and Condition, and the lowest Prices, so that it will be all one to send a Child or any other Person. And when the Gentlemen shall have read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do but write upon a Bit of Paper of a Quise, that will be left upon the Table for that purpose, the Books and things they are for, and the Pages where they do find them, and then the Things will be brought to them, but if they will not take the Trouble to read the Catalogue, they will have nothing to do, but to write also upon a Bit of paper, the Things that they are for, and they will be brought unto them, also, if the said Binns, hath them to sell. The said Binns doth moreover give Notice, to those Lords and Gentlemen, that hath taken from him, the Eight and Vol. of Mr. Rapin de Thoyras History of England, &c. in French, that he is expecting pretty soon the Ninth and Tenth Volumes of the said History, to complete the Book to the said Lords and Gentlemen.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March 4th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

La nova fert Animus.

OVID.

SIR,



GENERAL Satyrs, and Reflections on whole Societies of Men, made without any manner of Distinction, have always been looked upon, by Men of Sense, as the Effects rather of Ill-Nature, than Judgment. For though there may be, and generally are ill Men, and ridiculous Characters in all Societies, and among all Ranks of People; yet that does not arise from their being of this, or the other Community, but from particular Failings, which would break out, and discover themselves in whatever Station of Life the Persons subject to them should happen to be placed.

Indeed, it must be owned, that Mens Vices, or Follies, will appear differently, according to the Manner of their Education, or the respective Profession they follow; and so form a Distinct Character either of Villanny, or Absurdity. This Weak Minds are very apt to mistake; and to imagine, that what only, by Accident, be ghtens a Character or gives it some few peculiar distinguishing Lineaments, either entirely configures it, or, at least, is Essential to it. And because certain Characters are only to be found in certain Professions, the Witty Malice of such in-judging Observers immediately runs away with the Notion, that all who are of those professions must of course be entitled to all the ill Characters that are among them. Thus in regard, Pettifoggers, and Quacks are kinds of Vermin peculiar to the Professions of Law and Physick, how wonderfully arch are all your great Jokers, and Brightners of Conversation upon those Faculties as if all the Gentlemen belonging to them were a Set of Cheats and Impostors? And yet it is certain, that all the Mirth raised on this Account is as unjust as it is ill-natured; and that the Reproach, or the Jest only lies against the Misconduct of particular Persons, who would have become the Objects of Satyr, had they belonged to any other Profession. The Pettifogger and the Quack would indeed have exchanged some accidental Circumstances in their Characters, had they happened to have exchanged their Manner of Living; but

still they would have kept their Original Deformities, and acted, though in a different Gesture and Air, the Cheat and the Impostor. And so may we conclude of every other Profession and Employment in Life.

These General Reflections, being, for the most part, the Effect of Spleen and Disgust, rise in proportion as the Persons who make them have been unsuccessful in the Pursuit of whatever they strongly desired, and fancied they merited. And as the Splenetick are a Species of Mortals that few People care for humouring, their Prejudices are continually growing upon them together with their Disappointments, and gathering New Matter of Venom from repeated Affronts and Repulses. A Man, therefore, who, by suffering his Pride and Vanity to get the better of his Good Nature, has once heartily been put out of Humour with his old Friends and Acquaintance, is in great Danger of being kept continually so as long as he lives, let him converse with as many as he will, and of enlarging his Antipathies till they become Universal. So that I should not be surprized, if a Man of this Temper, who, by his Arrogance and Capriciousness, had rendered himself Odious and Contemptible to all Wise and Good Men, should at last, to complete his Folly and Misery, grow out of Conceit with Human Nature itself, and figure in his Imagination some of the Brute Species as a more excellent and lovely Kind of Beings than Mankind.

But there is one common Instance of this unhappy Temper, which I intend more particularly to Animadvert upon at present, which, discovers itself in grievous Complaints and Murmurings against the Age in which People happen to live, as more Vicious, more Corrupt, and, in every respect, inferior to any of the foregoing. This Cry is so frequent, and so often repeated, without any Apparent Necessity, that, were there Nothing else in it, every By-stander must judge it the Effect of Lightness and Indiscretion. It has been transmitted down from Age to Age, and bequeathed as a Kind of Legacy, by the Malecontents of one Generation to those of another. Had every Age been really as bad as the dissatisfied People that lived in it have represented it, and the Degeneracy of Mankind gone on in the same proportion with the Complaints of it, it is hardly possible to conceive, but that we must

long ere now have sunk to such a Degree, that scarce one among us could have been able to have made these Wise Observations on our Degeneracy, whatever Room the *Wicked World* might have happened to give for them. But we find, that this same World, though growing every day worse and worse, has stood for several thousands of Years, without any other considerable Alteration in Mankind, than that some Nations, formerly rich and flourishing, and their Inhabitants, excelling in all Intellectual and Moral Accomplishments, are now become poor and miserable, Savage and uncivilized; while other Kingdoms, at that Time less happy in those Respects, have changed Conditions with them, and succeeded to those Blessings which their Neighbours have lost.

This, I believe, will be found a true State of the Case with respect to Mankind, in all Ages, whatsoever Changes either of Fortune, or Manners, may happen in particular Kingdoms. Nay, I will yet go further, and venture to Affirm, that the World, at this present Time, is much more advanced, both in Virtue and Knowledge, beyond what it was some Years ago. It is true, that since the spreading of Arts and Sciences, and the Invention of a great many Manufactures both comfortable and ornamental in Life, our Manner of living is very different from what it was formerly, and consequently our Pursuits more numerous and more extensive. We neither feed nor clothe in that simple and artless Manner our Ancestors did, and which they had no other Reason for confining themselves to, than their Ignorance of one more easy and commodious. The Passions of Men are the same in all Ages; and it is only their Circumstances and Customs that vary, in the Compliance with which, generally speaking, there is neither Virtue nor Vice, while Men continue so far Masters of their Reason, as not to make their Happiness depend on them. The Error and the Vice of such Things consist in Peoples placing their Affections so much on them, that they cannot live without them, and lose the Relish of Being, whenever, by any Misfortune, they are deprived of them. So, in this Respect, the Fashions of former Times, are either better nor worse than those of our own. There were Distinctions among Men then as well as now; and the Great and the Rich lived as much above the common Rate as at this Time, and consequently, might have their Minds dazzled with the Reflection of their own Grandeur and Dignity, as much as any People can be in Times of the greatest Wealth and Magnificence. And if we look into the History of former Age, we shall find, that in what to us would appear to be Meaness and Simplicity, People then could express the same Vanity and Luxury that is done at present with much greater real Parade and Expence. Nor were there fewer Contentions and Struggles then than now to arrive at Pre-eminence and Grandeur, nor less Fraud and Violence made use of to compass the Ends they had in View. So far from that, that, on the contrary, they were continually going together by the Ears, and involving their Country in Blood and Confusion, upon the most trifling Occasions, either to enlarge their Lomains, or extend their Authority over their Tenants and Vassals. Whereas, now Men can, and every day actually do, make themselves Rich and Powerful, without having Recourse to such violent and destructive Methods; and in the quiet and inoffensive Way of Trade, Commerce, and Industry, purchase large and noble Fortunes to themselves and Families; and all this not only without injuring, but by being greatly advantageous to their Country. So that, in short, if Peace, Quiet, and Plenty be preferable to Rapine and Tyranny, Pride and Poverty, the present *Equi Age*, upon the Comparison, will be found to have much the better of a great many others that have been set up as its Rivals, by those supercilious Reformers, who can-

not imagine how Men can be Virtuous, without turning into a State of Nature; in which, unless our Passions were entirely extinct, it is impossible we could live, without being exposed to Evils of the same Kind with those that are the Subject of Complaint at present.

But, we are told that Luxury and Prodigality were never at such a Height as at present; and that, in these Kingdoms at least, we are prodigiously fallen away from the plain, and frugal Ways of our Forefathers an Age, or an Age and a Half ago, and consequently have lost much of their Innocence and Virtue. And why, pray? The true Reason of our living more expensively in the Encrease of our Trade and Riches, which would be of no Use to us, if we were to confine our selves to the bare Necessaries of Life, without Regard to Distinction and Elegance. But what Influence this should have on our Innocence or Virtue, I am not able to understand. Pray were not our Grandmothers, in the Days of good Queen Bess, dressed as fine as Hands could make them, and with as much Expence, in proportion to their Fortunes, as our Ladies are now! And might not those Venerable Matrons carry on as many Intrigues in a *Ruff*, and *Farthingale*, as are possible to be done in a *Hoop*, *petticoat*. And is it not probable, that there were *Prudes*, and *Coquettes* in those Harlots as well as now? It is certain, there were then Distinctions of Habits, as now, according to Peoples different Ranks and Stations; and doubtless, the well-dressed People were as vain and puffed up of being so, as the *Beaus*, and the *Beauties* of the present Age. In short, these things being in their own Nature indifferent, the Use of them is no further criminal than as it may needlessly exhaust what ought to supply the Necessaries of Life, or, as it may enfeeble the Mind, and give it an Inclination to consider outward show and Equipage, as the Signs of Inward Worth and Excellence; in both which Respects there are, no doubt, People, in every Age, who very justly deserved to be censured. But it shows great Weakness to reckon these Faults peculiar to any single Age, when we find the Wise Men of every former Age complaining of them in their own Times.

I would, by no Means, be understood to a prize for Luxury of any sort, which prevails but too much in all Times and Places, and is productive of the greatest Evils that can possibly befall either particular Persons, or Communities. But let us not wrongfully accuse our selves of more guilt and Folly than falls to our share. If we were in reality so much further gone in Luxury than our Ancestors, we should undoubtedly see the ill Effects of it, in the Decay of Arts and Sciences, of Trade and Industry; or else in the breaking out of Fraud, Rapine, and Violence to a greater Degree, than among our Ancestors. But since we see none of these things; and on the contrary, find Learning and Commerce flourishing as much, or more, than formerly, and pursue all the Affairs of Life as quietly and regularly, without either Oppression from within, or Violence from without; we owe that Justice to our selves, our Country, and the Age we live in, not to run away with worse Opinions of them than they deserve, and ought to look upon them as common Enemies, and Monsters, who endeavour to raise Enmity among Mankind, by representing them as a Race of profligate abandoned Creatures, entirely lost to all Sense of Honour, Virtue, and Goodness.

There are some other particulars, wherein the present Age has been abused, without any Manner of Reason, to mention which would exceed the Limits of a single Paper, but will very well deserve to be made the Subject of some succeeding one.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Dec. 30. The Particulars of the Defeat of our Army in Persia, are related in the following Manner, our Troops advanced within 3 Days Journey of Ispahan, were surpriz'd and attack'd by the Usurper ESREFF, upon which all our Men overcome with such panick Fear, that the greatest Number tamely submitted to the Enemy, without striking one Blow, the rest betook themselves to Flight, whereupon the Seraskier Achmet Basha, Governour of Babylon, who had the chief Command of our Army, seeing himself forsaken by his Men, clapt Spurs to his Horse, and endeavour'd to secure himself by Flight also, neither is it known as yet, what Place he retir'd to. 'Tis talk'd here that there has been an Insurrection in Georgia, and that the Inhabitants have expelled our Troops. 'Tis reported also that the Sultan Dely, Uncle to the Cham of Crim Tartary, having been join'd by the Malecontents of that Country, march'd down the Mountains of Circassia, and plunder'd as far as Asoff, all these melancholly Accounts occasion much Consternation here and have induc'd the Musly to order extraordinary Prayers in all our Mosques.

Stockholm, Jan. 17. O. S. The King of Sweden has caused the following Placard to be publish'd, allowing the Importation of Corn Custom free

Federick by the Grace of God, King of the Swedes Goths and Vandals, and Be it known, That whereas we have to our great Grief been informed, that not only last Year, but especially this present Year there has been a deplorable Scarcity of Corn, as well in the great Duchy of Finland, as in several of the Provinces of the Kingdom: We, out of a particular Care and Concern for the Good, and Welfare of our loving Subjects, being willing and disposed to make use of all such Means as may tend, under this present common Want, to the Relief of the poor Sufferers and likewise to prevent all such ill Consequences as might otherwise ensue, have, for obtaining to good an End, thought fit, among our other gracious Cares, by this our publick placard to ordain that all Corn, consisting of Rye, Barley, and Oats, which shall be imported from abroad, from what Country soever, (and even without any Difference, if the same brought from our own, or foreign Ports, either by Sea, or cross the Frontiers, from one to another Sea Port, or Frontier Custom House,) shall from the Beginning of the Year 1727, to the last of May the same Year, be free and exempt from paying the great Custom. Pursuant to which, all whom it may concern, are to regulate themselves. In Conformation whereof, we have signed this with our own Hand and caused our Royal Seal to be affixed thereto. Given at Stockholm in the Council Chamber the 12th of December, 1726.

Milan, Jan. 18. The Town of Feisa, Novello and Mountfort are now invested in the King of Sardinia by the Emperor, which causes here some Speculation, as tho' this Condescension would induce his Sardinian Majesty to accede to the Treaty of Vienna: Mean time, our last Advices from Turin import, That his Majesty, was not yet determined what Part to take in the present Juncture of Affairs, tho' the Ambassadors of France and the Emperor ply hard to engage his Majesty in the Interest of their respective Principles. But be this as it happens, the Preparations in this Duchy are as tho' the Sound of War appeared, 45 Battering, and 60 Field Cannon being prepared, and 6 Companies of Bombardiers are distributed in the Parts which enclose the Principality of Piedmont. The Army in this Duchy is to be commanded by General Thaur.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Speech of his Excellency the Lord Carteret, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. in Answer to the Objections made by the Lord Bingley, and other Protesting Lords, in relation to the Oatend Company, &c.

WE have no Reason to be surprized that this Lord makes large Encomiums on the Peace at Utrecht, applauds to a great Degree the measures taken by the last Ministers in the late Reign, and attributes to the Conduct of the present Ministry, the Dangers that at present threaten the Tranquility of Europe. This Method of Reason what little Foundation it has is comfortable and natural enough for those who gave into the Measures of the last Regim. By the same Reason we should not wonder at the Portrait they give us of Great Britain; on which I shall only remark, that the Courts of Vienna and Madrid must have had the same Idea of the Situation of our Affairs; otherwise they would not have dared to treat us in the Manner they do: But in my Opinion we are not malignally to sarch into the Motives of these actual Insults, but to deliberate on the Means proper to do our selves Justice, and answer to the Goodness and paternal Affection, with which his Majesty imparted to the two Houses to Parliament, the present Posture of Affairs in Europe, the Measures he has taken to avoid a Rupture, and the Dangers with which we are threatened.

We are not deficient in Money or Forces and I hope we shall not be wanting in Constancy or Resolution, to defend our incontestible Rights and Priviledges and maintain his Majesty and his Royal Family on the Throne.

The Example of the Republick of Venice, which they alledge far from discouraging ought on the contrary to excite us to make the last Efforts to repel the Injuries they would readily do us. The Decay of that powerful Republick is not occasion'd by her interposing in the Differences of other Powers in Europe but by the Loss of the vast Commerce she had in the Indies by the Red Sea, and the Possessions of the Portuguese, and since them other Nations have made in the same Indies.

The Commerce of Great Britain in those Parts is not of so little Consequence, that we should neglect to oppose the Infringements that are made against the most solemn Treaties. But in Truth as this Commerce drains Europe of a vast Quantity of Species, and that we bring from thence but Marchandizes of little Value, which serve only to promote Luxury, and with which we can consequently part. It might be wish'd, that all the States of Europe would abandon this Commerce; but if this is not done by mutual Consent and Agreement, the Nations who persevere in this Traffick, would sterat the greatest Part of the Riches of Europe, and by that Means become the most Powerful.

As to the Commerce of Spain, we have many Years since lost one Branch of that, but in Recompence we have enlarg'd it with Portugal which is the more beneficial and in regard of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, which has begun to prohibit it, the Loss is not so considerable, and they cannot deprive us of that which we have with the rest of Germany, by the Way of Hamburg, Dantzick and the North.

I do not disapprove the Advice to seek for Means of Accommodation, it is yet uncertain whether we are to regard the Emperor and the King of Spain as Enemies; but as no one has a Right to insult his friends the best Method to re establish Amity, is to take vigorous Resolutions and put our selves in a Condition of having Justice done us.

There are Three British Pacquets due.

Just published,

Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, a Collection of two Years Letters in this Journal, to be printed in London, by Messrs. Smith and Bruce, Book-sellers on the Blind Key.

All those Gentlemen, who have been Assisting to the Author in this Work, are desired, in case they think fit to alter any thing in the Papers by them Written, to send them to the above place, corrected according to their Mind, under Cover to *Hibernicus*.

At the same Place Proposals are given out for Re-printing Burnet's History in 3 Vol. Fol. at two Guineas Price to the Subscribers, in Sheets.

Notice is also given by the said Smith, and Bruce, that they can, upon a few Months Advice, supply any Gentlemen with whatever Scarce and Curious Books they may want from time to time, that are not at present in the Kingdom.

ON Monday the 3^d. Day of April next, being Easter Monday, will be Run for on the North Common of Swords, Six Miles from Dublin, a Plate of 30 l. Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never run before for more than a 20 l. Plate. The said Horse, &c. not to exceed 14 Hands and a Half, any Horse, &c. above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches; to run 3 Heats, to be Shown, Measured and Haired, by William Gowne, Gent. Portrive of the said Town of Swords, 10 Days before the Day of Running, to be kept in the said Town, two Days before they run, and at Entrance to pay half a Guinea each, to the said William Gowne Gent. which are intended for a Plate the Day following, to be Run for on the said Common by Gallaway's that never started for more than a 5 l. Plate before, not exceeding 13 Hands 3 Inches high, to carry Seven Stone, and a half, if above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to be entered as aforesaid, and to pay at Entrance an English Crown each, which are to be run for the same Day by as many Title as please. N. B. No Horse, Mare, or Gelding that started for either of the Plates, to be allowed to run for the said Crowns. All Disputes that may arise either as to the Entering or Running, &c. to be determined by the said William Gowne, Gent. and any two Gentlemen he shall chuse, according to the Articles, which will be there produced. Dated at Swords, Feb 14th, 1726 7.

E. B. In case the Half Guineas given for entering the Horses that run for the Plate on Monday, should amount to 5 l. the Deficiency will be made up by Ed. Bolton of Braile Esq; into a Plate of Five Pounds, to be run for on Tuesday, as above.

Just published,

THE Universal Passion. Satire V. On Women. By Mr. Younge. Price 4 d.

*Of sweet of Creation's last and best
Of all God's Works! Creature, in whom all
Whosoever can to fight or thought be form'd,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet
How much thou lovest!*

Milton.

Sold by George Ewing, at the Angel and Bible in Dame's Street.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived in the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongery Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that make Iron Puddles, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he sells all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Tappin, makes Water-Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from London.

JUST arrived from London the new invented Chamber Lamp, which will continue burning all Night, and not go out, which a Rush Candle is apt to do, and yet will hardly consume in the longest Winters Night above half a Farthings worth of Oil: It is likewise as quietly and with as little Trouble got ready and lighted as is a Candle, and as so much neater, and cleaner, and burns with that entire Safety, and Sweetness, that there is not a Family, or scarcely a single Person in the Kingdom, when once they have try'd it, will ever be without it, for it may be set without the least Danger or Smell as well on a Chair or Stool by the Bed side, as in the Chimney, or upon a Table or Chest of Drawers, or in any other part of the Room, and withal this little Lamp is so durable as well as useful, that it will last time out of mind, and not be once out of Order.

N. B. The Inventor of this Lamp in London has entered into Article with Richard Norris Bookseller in Dublin, that he is not to vend or sell any of them in this Kingdom, but to the abovementioned. So that whoever meets with them in any other Shop in Dublin, may be assured they are not made to answer the End proposed. This Notice is given to prevent any Imposition on this Kingdom, the City being mostly furnish'd. Sold by R. Norris Bookseller, at the corner of Crane Lane, Essex Street, Price 2 British Shillings. But cheaper to Country Shop Keepers. Directions will be given to Light them.

JOHAN SHAW, A. M. who for some Years Past kept a Boarding and Grammar School in Strand Street, is now removed to the House next Door to the sign of the Punch Bowl in Eustace Street, where he Boards and Teaches Young Gentlemen, as formerly.

ALL who may be desirous to take Building Lots in the Ground belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Moleworth, near St. Patrick's Well, are hereby informed, that the said Ground will be laid open forthwith, and Divided into convenient Lots. And for their further Information, are desired to apply to Robert Adair Esq; at his House in Peter Street, who is empowered to treat with them in the Name of the said Lord Moleworth, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be by him specified; from which it will appear that all reasonable Encouragement is intended to be given to all fair Bidders for any of the aforesaid Lots. N. B. The Term granted will be 99 Years. At the abovesaid Place may be seen a Plan of the Lots, Streets, &c.

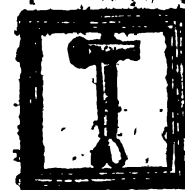
John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Bruggets, German Serges, and Sagathens, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

Alexander McCarty, Cutler,

Living at the North End of Essex Bridge, at the Sign of the Hammer and Heart, (who serv'd his Time to James Ellis at the Sign of the Hammer in Castle-street) being resolv'd to do Justice to the Publick, gives this Notice for fear of Counterfeits; that he intends for the future to fix upon his Launcers Knives, Cizers, Razor, &c. the Mark of the Hammer and Heart, with his Name thereunto annexed, upon whatever Blade he shall hereafter fix up, the aforesaid James Ellis having left off his Trade. N. B. He has a parcel of fine Honn, lately imported from Germany.



DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dame's-Street, opposite the Cause Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March 11th. 1726-7.

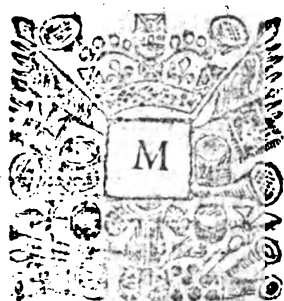
To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.



Say not thou, what is the Cause, that the former Days were better than these? For thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this.

S I R,

SOLOMAN.



Y last Letter was a kind of *Modest A:ology* for the present Age. I have endeavoured to shew, that the present Race of Mankind is not naturally more prone to Wickedness, than those that have gone before. If I have not done this so well as I should, it is because the Complaint is so general, and indistinct. People that cry

out of the Badness, and Degeneracy of the Times, would do but fairly in letting us know what they mean. Is there more actual Vice in the World now than formerly? Why, that may very well be, and yet the present Age deserve no such abominable Character. For if there are more People in the World at present, than in any former Age, and these People have greater Opportunities and Temptations to indulge a vicious Appetite; both which are Points extremely probable, then indeed, it is likewise probable, that the Quantity of Vice is greater now, than when the World was thinner of Inhabitants, and Men had fewer Incitements to Softness and Luxury. But this does not shew any natural Depravity in Mankind now, more than formerly. Besides, the growing Numbers of Mankind will, no doubt, encrease the Quantity of Virtue, as well as of Vice; and if this be so, the Merit of whatever Virtue there is found among Mankind will be so much the greater, as the Affluents and Occasions of gratifying a contrary Temper are more strong and frequent.

How is it then, that the World grows every day worse and worse? Have we less Riches, or Commerce, than our Forefathers? Not so. Are Arts and Sciences on the decaying Hand? Nor that neither. Why, what is the Matter then? The Matter? Why we are grown more Vicious. And thus we are returned, back again to where we set out. But how does it appear, that we are grown more Vicious? It is owned, that Trade and Commerce, Arts and Sciences, are at a greater Height at present, than the former Age could boast of; and by that Means a Way opened for Mankind to exercise themselves in a greater Variety of Employments, and different Occupa-

tions, which they may pursue not only without hurting one another, but to the Common Benefit and Advantage. This one would be apt to think, is rather an Argument of our growing in Virtue, than in Vice. For nothing is more likely to hinder a Mind from contracting ill Habits, than being employed constantly in some honest, or even, inoffensive, Course of Action. The Want of it made the first Ages give into the highest Disorders, and engaged them in perpetual Quarrels, and Bloodships, either to procure, or preserve, not the Comforts only, but the very Necessaries of Life. Now, as we, at least in these Parts of the World, are in a great Measure free from those terrible Disorders, and enjoy a thousand Conveniences and Decencies, which former Times were entirely ignorant of; this, I apprehend, is a good Proof, that either we are less Vicious, or under better Restraints, than the People of Antiquity; since our Vices are not so productive of Calamities, as theirs. For I look on it as a thing not to be denied, that the Miseries of Men are always in Proportion to their Vices; and consequently, that whenever we see the Affairs of Mankind carried on with greater Sobriety, Safety, and Ease to the Whole, we may safely conclude, there is either more Virtue in the World, or else that things are under a better Regulation, however great the Failings, or Crimes of some particular Men may be.

I am sensible there are some People, particularly among our selves, who will call this a Begging the Question; and insist upon it, that the State of things at present is entirely wrong, and all the Publick Admirations directed with infinitely greater Corruption and Partiality, than in the Happy times of our Forefathers; between which and ours there is no Manner of Comparison to be made, with Respect either to Glory, or Prosperity. On this Head we hear Abundance of Tragical Exclamations made every day by People, who have no other Reason for their so doing, than their not being able to relish a thousand Blessings they enjoy, through an immoderate Desire of some Favourite Whim that they want. Others again, sport off their ill Humour in little Satyr, and fly Jokes on Men in Power, without considering, that their Infirmities, supposing them real, are neither peculiar to the present Time or Government, nor so hurtful to the Publick, as to justify a Disaffection to our Governments on their Account.

It is worth while to enquire a little into this Matter, to prevent weak and well meaning People being imposed on by artful and designing Men, who can find out no other Way of bringing us back to real Slavery and Bondage, than by raising groundless Clamour of fatal Measures, and worse Designs carrying on against our Liberty at present, and by instituting most unjust and false Comparisons between the State of Affairs just now, and what it was before the late Happy Revolution. This is a Common Game that has been played by the Fastious and the Discontented of all Nations, and all Age, and seldom fails of its Effect among the Necessitous and the Unfortunate, who feel their own sufferings too Sensibly, to form a right Judgment concerning those Times, and so are easily made to imagine, that the Former Days were productive of much greater Happiness and Tranquillity than the present, the Fault of which Men are always much ready to fix on their Governours, than charge on themselves. Among us this Method of poisoning Peoples Minds has been pursued to a most Scandalous Pitch. We have been told, with the greatest Impudence in the World, that we are brought, since the late Revolution, under a State of Force, and Slavery; that the Constitution has been invaded, and Law and Justice perverted; that our Trade is decayed, and the Kingdoms impoverished; and that our Glory abroad has been sacrificed, to maintain Tyranny and Corruption at Home. In short, than we are, in all respects, a most miserable and unhappy People in Comparison of what we were in the Golden Days of *K. James I.* and *King Charles I.* whose Reigns these Gentlemen set up for the most perfect Models of Government, and the Times of the greatest Glory and Felicity the British Nations ever enjoyed.

Happy is it for our Malecontents themselves, as well as their Fellow-Subjects, that their Representations have not one Word of Truth in them. There is one Point, which, if true, would give them much greater Reason to complain, and, at the same time, very probably, prevent them from doing it. For if both our Laws, and our Governours at present had not a much greater Regard to Justice, and Humanity, than in those happy Times that are so much extolled, our infamous Libellers must expect other guile Usage, than what the Mildness of our present Constitution and Government think fit to inflict upon them. Masquerades were in Use in those Days as well as now among the Great Folks, and equally censured by many in that Age. But how different was their Treatment, who only made bold to Animadvert on the Diversions of the Court then, from that which now adays fall to their Share, who libel not only the Court, but the Government, and the very Constitution of their Country? Our Incendiaries, after having been legally found Guilty by their Country, are only punished with a slight Fine, and the Pillory. Our former Governements did not support their Authority with so gentle a Hand. How should we take it at present, to see Men singled out from the most eminent Professions in the Nation, and for expressing their Sentiments of Publick Affairs, sentenced by an Arbitrary Court, without the Intervention of a Jury, not only to stand on the Pillory, but to have their Ears cut close, to be branded on the Cheek, to pay a Fine of Five Thousand Pounds, and to suffer perpetual Imprisonment? And how would it sound in our Ears, to hear an Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the instant a Criminal of this sort were enduring the painful and the dishonourable part of his Sentence, mediating, with great Zeal and Fervency, to have the poor Man gagged where he stood, to hinder him from complaining of the Severity and Hardship of his Case? Would not such Proceedings in our Days be looked upon with Amazement and Horror? And yet in that so greatly

celebrated Age they were thought extremely proper and necessary Acts of Justice. But this part of the Parallel between our Age and that which they chiefly enjoy the Benefit of, who deserve it least, is a very inconsiderable Article in the Account of the Advantages we are possessed of beyond those who lived in that Period, so much cry'd up as the best and most prosperous time the British Nations ever saw.

If we look into the most approved Histories of that Age, or even into the noble Historian, who has given the World the finest and most eloquent Apology for all the Grievances complained of in it, we shall find a prodigious Difference betwixt the ordinary Exercise of Government then, and the very worst things, supposing them Fact, that the worst Enemies of the present Settlement have murmured against since the Revolution. Money raised not only without Consent of Parliament, but even in direct Opposition to the Remonstrances of the Nation in Parliament. The Trade of the Nation ruined, and the Property of the Subject invaded by illegal Monopolies and Prohibitions. Men punished both in their Persons and Estates for Actions condemned by no Law; and even, in some Instances put to Death, by Virtue of a bare Warrant under the King's Hand without any Trial, or the least Appearance of a Prosecution. The Freedom of Parliaments, that great Security of the Peoples Liberty taken away, by dissolving them, with the utmost Contempt, whenever they gave the least Opposition to the Arbitrary Measures of the Court, and by imprisoning those Members who had most exerted themselves in the Defence of the Rights of the People whom they represented; a Set of Patriots the best and noblest that had ever sat in any Senate since the Days of Ancient Greece, and Rome. These, with numberless other Transactions of the same Nature, make up the whole History of those two Reigns I have been mentioning; till the Bulk of the Nation, wearied out with so many repeated Acts of Violence and Oppression, was obliged to have Recourse to the last Remedy, and engage in a long and most calamitous Civil War, the Event of which I need not remind any of my Readers of, since there is a Day particularly set apart every Year for that very Purpose.

What monstrous Ingratitude then, and Impudence is it, to be continually trumping up the Happiness of the former Days, in order to raise a Disaffection with the present Establishment? Who is there now that can complain of being hurt either in his Person, or Fortune, without incurring the Penalty of some Law, and being legally convicted of a Crime? Have not the Laws made at, and since the Revolution given us a much greater Security than ever we had before, for the perpetual Enjoyment of all our Rights, and Liberties? Are our Parliaments interrupted in their Proceedings? Are they lectured, and bullied as they used to be formerly; or dismissed in the Middle of a Session, and their Members shut up in nasty Prisons, for discharging their Trust according to their Consciences? In short, are we governed in any other Manner than a Free People ought, by Laws to which we have ourselves consented, since made by Representatives of our own choosing, who though they may mistake in consulting what may be most expedient for the Publick Good, yet it is hardly to be thought, they can all conspire to give up the Rights and Liberties of their Country, in which they have themselves so great and visible an Interest?

These are Questions every Man ought to ask at his own Heart and withalst to compare the different Figure his Country makes in the World now, from what it formerly did, when the Cares of our Princes were more employed in making themselves absolute at home, than securing their Kingdoms from great

and formidable powers abroad; and when they were more Jealous of their own faithful Subjects, than of their haughty and aspiring Neighbours. Let us consider how our Name and Credit of late Years have risen; our Trade, our Manufactures, and our Husbandry been improved; and our Peace and Tranquillity Secured; and then complain, if, with a good Conscience, we dare, that the Glory, the Wealth, the Power, and the Happiness of the *British* Nations at present are fallen from what they were in the Times of any of our Ancestors.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hanover, Feb. 5. Our Military Preparations are carried on with great Earnestness, such as raising Forces, particularly Foot, calling of Artillery, &c. Private Letters from Vienna say, that the Emperor has nominated three Generals to command his Forces viz. on the Rhine, the Austrian Netherlands, and Lower Saxony. Notwithstanding which 'tis said that the House of Austria is not like to act offensively, the Imperial Troops, having as yet no positive Orders for marching, nor Affairs settled with Prussia. The same Letters add, that the Imperial Court is somewhat uneasy on Account of the great Number of Troops his Britannick Majesty can bring into the Field both of his own and of such as he can take into his Service from other Powers.

Madrid, Feb. 7. A Courier is arrived from the Camp of St. Roch, with the Result of the Council of War held there; and the various Opinions therein relating to the Siege of Gibraltar. The Generals Spinoza, Verboom, Menemor, and many others were of Opinion, that the said Siege could not be undertaken with any hopes of Success; and the Generals de les Torres, de Gihmes and Ribadoes thought the Enterprize very difficult but not impossible. Whereupon the King having assembled his Council, we are assured it was therein resolved to open the Trenches before that place forthwith, and that the necessary Orders for that purpose have been sent to the Camp.

Madrid Feb. 10. The Duke of Wharton has left Valencia, in order to go to the Spanish Camp before Gibraltar, to serve there as a Volunteer. Letters from Cadiz of the 4th Instant relate, that 4 Fireships were getting ready in that Port, supposed to be designed to be employed in the Siege of Gibraltar, and that the Communication with the Fortress was entirely cut off.

Madrid, Feb. 11. The Siege of Gibraltar is firmly resolv'd upon; and the Court has sent some Days ago, a Courier to Count de les Torres, with Orders to hasten his Preparations for that Enterprize and to open the Trenches as soon as the Artillery is arrived. P.S. We learn that 8 Brass Cannon and 4 Mortars are arriv'd in our Camp from Ceuta as also 40 Iron Cannon, and much Ammunition; but the Brass Cannon from Cadiz are still on the Road.

Vienna, Feb. 19. The vigorous Resolutions of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Probability of the Accession of the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Sardina to the Treaty of Hanover, make it be conjectur'd that the Emperor will sacrifice something, his Imperial Majesty has already transmitted to the Court of France, by the Interposition of the Pope's Nuncio, fresh Proposals concerning the Ostend Company, which is the main Obstacle to the Preservation of Peace.

Paris, Feb. 28. 'Tis reported here that a certain Power has made reiterated Propositions of Accommodation, but the same have not proved effectual. In the mean time therein is represented the ill Condition of the Consequences of such a War. M. Walpole, the British Ambassador, is suddenly expected here, his

Domestick, being gone to Calais to meet him. The Abbe Mongon has frequent Conferences with the Cardinal de Fleury but 'tis not certain when he is to set out for Madrid upon an important Commission. Letters from Spain relate, the vast Quantities of Warlike Stores laid at Cadiz and Malaga ready to be shipped off for Algezira, but that there was only about 16 Men of War in all the South Ports of Spain, and they not all in a Condition of putting to Sea.

Petersburg February 1. The Field Equipage of the Duk of Holstein is getting ready with all Expedition. The Isle of Narg n is actually to be fortified, Sixty Pieces of heavy Canon, and 20 Mortars, with a great Quantity of Bombs, Bullets, &c. are to be put on Board the Fleet.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

They write from the North, that the French and British Ministers having been inform'd of the menacing Insinuations made by the Ministers of Russia to the Assembly of the Senators and States of Sweden, have repeated the former Assurances made to the King and Senate: That in case Russia should proceed to Hostilities, their Masters will not fail to support the Crown of Sweden with Vigour; that with this View the necessary Measures have been already concerted, and that at Spring a considerable Fleet will come into the Baltick, to maintain the Tranquillity of the North.

On the other hand, the Czarina's Plenipotentiary at the Hague has delivered a Memorial to the States-General, dated the 25th ult. acquainting them, That his Mistress, in order to demonstrate the Affection she bears to the Republick, and to comply with the Solicitations of their Resident at Petersburg, had consented to re-establish the Trade to Archangel as formerly; but that if the same should happen to be interrupted by the Arrival of a British Squadron next Year in the Baltick, the Czarina desired to know what Measure may be taken for continuing the Freedom of the said Commerce. Therefore considering a good Understanding and Amity still subsisting between Her and their High Mightinesses, the Plenipotentiary desired a categorical Answer without Delay, what they intend to do for preserving a Trade so advantageous to both Nations; assuring them, that the Czarina will leave no Stone unturned to give them convincing Proofs of the Continuance of her Good and firm Intentions, to contribute every Thing on her Part to the Prosperity of the Republick.

The Letters from Italy say, that the Foreigner lately taken up for a Spy at Bologna, at the Pretenders Intreaty, proves really to be an Embassy from a certain great Prince, and that he has render'd himself suspected by affecting too much Retirement, and by receiving too many Messages. They add, that the Pretenders Guard is to be doubled for the better Security of his Person; and they even write from Rome, that he thinks himself in so much Danger at Bologna, that he's shortly expected at his old Quarters. Mean time he and his eldest Son are Two at all the Parties of Pleasure, such as Horse Races by Day, and Balls at Night where he stays sometimes till Five o' Clock in the Morning, plays at High Game, and loses his Money to do a Pleasure to the Ladies at the Assemblies.

By Letter from Madrid, we hear, that Admiral Wager is arriv'd at Gibraltar with his Squadron and Land Forces, from whence Admiral Hopson is to sail with five Men of War to join Admiral Hoffer in the West Indies, who had put 600 Men on Shore sick at Port Royal. That the Spaniards believing they should see the Admiral no more, were going to fit the Gallies on their Voyage home; but five of the Ships of the aforesaid Squadron, were so well mann'd, that he would put to Sea by the 24th or 25th of December, and that the rest would follow as soon as recruited.

Extra

Extraft of a Letter from Deal, March 1.

The Lisbon Packet, Captain Hencock, juft arrived in 13 Days from Seville, brings News, that the 11th. of February O. S. the Spanish Camp intrenched within Pistol Shot of Gibraltar, the Governour sent to the Spanish General to know his Reason for so doing, who gave for Answer, that it was his Majesty's Country, and he might do what he pleas'd, the Messenger being return'd to the Governor, the Garrison fir'd nine Guns, and kill'd 36 Men, and continu'd firing Hand Grenadoes all Night, to prevent the Spaniards approaching further, notwithstanding the Spaniards got so nigh the next Morning, they began to bombard Gibraltar, and so continu'd all Day, and at Night the Spanish General sent a Letter with this Advice to the Governor of Cadiz, Who immediately sent for the English Consul, and after reading the Letter to him, order'd that none of the English Ships should hoist English Colours, till Orders came from Madrid, and sent a Ship of 60 Guns, to lye so, as to prevent any English Ship escaping out of the Bay and caused the Gates to be shut to stop the English Factory.

'Tis confirm'd, that Sir Charles Wager had landed his Forces at Gibraltar, and some Letters say he was preparing to bombard and cannonade the Spanish Camp.

P. S. The Sieg of Gibraltar is confirm'd by a Lisbon Mail, and an Express to the Government.

Just published,

PROPOSALS for publishing, by Subscription, a Collection of two Years Letters in this Journal, to be printed in London, by Messrs. Smith and Bruce, Booksellers on the Blind Key.

All those Gentlemen, who have been Assisting to the Author in this Work, are desired, in case they think fit to alter any thing in the Papers by them Written, to send them to the above place, corrected according to their Mind, under Cover to *Hibernicus*.

At the same Place Proposals are given out for Reprinting Burnet's History of the Reformation, in 3 Vol. Fol. at two Guineas Price to the Subscribers, in Sheets.

Notice is also given by the said Smith, and Bruce that they can, upon a few Months Advice, supply any Gentlemen with whatever Scarce and Curious Books they may want from time to time, that are not at present in the Kingdom.

ON Monday the 3 d. Day of April next, being Easter Monday, will be Run for on the North Common of Swords, Six Miles from Dublin, a Plate of 10 l. Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never run before for more than a 20 l. Plate. The said Horses, &c. not to exceed 14 Hands and a Half, to carry 10 Stone, any Horse, &c. above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches; to run 3 Heats, to be shown Measured and Entered, by William Gowne, Gent. Protrive of the said Town of Swords, 10 Days before the Day of Running, to be kept in the said Town two days before they run, and at Entrance to pay half a Guinea each, to the said William Gowne Gent. which are intended for a Plate the Day following, to be Run for on the said Common by Gallaway's that never started for more than a 5 l. Plate before, not exceeding 13 Hands 3 Inches high, to carry Seven Stone, and a half, if above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to be entered as aforesaid, and to pay at Entrance an English Crown each, which are to be run for the same Day by as many Titts as please. N. B. No Horse, Mare, or Gelding that started for either of the Plates, to be allowed to run for the said Crowns. All Disputes that may arise either as to the Entering or Running, &c. to be determined by the said William Gowne, Gent. and any two Gentlemen he shall chuse,

according to the Articles, which will be there produced. Dated at Swords, Feb 14 th. 1726 7.

E. B. In case the Half Guineas given for entering the Horses that run for the Plate on Monday, should amount to 5 l. the Deficiency will be made up by Ed. Bolton of Braile Esq; into a Plate of Five Pounds, to be run for on Tuesday, as above.

A Course of Anatomy is begun by James Brenan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, on Monday the 27 th. of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brenan, Surgeon.

JUST arrived from London the new invented Chamber Lamp, which will continue burning all Night, and not go out, which a Rust Candle is apt to do, and yet will hardly consume in the longest Winters Night above half a Farthings worth of Oil: It is likewise as quick and with as little Trouble got ready and lighted as is a Candle, and is so much neater, and cleaner, and burns with that intire Safety and Sweetness, that there is not a Family, or scarcely a single Person in the Kingdom, when once they have try'd it, will ever be without it, for it may be set without the least Danger or Smell as well on a Chair or Stool by the Bed side, as in the Chimney, or upon a Table or Chest of Drawers, or in any other part of the Room, and withal this little Lamp is so durable as well as useful, that it will last time out of mind, and not be once out of Order.

N. B. The Invenior of this Lamp in London has entered into Article with Richard Norris Bookseller in Dublin, that he is not to vend or sell any of them in this Kingdom, but to the abovementioned. So that whoever meets with them in any other Shop in Dublin, may be assured they are not made to answer the End proposed. This Notice is given to prevent any Imposition on this Kingdom, the City being mostly furnish'd. Sold by R. Norris Bookseller, at the corner of Crane Lane, Essex Street. Price 2 British Shillings. But cheaper to Country Shop Keepers. Directions will be given to Light them.

JOHAN SHAW, A. M. who for some Years past kept a Boarding and Grammar School in Strand Street, is now removed to the House next Door to the Sign of the Punch-Bowl in Eustace Street, where he Boards and Teaches Young Gentlemen, as formerly.

JOHAN MOLYNEX Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallizadoes, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates; he calls all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from don.

ALL who may be desirous to take Building Lots in the Ground belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Molesworth, near St. Patrick's Well, are hereby informed, that the said Ground will be laid open forthwith, and Divided into convenient Lots. And for their further Information, are desired to apply to Robert Adair Esq; at his House in Peter Street, who is empowered to treat with them in the Name of the said Lord Molesworth, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be by him specified; from which it will appear that all reasonable Encouragement is intended to be given to all fair Bidders for any of the aforesaid Lots. N. B. The Term granted will be 99 Years. At the abovenamed Place may be seen a Plan of the Lots, Streets, &c.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726-7.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March 18th. 1726-7.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus.

HOR.

SIR,



THE unjust Treatment we give to the present Age, appears no where more remarkable than in the Controversial Writings of our Divines; wherein we shall generally find, that when ever a Disputant has been hardly pressed upon any Point by the Arguments of his Antagonist, he immediately tumbles over his Books.

Will he gets a Passage in some of the Antient Fathers, agreeable to his own Sentiments; which, by the bye, happens to be no very great difficulty, in regard there is hardly any Absurdity in Religion, which has not had some of those venerable Gentlemen to espouse it. The Passage so found is presently produced, as a full and clear Decision of the Case in point, with the same Assurance that Men offer *Bank Notes* in Payment of Money. The happy Author plumes himself in his Success; challenges the Victory, of his Adversary; and with a well-dissembled Modesty, more insulting than Arrogance it self, appeals to the Reader for the Justice of his Claim. But if the vanquished Foe still persists in the Defence of his Opinions, he no longer retains the Appearance of his former Moderation; but lets his Heart dilate in the soft Enjoyment of his Conquest; and with terrible Ouncerys of Ignorance, Obstinacy, and Want of Reverence for Antiquity in the opposite side, closes the Pomp of the Dispute, and the Triumph.

It is not very long since an Imposition of the like nature prevailed in the Schools. When two Combatants had sufficiently tired themselves, and their Audience, with bandying about all the Impertinences they could find out on a Subject; at length, a grave *Aristoteles dixit*, was pronounced, on one side of the Question, or the other; and so the Matter was concluded. This was in the Reign of Ignorance, and Superstition, when good Sense, and true Learning lay under a long and dreadful Eclipse. Upon the first dawning of Knowledge, this Authoritative Manner of deciding Controversies was contested, and at last happily exploded; and laughed at. Mankind asserted their Liberty of

Philosophising in spite of *Aristotle*, and all his Admirers; and the good Effects of their doing so have appeared in the great Number of noble and useful Discoveries, that have been made in all the Territories of Science since the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century. But the Reformation has not been so complete, as it were to be wished. The same Freedom that Men take in their Philosophical Enquiries, is not permitted them in Matters of much greater Importance. And, contrary to all Reason, the Authority of *Fathers*, and *Antient Councils*, is always set up in Opposition to any Opinions that happen to have the Appearance of Novelty, though supported by the strongest and most convincing Arguments, that can be offered to the Reason and Understanding of Mankind.

There is no doubt to be made, but that the Antient Religion is the best as lying nearest Divine Revelation, which is its Fountain-Head. So far then, the Authority of the Fathers is to take place, as they are Witnesses of Fact, and give us an Account of the Faith and Practice of the Church in the Times wherein they lived. And consequently the higher these Accounts are taken, they are the more Authentick. But in regard, none of the Fathers, even those who lived nearest the Apostolic Times, ever pretended to Inspiration, all their Reasonings, and Explications are no further, to be considered, than as they carry their own Evidence and Clearness along with them; and have no other Force than the Writings of Wise Men in any Age ought to have, who support what they say with good and convincing Proofs.

I am ready also to own, that several of the Fathers were great and good Men, who had very just and clear Notions of Religion, and argued from them in a very rational, as well as affecting Manner. Such was the Great *Origen*; such *Lactantius*, *Minutius Felix*, and others whose Writings are every Way valuable, both in their Design, and Execution. And, I believe, there is no Wise Man, that has ever read any of them but what pays them all the Veneration he can, without sacrificing his Reason and Understanding to them. But all this will not satisfy. The very Name of a *Father*, especially if he lived in the first three, or four Centuries, is thought sufficient to oppose to a Demonstration. We must give up those Opinions, which we have embraced, upon the most mature and Impartial Enquiry,

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

Inquiry, if a Sentence can be found in any one of them contradictory to our Sentiments. And *Heresick*, and *Heresiarch* are the best Names thought proper to be bestowed on those ungracious and refractory Pretenders to Wisdom, who will not forsake the *Beggary Elements* of Reason and Common Sense, and submit themselves to the Determinations and Judgment of Antiquity.

Did it appear, in Fact, that the Fathers were, generally speaking, Men of greater Genius and Learning, than are to be met with now a-days; this indeed, though not a sufficient Reason for an implicit Assent to every thing that they have advanced, yet would justly entitle them to a larger Share of our Esteem and Reverence. But if we look into the Monuments they have left of themselves, we shall find nothing in them so very extraordinary and uncommon, as to justify our looking on all they say as sacred, and suspecting every Modern, who does not blindly run into their Sentiments. Agreed among themselves they were not, any more than the Divines of the present Age; and consequently, they can be no standard of Orthodoxy, till it shall be first determined what Set of them are the true and genuine Fathers, upon whom we ought to depend. Neither do we owe them any greater Veneration on Account of their Superior Learning. All Human Literature was what many of them professedly despised, as the Drags of Idolatry and Heathenism, and endeavoured, all that in them lay to suppress the best Writings of the former Ages, which they did with a Barbarity little short of the Goths and Vandals. It would be therefore surprizing, if the Compositions of such Men should be preferable to those of an Age which is not proud enough to refuse taking all the Assistance it can get from the Studies and Labours of all that preceded it.

Correctness of Style, and Elegance of Composition, are things we need not look for among men of the Fathers; since every Body knows, that they lived in an Age of a most corrupt Taste, and when the Greek and Roman Arts and Learning were almost lost from the World. This however might be excused, if their Manner of Reasoning upon things were just and exact. But where is it we are to meet with it? *St. Austin* is one of the most celebrated Authors among them; so much, that a Young Preacher, imagines he has proved every thing, and confounded all Gain-sayers, when he has made *St. Austin* of his Parry. But whoever reads that Father's Writings, without Prejudice, must own, there is very little Reason for holding him in such mighty Esteem. His Style is as barbarous as the Language of *Alchimy*. His Reasoning is, for the most Part, nothing else, but a poor playing upon Words. He perpetually affixes *Puns*, *Quibbles*, and *Antitheses*, from which he cannot abate, even in the Place where they are most offensive, and where the greatest simplicity ought to be the chief Ornament, to Wit, in his Devotional Pieces, as any one may observe, that will but be at the Pains to turn over a Leaf or two of his *Meditations*. Besides all which, the Heat of his Imagination very often hurries him into Strains of Enthusiasm, hardly exceeded by the Ravings and Cant of most of our Modern Visionaries.

Were it not too ill-natured and invidious a Task, I could give Instances, not from the Writings of single Fathers, but the Decrees of whole Councils, even of such as are called *Oecumenical*, not only of Weakness and Absurdities, but of Impieties and Blasphemies, which would be shocking to every good Christian, and reasonable Man. But I rather choose to touch on what may be more agreeable to most of my Readers. *St. Chrysostom* is one the most admired Writers for his Eloquence; and on that Account has been recommended as a perfect Model for Preachers. And yet, I fancy, a Modern Preacher would be but very contemptibly thought of that should Harangue from

the Pulpit against a Pair of Laced-Shoes, in the Manner that good Father does, upon a parallel Occasion.

"How," says he, "can he, whose chief Glory is in being fine about the feet, and in having Men admire, as he walks the Brightness of the Silk, the Flowers and Colours of the Needle Work, and all that Art can invent, of this kind, that is curious and agreeable, lift up his Eyes to Heaven? How can he attend to the Beauties of the Universe, who minds only those of his Shoes? The Lord has extended the Heavens above the Earth, and placed the Sun there so beautiful and illustrious, on purpose that your Eyes might be attracted by an Object so Glorious: And you, on the contrary, in Opposition to the Views of the Almighty, and in Compliance with those of the Devil, the Author of these Vanities, keep them fixed on the Earth. It is he, that has invented those shameful Ornaments to pervert you, and call off your Attention from what is truly beautiful. It is he, that uses all his power to make you descend from Heaven to Earth. And he has succeeded in it so fully, that whilst God shews you the One, and the Devil the other, you neglect Heaven, and prefer to it a Shoe." And at this Rate goes on that celebrated Preacher for the most part of a Sermon; upon which I shall not descant but leave it to the Judgment of my Readers, how they would relish such Language, and such Reasoning, from those that have the Care of their Instruction at present.

And are these, in the Name of Goodness, the Men, from whom we are to receive the Rules of our Faith and Practice, and from whose Decisions no Appeal must be made, without incurring the Penalty of an *Anathema*? Is such poor trifling Declamation as this to be put in Competition with the close Reasoning of *Chillingworth*; with the just and solid Thinking of *Barrow*; and with the strong, Natural and Manly Eloquence of *Tillotson*? I must own, if our *Hookers*, our *Claggets*, our *Baxters*, our *Wakes*, and our *Hoagleys*, must stand, or fall, according as they happen to concur with these Reverend Gentlemen, I shall have but a very slender Opinion of their Abilities. I shall also be obliged to allow, that one of the best and most rational Volumes of Discourses I ever saw in my Life, I mean that lately published by *Mr. Butler*, the present Worthy Preacher of the Rolls, is one continued Heap of false Reasoning, Nonsense, and Contradiction.

I have been a long time at a Loss, what was the Reason of this unjust Preference we give to the Antient Divines over the Moderns, till I was very lately instructed in it by a very eminent and noble Philosopher, now living, *Mr. Crousaz* of *Lausanne*, in the following Observation.

"I remember a young Preacher, who being to handle the Subject of Conscience, and willing to give his Audience some Ideas on a Subject so important, preferred some Principles of Common Sense to the Jargon of the Schools, from which he drew a Train of Consequences very plain, and sufficient to clear his Subject. An Old Doctor that heard him, provoked at his new Method, would not give his Attention to the Preacher. He did not understand him, because he would not understand him; and the very Clearness of his Discourse was the Cause that he called it Dark and Unintelligible.

I believe, many of my Readers will readily recollect more Doctors than one of the same Cast; and by that Means, have a very easy Solution for this, and several other Phenomena of the same Kind.

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, Feb. 24. N. S. Our last Letters from the Camp before Gibraltar are of the 19th Instant and advise, that the Retardment of the March of the Artillery, occasioned by the Impracticableness of the Roads from the continual Rains fallen of late in these parts, hath obliged the Spaniards to suspend the opening of the Trenches. But that two or three Days before, the Weather having changed and became fair it was expected that in five or six Days more so many Pieces of the said Artillery might be brought up as would suffice for their Batteries, which was the only thing wanting for the opening of the Trenches, and what M. de Verboom, in Opposition to the Importunity of the Count de las Torres, positively insisted upon, before any other Operation should be undertaken. All the Letters from the said Camp agree, that the Army is already weakened near a fourth part by Sickness and Desertion. His Catholic Majesty has been pleased to appoint Don Geremine de Vatariz to be Secretary of the Council of Finances; and Don Manos Maniño (who was one of the Duke de Ripperda's chief Clerks) to be Secretary of the Revenue called Midones. His Catholic Majesty has also granted to Don Guillermo Eon (the Director for the Affiento de Negros, who lately came from London) the Title and Rank of Councillor for the Indies, with a Pension of 600 Pistoles a Year. To Morrow Night their Catholic Majesties will remove from the Pardo to the Palace here, and the Day following will go to reside for some Weeks at the Buen Retiro. It is advised from St. Andero, that they continue there with all possible Expedition the building of three Seventy Gun Ships, one of one hundred and sixteen Guns, and two Bomb Vessels, which they expect will be ready to launch by the End of April next. That a vast Quantity of Timber is daily brought thither upon Wheel Carriages from the Mountains, the greatest part of which is to be shipped off for Cadiz, where Ships are to be built and the rest is to remain at St. Andero for the same Purpose: That the Rosario a Frigate of 50 Guns lately built, commanded by Capt. Baltazar Sherlock, and the St. Francis another new built Ship of the same Force, command by Capt. Gosper Rue, are commencing their Men from what People they can gather upon that Coast, and from Galicia. Letters from Malaga of the 18th Inst. relate that two Vessels were arrived thither from Barcelona, laden with Cannon Ball for the Camp: And that the Duke of Whar-ton with his Lady and Family, was to set out the Day following for the Spanish Camp.

Copenhagen, March 1. The K. has order'd his Fleet to be ready to sail by the 15th of the next Month.

Cadiz, Feb. 19. N. S. A Person who came hither Yesterday from the Spanish Camp, brought an Account that S. Charles Wager with his Squadron came into the Bay of Gibraltar the 13th Instant. This Person confirms, as indeed do all the Letters from that Camp, the great Sickness in the Spanish Army, and Desertion from it. That besides the Hardships they suffer from the Severities of the Weather, they are in Want of Provisions, that seven of the Cannon which went by Land from hence were got to the Camp, and the rest he saw upon the Road at a great Distance from thence, sunk into the Mire, so that till the Ways become better, it will be impossible for them to proceed any further.

Aris. March 7. N. S. Yesterday Morning arrived here from England, his Excellency Horatio Walpole, Esq; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majesty to the most Christian King.

Paris, March 12. The Gentlemen of the Horse Guards, who were reduced three Years ago, have all receiv'd Orders to repair to Metz, against the first of April, where they will find Horses and Accoutrements, provided from them. Letters for the last mentioned Place say, some of the Equipages of the Count de Kinsky, are arriv'd there, whereby is arriv'd the Expectation of his coming hither shortly with Proposals from the Emperor. The King has put off the Review of the Troops of his Household to the first of next Month, because the Prince de Rohan represented to his Majesty, that the Gens d'Arms are not ready for it, by reason of the new Horses bought for them.

LONDON, March 11.

The Advice we have from Gibraltar of the vigorous and powerful Resistance made by the Garrison, shew, that the Notion which has been entertained by some People in relation to a Promise of delivering up that important Fortresses to the Spaniards, was scandalous, false and groundless; but now is suggested, from the insolent Memorials, mention'd in our last, to be presented by Baron Palm, the Emperor's Resident for which he is order'd forthwith to depart the Kingdom, that War will be as general as ever Europe was engag'd in; but however it may be, his Majesty has so strengthened himself by powerful Alliances, and concerted such wise and prudent Methodd, as to be able to withstand the impending Danger, and defeat all the Designs of our Enemies.

'Tis now the general Opinion of most People that the King will go to his German Dominions this Summer, and command the Army in Person. We are told by his Majesty's Order 6000 Muskets, and 1000 Pair of Pistols have been bought at Mastrick for his new rais'd Troops, and were daily expected at Hanover.

Sir Charles Wager, with 7 of his Majesty's Ships of War, is cruising between Cape Finistire and St Vincent; by Advice the Spanish Gallies were on Sea with 15 Millions of Money.

Orders are gone from the Admiralty Office to all the Ships of War, wherefore station'd, to TAKE, SINK, BURN, or, OTHERWISE DESTROY all the SHIPS belonging to SPAIN, that shall fall in their Way.

The King of France has order'd his Forces to march against the Emperor; and the Germans, who are to be commanded, by Prince Eugene, are making vast preparations, Offensive and Defensive.

Last Week the Emperor's Memorial printed, was sent to all the Common Council Men of London, and privately dispersed to others, and the Ministry designs to publish an Answer to all Falsities that are in it.

The Right Reverend Dr. Wilcox Bishop of Gloucester, is appointed Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland, in the Room of the Right Reverend Dr. Nicholson deceased.

And:
Two Regiments of Foot and 10 Troops of Dragoons are to go to Flanders.

The Cells. Priory, Hastings Person, Merwick, Duncomb, Inwyod, Brown, & Williamson, with their Men are order'd for Foreign Service.

Clayton's Regim. of Foot is on its March from Canterbury to Rochester, there to embark for Gibraltar.

The Earl of Portmore is preparing to set out, with all possible Expedition, for his Government of Gibraltar.

Sir Charles Wager, with seven of his Majesty's Ships of War, are cruising between Cape Finistire and Cape St Vincent.

We have Confirmation of the Resolution of the Crown of Sweden, to accede to the Hanover Treaty.

Lieutenant General Maccartney is to have the Lord Shannon's Regiment of Horse, and to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces in Ireland.

A certain Minister, in a late insolent Memorial, alleges, that the K. of Spain had a just occasion given him, for attempting the Siege of Gibraltar, on pretence of Hostilities, in the West Indies against his Catholick Majesty, whereas none can be Ignorant of the great Necessity there was for sending a Squadron into those Seas, to secure our Commerce.

Great Notice is taken with Respect to the manner of dispersing Copies of a late Memorial, and to whom they were directed.

On the 10th. Mr. Inglis, Marshal and Assistant Master of the Ceremonies; in the Absence of Sir Clement Cotterel, Master of the Ceremonies, went by his Majesty's Order to M. de Palm the Emperor's Resident, and acquainted him, That he having, in the Audience of the King on Thursday last, delivered into the Hands of his Majesty a Memorial highly injurious to his Majesty's Honour, and the Dignity of his Crown, in which Memorial he has forgot all Regard to Truth, and the Respect due to his sacred Majesty; and the said Memorial being also publicly dispersed next Morning in Print, together with a Letter from the Count de Saxe-Zendorff to him the said Palm, still more insolent and more injurious, if possible, than the Memorial; his Majesty had thereupon commanded him, to declare to him the said Resident Palm, that his Majesty looked upon him no longer as a publick Minister, and required him forthwith to depart out of this Kingdom.

The said Memorial was delivered to the King in Latin; and the Subject thereof was, as the Title of the printed Copies set forth; upon the Speech which his Britannick Majesty made to the two Houses of his Parliament on the 17th. of January, 1726. It was drawn up at Vienna, and sent hither to the said Imperial Resident, together with the Letter above mentioned, from Count de Saxe-Zendorff, containing positive Orders to deliver the said Memorial into the Hands of the King, and to publish the same to the British Nation.

On Wednesday the House of Commons resolved to address His Majesty to lay the said Memorial before that House; which was Yesterday accordingly laid before them. And

Yesterday also the said Resident Palm set out early on his return Home.

'Tis said Col. Stanhope will soon leave Madrid.

Orders are gone to the Lord Carpenter, at the Island of Minorca to permit 500 Men of that Garrison to be sent to Gibraltar, in case of Need.

We hear that his most sacred Majesty King George will command the Confederate Army in Flanders; and will be going hence about the beginning of next Month for that End.

A Course of Anatomy is begun by James Brenan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, on Monday the 27th. of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brenan, Surgeon.

THE late Dwelling House of Josiah Gunson near Rathfarnham, about two Miles from the City of Dublin, pleasantly situated, and well Watered, having several well wainscotted Rooms with Stables, Coach House, Cow House, a large Garden, and Land comodious to the said Holding, is to be Set for 800 Years. Of all which, further Information may be given upon Application to Mary Gunson, Widow and Relick of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, in the said House, or by her Brother John Stevens at the Sign of the Key in Meath Street.

ON Monday the 3^d. Day of April next, being Easter Monday, will be Run for on the North Common of Swords, Six Miles from Dublin, a Plate of 10 l. Value, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding; that

never run before for more than a 20 l. Plate. The said Horse, &c. not to exceed 14 Hands and a Half, to carry 10 Stone, any Horse, &c. above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches; to run 3 Heats; to be shown Measured and Entered, by William Gowne, Gent. Per-trive of the said Town of Swords, 10 Days before the Day of Running, to be kept in the said Town two days, before they run, and at Entrance to pay half a Guinea each, to the said William Gowne Gent. which are intended for a Plate the Day following, to be Run for on the said Common by Gallaway's that never started for more than a 5 l. Plate before, not exceeding 13 Hands 3 Inches high; to carry Seven Stone, and a half, if above that Size, to carry Weight for Inches, to be entered as aforesaid, and to pay at Entrance an English Crown each, which are to be run for the same Day by as many Titts as please. N. B. No Horse, Mare, or Gelding that started for either of the Plates, to be allowed to run for the said Crowns. All Disputes that may arise either as to the Entering or Running, &c. to be determined by the said William Gowne, Gent. and any two Gentlemen he shall chuse, according to the Articles, which will be there produced. Dated at Swords, Feb. 14th. 1726-7.

E. B. In case the Half Guineas given for entering the Horses that run for the Plate on Monday, should amount to 5 l. the Deficiency will be made up by Ed. Bolton of Brattle Stq. into a Plate of Five Pounds, to be run for on Tuesday, as above.

A New house, well built with Lime and Stone, and Slat'd with Welsh Slat, containing about Forty Four Feet in the Front, and Twenty tow Feet deep in the clear (wherein Mrs. Mary Dean lately dwelt) situate near Crumlin Church, within two small Miles of Dublin with a large Yard, Stable, Barn and Garden, all Inclosed by a Stone Wall of Ten Feet high; together with six Acres of Meadow joyning thereto; is to be set for any Term under Eighteen Years.

N. B. There are 25 Acres more of Meadow and Pasture near the said House, to be Set with or without it; and likewise several Parcels of Land in the Town Lands of Crumlin, to be Set either together or in Parcels.

Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carleton in Fleet Street, Mr. Robert Owen Bookseller in Skinner Row, or of Mr. Garret Teach at his House near Dolphins Barn.



AMUEL STEEL Surgeon and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite for Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease the the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant for cleaning and scouring the Teeth, &c.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloaths, Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Cast Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1726-7.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, March 25th. 1727.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

Luffiſſi ſatis. —

SIR,

HOR.



WO Years being now e-
lapsed since I first Addressed
my self to the Publick,
through the Conveyance
of your Paper, I believe,
no Body will be surprized
at my now relinquishing
a Province which I under-
took with the greatest
Diffidence, and in which
all my Vanity could not
once induce me to ima-
gine I should have conti-
nued so long. It is indeed the first Instance of a De-
sign of this sort having met so much good Fortune
in this Nation. I cannot therefore forbear congratulating
my Readers on the conclusion of a Work,
which owes its Subsistence much more to their Good
Nature, than to the Merit or Abilities of the Au-
thor.

As I am sensible I deserve no other Praise than
what results from the Goodness of my Intentions,
I desire my Readers may turn back to my first Letter,
and consider, whether I have not scrupulously ad-
hered to the Method therein laid down for my
Conduct. For though I did, and still do blame the
making such Writings subservient to the Purposes of
Party and Faction; Yet I did not shut my self out
from handling, upon some Occasions, such Subjects
as might have a good Influence on the Cause of
Liberty, and the Laws and Constitution of my
Country. And Yet a tender Consideration of the
different Means, which Men, of equally honest In-
tentions, may apprehend most conducive to the
Publick Happiness, has made me very sparing even in
this Point: though I have often thought, that al-
together to have shunned it would have been a kind
of Indecency in a Paper begun under the Patronage
and Encouragement of a great and Noble Patriot,
whose Memory will be ever dear to his Country,
and who would have had a very mean Opinion of
any Man, who had expressed the least Indifference
about its Concerns.

As to the Execution of my Design, I am entirely in
the Judgment of the Publick, who have a Right to
determine as they please. The great Vices and Cor-
ruptions of Mankind are what few People pretend to

justify; so that the principal thing a Writer of this
sort has to do is to combat the prevailing Prejudices
and Mistakes of the Age or Country in which he lives,
to which honest and good Minds are liable, as well
as any others. It is not therefore possible to avoid
giving Offence to some, whom no good natured Man
would willingly choose to Offend. But if a Man be
so very delicate, as to be incapable of bearing the
Thought of having incurred some Peoples Displeasure
or Disesteem, I know no other way to preserve him
from that Pain, but not to write at all.

I am only sorry to learn, that some of my Papers
have been thought to make too free with Religion and
Christianity. As I am sure, I never had this in my View,
but very far the contrary, I am chiefly concerned on
their Account who have made the Objection, who seem,
in my humble Opinion, to place Religion and Christi-
anity in things very remote from them. I have only
endeavoured to correct and expose an Infirmity in
Mankind, not only not imputable to Christianity but
directly opposite to it; I mean, that narrow and base
Spirit, which disposes Men to transgress its most im-
portant Precepts, in Defence of what they imagine to
be its Principles; which confines all Charity and
Benevolence to one small Sect; and looks on all the
rest of Mankind however Virtuous in their Lives,
and sincere in their searches after Truth, as a Race of
vile and impious Men, devoted to Destruction.
Whatever I have written on this Head I can truly
assure my Readers proceeded from a tender Regard
for Christianity; since I have been always of Opinion
that the greatest Wound it ever received, has been
from the imputing to it such Principles as justify
Mens being at Strife and Variance with one Another
on the Account of their Differences in Points where-
in it is impossible for all Mankind ever to be perfect-
ly agreed.

There are others of my Readers, who have Com-
plained of me as too Dry and Philosophical, for the
most part, and not so entertaining as I ought to have
been. I doubt not my having given too much Reason
for this Censure. But I have Apologized for it in
my Fifty Eighth Paper, and shall only add now, that as
I did not set out with a Humorous and Fanciful
Character, a Method so happily pursued by some of
my Predecessors in this Manner of Writing, I had not
the same Freedom and Opportunity of running into
Ritains

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

strains of Wit and Pleasantry, even though I had been Master of the same Genius and Spirit. I have however, now and then, ventured to vary my Character, by writing on Subjects that did not require so much Attention; and even sometimes endeavoured, under the Name of *Musophilus*, to divert my Readers with a few Pieces in Poetry. There are also some other Pieces of the same Nature, interspersed through the Work, for which I am beholden to the Assistance of several Ingenious Gentlemen. Of this Sort is the Paraphrase of a Passage in the Book of *Job*, in the Fiftieth Paper, communicated to me by Mr *Samuel Boyse*, who is also the Author of the Ninety Eighth; the *Town Eclogue*, in the twenty Fourth, sent me by an unknown Hand; and the Excellent Copy of Verses by Mr *Sterling*, on two Pieces of Painting, in the Eighty first. Nor must I omit the two incomparable Poems in the sixty Second Paper, which were written by the late Reverend Archdeacon *Parnel*, and are no ways unworthy that great and extraordinary Genius.

While I am upon this Head, it becomes me to divest my self of a great deal of Reputation I have got by the Papers of some other Gentlemen who have more frequently lent me their Assistance. The Learned and Ingenious Author of the *Inquiry into Beauty and Virtue* will therefore, I hope excuse me if to do this Piece of Justice on my self, I am obliged to name him for the three Papers upon Laughter, which are written in so curious and new a Strain of thinking; and also for the Forty fifth, Forty sixth, and Forty seventh, Papers, containing so many judicious and valuable Remarks on that pernicious Book the *Fable of the Bees*.

All the Papers, subscribed *Isaac Alogist*, came to me from a Gentleman who will not so much as permit me to enquire after him, far less to publish his Name. Whether he thinks it too great Honour for me to be known in the Number of his Friends, I cannot tell; but this I am sure, that I should think my self altogether unworthy of his Friendship, if I were not much prouder of it, than of a Reputation which his unkind Modesty, in refusing me his Acquaintance, might provoke me to take to my self, at the same time that it affords me an Opportunity of doing it.

The Author of the seventh and eighth Papers, containing a Translation from *Anacreon*, with a Criticism on that Author has also thought fit to conceal himself from me; though he has since favoured me with two other Letters, to wit, the Forty Ninth, and Sixty Ninth. There are also Six, or Seven very ingenious Papers Subscribed with the Letters N. N. and O. O. which seem all to be written in the same Hand; but the writer of them has left me ignorant to whom the Publick is indebted for them. I am at the same Loss about the twenty Second, the twenty Ninth, the thirtieth, the thirty third, the Seventy first, the Ninety Seventh, and the Hundredth Papers, which seem to me the Performances of so many different Persons, and came to me at different times, in the same Order in which they lie in the Journals.

What ever other Papers have been published in this Journal either under the Name of *Hibernicus*, or any of his Correspondents, I only am chargeable with, and answerable for all the Faults that are in them, which while I submit with all due Deference to the Judgment of the Publick, I hope, it will have the Goodness to allow me the Merit of having started a Design, in this Country, which may perhaps hereafter prove Useful, when put into abler Hands to be executed. A Reader of Candor and Generosity will be inclined to think this a sufficient Motive to pardon, at least, whatever Errors or Mistakes have been observable during the Progress of this Undertaking.

If any particular Persons have apprehended themselves injured in any of these Papers, I am heartily sorry for it, and can honestly assure them, that no such thing was ever intended. The only thing of this Nature I can reproach myself with, relates to a Young Gentleman in Holy Orders. A Copy of Verses reflecting on him, was sent to the Printer, and inserted after one of the Letters, through pure Inadvertency and Mistake. I am confident, he thinks no longer upon it. But that is not enough; I hold my self obliged to make him a Reparation as Publick as the Offence. I therefore humbly crave his Pardon; and I do it with the greatest Chearfulness, because if I did it not, I should not be able to forgive myself.

It only remains to thank all my Readers for their Indulgence to me, continued to a Period so much beyond my fondest Wishes or Ambition. It would be a wronging their Judgment, if I did not now begin to think, that these loose Compositions might perhaps be still further useful; for which Reason I have just now published Proposals for collecting them together in such a Form as may best answer that End, in promoting of which, I shall presume to hope for the Continuance of their Favour; assuring them, that I shall have very little Relish of any Advantages I shall thereby procure to my self, besides the Capacity of serving my Country and Mankind, and having a better Opportunity of accounting to the Publick hereafter for the Leisure Hours of.

Their most Obedient,

and most humble Servant,

J. A. ARBUCKLE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Madrid, March 3. N. S. We learn from the Camp before Giberaltar, that on the 22d. past a Company of Grenadiers made a Salley, and after having done some Damage to the Trenches, retired to the Town without any Loss. Ever since, the Fire from the Town and Ships has continued with great Vigour, and Success.

Brussels, March 12. Letters from Spain confirm, that the great Rains which of late had fallen, caused much Sickness among the Soldiers, and that their Pay would hardly find them sufficient Necessaries for Life.

Hague, March 18 The 12000 Hessians will perhaps be countermanded, an Express from the Landgrave being gone through this Place for London, with Advice that a Body of Imperial Troops was marching from Silesia to pass through Hesse. We shall soon hear whether their Passage is disputed.

Portsmouth, March 8. On Saturday an Express came to the Commissioners of the Dock, with a Packet for Sir Charles Wager, which was sent immediately on Bord the Torbay. The same day a 12. Months Pay came to the Dock, and the Payment began on Mouday Morning. On Sunday Morning his Majesty's Ship the Monmouth sailed from Spithead with all Expedition for the Downs. In the Evening his Excellency the Moroco Ambassador went on Board the Torbay, with all his Retinue. Yesterday the Torbay and Pool Fireship, were under Sail, but having no Wind, were obliged to come to Anchor again. But this Morning they sailed with a fair Gale. Just now an Express came from the Secretary of State for the Torbay, but being too late, is sent to Plymouth.

An

LONDON, March 11.

An Account of His Majesty's Ships of War, which are now abroad.

Under Vice Admiral Hoffer.

Third Rates

	Men.		Men
Breda	460	Lenox	430
Berwick	400		

The two last lately gone from Gibraltar.

Fourth Rates.

Superbe	365	Rippon	356
Nottingham	365	Dragon	280
Dunkirk	365	Leopard	280

Fifth Rate: Diamond

190

Sixth Rates

Grayhound	130	Happy Sloop	100
Winchelsea	130	Spence Sloop	100

Under Sir Charles Wager, and Rear Admiral Hopson

Third Rates.

Torbay	340	Kent	440
Sterling Castle	455	Royal Oak	440
Burford	440		

Fourth Rates.

Canterbury	365	Swallow	280
York	365	Tyger	280
Colchester	140	Portland	280
Winchester	280		

Sixth Rates.

Burfly	130	Cruizer Sloop	115
Lime	230	Solebay Bomb	115
Hawks Sloop	50	Thunder Bomb	49
Pool Fireship gone from Portsmouth			55

Lyn	190	Lowestoff	130
South Sea Castle	190	Sheerneis	130
Tartar	190	Sharke	100
Scarborough	130		

Letters from Madrid, dated the 3^d Inst. N. S. in which 'tis wrote, that a Difference arising in the Spanish Army between the between the Spanish and Swiss Soldiers a Skrimish ensued, in which about 50 of both Sides were killed before they could be quieted.

Letters from Malaga, dated Feb. 25 N. S. by which 'tis advised that the Governor of that Place having Notice of Hostilities having been committed before Gibraltar, gave Orders for seizing of the Dorothy, Capt. Hill, bound for London, who was the only English Ship in that Harbour.

The Accounts we have from Gibraltar, are, That the Earl Marischal of Scotland, serves a Volunteer in the Spanish Camp, that one of the Irish Regiments being drawn out in the Front of the said Camp, had shot a Lancashire Man for Desertion; and that 2 Spanish Battallions had by Mistake fired at each other in the Trenches and killed 60 Men before the said Mistake was discovered.

Orders are gone, to the Lord Carpenter at the Island of Minorca to permit 500 Men of that Garrison to be sent to Gibraltar in case of Need.

They talk of forming a Numerous Army of Imperial Troops and Auxillaries, between Mentz and Wormes,

The English, French and Dutch Ministers at the Hague, have agreed to form an Army on the Frontiers of Holland, toward Germany of 25000 Men, including 12000 French.

We hear the ten Companies of Foot Guards are to embark on Tuesday, and the Earl of Portmore on

Friday for Gibraltar, with the Lord Mark Kerr, Brigadier Bisset and Dr. Sanlace, who goes thither as Physician General: The said ten Companies are new clothed.

Col. Treby, of the first Regiment of Foot Guards whose Company is by Lot appointed to go Abroad, hath resigned his Commission, and is succeeded therein by Camp Onslow, the eldest Lieutenant in that Regiment.

Lieutenant Stanhope of the same Regiment, who was also appointed to go Abroad, hath resigned his like, wife, and is succeeded in his Post by Ensign Parker, of the first Regiment.

There are Three British Packets due.

DUBLIN, March 25.

Several Robberies being comitted about this City since Christmas last, this Week 7 Gentlemen's Servants were apprehended for the same, and committed to the Goals of Newgate and Killmainham.

THIS Journal will be continued and published as usual every Saturday; wherein several Ingenious Gentlemen are concerned. Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent early at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer at reasonable Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author will be taken in (Postage being paid) by the Printer hereof.

A Course of Anatomy is begun by James Brennan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, on Monday the 27th of this Instant February, at Eleven of the Clock, and will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brehan, Surgeon.

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E. B. In case the Half Guineas given for entering the Horses that run for the Plate on Monday, should amount to 5 l. the Deficiency will be made up by Ed. Bolton of Brattle Sq; into a Plate of Five Pounds, to be run for on Tuesday, as above.

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N. B. There are 25 Acres more of Meadow and Pasture near the said House, to be Set with or without it ; and likewise several Parcels of Land in the Town Lands of Crumlin, to be Set either together or in Parcels.

Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carleton in Fleet street, Mr. Robert Owen Bookseller in Skinner Row, or of Mr. Garret Tench at his House near Dolphins Barn.

ALL who may be desirous to take Building Lots in the Ground belonging to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Molesworth, near St. Patrick's Well, are hereby informed, that the said Ground will be laid open forthwith, and Divided into convenient Lots. And for their further Information, are desired to apply to Robert Adair Esq; at his House in Peter Street, who is impowered to treat with them in the Name of the said Lord Molesworth, upon such Terms and Conditions as will be by him specified ; from which it will appear that all reasonable Encouragement is intended to be given to all fair Bidders for any of the aforesaid Lots. N. B. The Term granted will be 99 Years. At the abovenamed Place may be seen a Plan of the Lots, Streets, &c.

John Molyneux Ironmonger, who lately lived at the Cross Keys in Meath Street, is now removed to Thomas Street, Dublin, continues to sell all sorts of Ironmongers Goods, and hath a great many choice Workmen from England, that makes Iron Pallizadoes, Brass Locks, Brass Hinges, and fine Grates ; he calls all his own Brass, where any one may be furnished very reasonably. N. B. That he and his Partner Mr. George Taplin, makes Water Engines for Quenching of Fire, as good and as cheap as can be had from don.

John Exhee,

Living at the Sign of the Coat and Britches in Patrick's Close, Dublin, sells all sorts of Cloths Druggets, German Sarges, and Sagathes, as also, all sorts of Clothes ready made, at very reasonable Rates.

N. B. Any Person that Deals with the said Exhee, will save Twenty per Cent.

THE late Dwelling House, of Josiah Gunson near Rathfarnham, about two Miles from the City of Dublin, pleasantly situated, and well Watered, having several well waincotted Rooms with Stables, Coach House, Cow House, a large Garden, and Land comodious to the said Holding, is to be Set for 800 Years. Of all which, further Information may be given upon Application to Mary Gunson, Widow and Relick of Josiah Gunson, near Rathfarnham, in the said House, or by her Brother John Stevens at the Sign of the Key in Meath street.

JOHAN SHAW, A. M. who for some Years past kept a Boarding and Grammar School in Strand Street is now removed to the House next Door to the Sign of the Punch Bowl in Eustace Street, where he Boards and Teaches Young Gentlemen, as formerly.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just now arrived Three British Packets.

LONDON, March 18.

Yesterday came in a Dutch Post advising from Moscow, That the Czariana is making vast Magazines of Provisions and Stores all along the Coast, to maintain her Fleet and Army this Summer, and has Registered 12000 Sailors, and has given them great Encouragement to endure them to List.

On Thursday the House of Lords and House of Commons waited on His Majesty in a Body, with a loyal and dutiful Address ; expressing their highest Resentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to his Majesty, by the Memorial delivered by Monsieur De Palm, and at his Insolence in Printing and Desperging the same ; and assuring his Majesty that no artful Amusements shall divert them from exerting themselves in Defence of his Majesty's Honour, against all Open and Secret Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most Gracious Answer :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOUR unanimous Concurrence in this dutiful and affectionate Address, give Me the greatest Satisfaction. The just Concern you express for my Honour, and the Dignity of the Crown, is very becoming a British Parliament ; and this fresh Proof of your Confidence in Me will convince the World, that all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Interests will be vain and ineffectual.

Private Letters from Paris of the 21st, N. S. say, that they had certain Advice that the Spanish Flotilla were all safely arrived in several Ports of Spain. 'Tis said this Fleet, which consists of Eight Men of War and Eight Merchant Men, brings 15 Millions of Pieces of Eight.

Col. Stanhope, late his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Spain, is arrived in France from Madrid.

Orders are gone to Hanover for getting ready the King's Field Equipages, his Majesty designing (as we hear) after the Example of his illustrious Predecessor, King William III. of glorious Memory, to take upon him the Command (in Person) of the Confederate Army in Flanders.

Several Mortar Pieces of a new Invention have been put on board the Transport Ships design'd for the Mediterranean, in order to an Essay of their Efficacy on the Spanish Sea-port Town.

Several Vessels laden with Ordnance and Victualling Stores for Gibraltar, sailed from Spithead with the Torbay.

From Vienna, That a Body of Germans were Marching towards the Upper Rhine.

From Denmark, that 12 large Men of War are ready to sail, and 6 Regiments of Foot, and 4 of Horse are ordered to the Elbe.

From the Hague, That the States have News from Paris, that the Emperors Ambassador was Ordered to depart that Court, and that the French Forces were Marching to the Borders of Flanders.

This Day there is Advice in the Secretarys Office, and the Admiralty Office, That the Flotilla is not arrived in Spain, except Five Ships and that the English Fleet was in sight of the rest.

This Day 10 Companies of the Guards went to the Tower, and New Arms given them, and are to embark next Tuesday upon an Expedition, and consist of 70 Men in each Company.

Several Persons of Distinction have obtained his Majesty's Leave to go as Volunteers to Gibraltar.

DUBLIN : Printed by *James Carson*, in *Coghlin's Court, Dames-Street*, opposite the *Castle Market*, where *Advertisements and Letters to the Author*, are taken in. 1727.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



SATURDAY, April 1st. 1727.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

—Phalaris licet imperet, ut sis
Falsus, et admoto disset Perjuria tauro,
Summum crede nefas animam praeferre Pudori;
Et propter Vitam vivendi perdere causas.

JUVEN.

SIR;



It has been an Observation of great Antiquity, that Nature made nothing in vain, and that there is a certain or hidden Virtue in every Herb and Plant, in every Reptile, and minutest Insect, though they are not All known to Us, but which however, may be hereafter found out by the experience and Study of Men.

We almost daily arrive at the Knowledge of a multitude of Things, that were once accounted Poisons, and are now applied to the Preservation of Health: And other Things that were esteemed noxious, are so prepared, that they are used for Luxury, and either to heighten or gratify the Appetite.

In the same Manner the most degenerate Part of our own Species, whom we may call the *Insects of human Nature*, are found to be of some Use in the World. For, as we may observe, that Poisons are often applied for the Preservation of Health, so, no less frequently Villains are for the Preservation of Order in Commonwealths; from which we may infer, that Vices are sometimes necessary in a Government, since it is certain that there are some Offices of absolute Use, which nevertheless are base and vicious in their Quality, and cannot properly be executed by a virtuous Man.

But if the Exercise of such Employments becomes in some Measure extensible, in Regard of their Use and Necessity, what shall we say of those Men (supposing, that there have been any such in Nature,) who sacrifice all Faith, Honour, and Conscience, to the Imagin'd Good and Service of their Country? This is certainly a Step of Merit beyond what the old Romans ever aspired at, beyond the boasted Virtue of the older Spartans, who thought it sufficient to give up their Lives and Fortunes to their Countries, and believed, tho' their Country was under the Hazard of sinking, that they ought not to prop them up at the Expence of their Honour.

Whether it be Nature, or Necessity, which disposes Men to various Actions, there have been State-Chymists in all Ages, who have extracted something profitable from the Vice of others, and turned the worst Things

to some Degree of Publick Benefit. Thus for Example, we may observe all over the World, that Those, who have best deserved to suffer by the Laws, are found to be the fittest Persons to be the Officers and Executioners of them.

There are other Stations and Parts of Employment, requisite in all Administrations, and calculated for their Safety and Protection, which tho' a Man may run thro' and barely maintain his Honesty, yet at the same time he must be under a Necessity of parting with what we call the *Social Virtues*. An Officer of Justice is sent to seize a Man upon Suspicion of some Misdemeanour; by his Office he is diligently to search into all the Concerns of the Family, and, if possible, to find out some Matter to take away this Man's Life. What tho' this Person happens to be his Kinsman, or has been his greatest Benefactor? The Officer must severely execute his Orders, or else he betrays the Duty of his Office. It will be agreed surely that a Man must have parted with all Fidelity. What shall we say of Gaolers, Catchpoles, and Hangmen, all necessary Tools in a Commonwealth, and without whose Assistance it cannot well subsist: Yet there are many Things, which these Instruments are obliged to do by the Nature of their Employment, that seem inconsistent with the Morality of a good Man?

I have read of a generous Prince of Lithuania, whose Name was *Witoldus*, who introduc'd a Custom into that Country, that by an Engine, which he had invented, the condemn'd Criminal was to do the Execution upon himself: He thinking it monstrous, that a Man, who had been guilty of no Crime, should be put upon so horrid an Employment. We know likewise at this Day it is the Custom in many Countries for One of those adjudg'd to dye to perform Execution on the rest: And it is look'd upon to be Punishment enough for his Crimes, and an Infliction far more ignominious than that of Death. 'Tis true, Customs and Sentiments differ in different Climates. The illustrious Emperor of Fez and Morocco assumes to Himself the Honour of beheading with the Back Sword, and his Courtiers have Reason to be jealous that it will be a Day of Sorrow, whenever they see him dressed in his Yellow Jerkin, the Garb which this Potentate appropriates to these serious Solemnities. As, in other Countries, which we should think detestable Tyranny in our own, no Maiden is allowed the Benefit of Wedlock, but that

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

that the Prince, or Priest, is intitled to the *first fruits* of the Marriage. But these Instances are by way of Digression.

To resume my Subject; The Men, who are employed in these hateful Offices, are generally of the lowest, and most depraved Class of Mankind, Persons lost to all Sense of Shame, blasted in Reputation, and abandon'd in Principles: Yet do I not see any thing so wicked or opprobrious in their Parts, as in a Judge, who should endeavour by Fraud, or false Hopes of Pardon, to allure a Criminal into a Confession of Guilt, or to influence a Jury in Prejudice of a Prisoner, by stretching, or wresting, the Sense of the Law. It may look absurd to put a Case, which 'tis very improbable will every fall in Practice; but, if it could, such Conduct would be a malicious Kind of Justice, to take it in the most favourable View; and tho' the Prisoner should be really guilty, the Judge would not by That Circumstance stand excus'd. Could it therefore be in Nature, that we were to see a Judge transported into Passion against a Criminal, we should have Reason to suspect him of Partiality, or Prejudice: For all good Designs are calm and temperate, and true Justice is without Malice, or Anger. *Uisur moui Animi, qui uti Justitia non potest.*

Many base Actions, it must be confess'd, are excus'd to the World from a pretended Necessity, which Necessity is generally no more than some Benefit obtained by Them: But I hope we are not to determine of the Glory, or Beauty, of an Action by the profit which attends it. I believe an honest Man cannot do a treacherous Thing, tho' it were to serve his Country.

MONTAIGNE said, he should hardly be drawn to betray his Prince for a Particular Man, who should have been asham'd to betray a private Man for his Prince, so much he abhor'd Treachery by any Kind. Sure Treachery ought to be detested and despis'd of all good Men, when even the Emperor TIBERIUS refus'd to make use of it in an Affair that concern'd his Interest. Certain Persons sent him Word from Germany, that, upon such Conditions, they would take away the Life of *Adrianus*, by Poyson; who at that time was the greatest Enemy the Romans had; The Answer which he return'd them was, that the People of Rome were always accus'd to *revenge* themselves of their Enemies openly, and with Swords in Hand, and not clandestinely and by iniquitous Fraud. Perhaps it may be objected, that TIBERIUS was disabled, and did not speak as he thought: Allowing it might be so, yet this serves to shew the greater Foulness of such a Proceeding, when ever such a Monster as TIBERIUS was asham'd of being concerned in it.

There are many Examples of Men, who falling into the Hands of Robbers, have been dissuad'd and having first oblig'd themselves on Oath to pay a certain Sum of Money, and not to attempt to bring the Thieves to Punishment: These Men, when one of their Hands, have religiously comply'd with their Oaths, preferring their Faith given to any private Interest of their own. 'Tis true, they might have pleaded, that they were forc'd to give such Promises, and that their Minds never consented: But CICERO laugh'd at and disallows this Fallacy, *Quis vero Vir fortis vis possit adhiberi*, as though a Man of good Spirit were to be compell'd: So that if Fear be a good Excuse for the Breach of Promise, why may not Necessity, or any Circumstance that a Man is under, when he binds himself by Oath or Promise, to do any thing which afterwards proved against his Interest? Upon the Foot of such a Maxim, by Degrees all the Right which one Man pretends to Claim from another by Promise, may be utterly abolished. For which Reason it is said, by an honest Author; that is not lawful, for

the Sake of private Interest, to excuse the Breach of Promise, not in any Case, unless where the thing promis'd is something villainous and wicked in itself: There, indeed, it is to be allow'd, because the Right of Virtue is to take Place before any other Right whatsoever.

But of all kinds of Treachery this is certainly the most excusable; but there is a kind of Treachery, which is sometimes practis'd betwixt Man and Man, of a barbarous Nature, and which, however, is gloss'd over with a specious Name. I shall give no other Definition of it, than by saying, that a treacherous and malicious Conduct does not deserve to be call'd Zeal; nor a Propensity to Mischief and Violence, the LOVE of one's COUNTRY; especially when we know that it is private Interest which inflames the Hearts of the Men who run into such Measures.

There are some Actions which are not lawful even against an Enemy; and neither the Service of the Prince nor the general concern can warrant or give a Sanction to Offices against private Morality. He that would employ me to swear, lie and betray, telling me it was for the Publick Good, would do me a greater Pleasure in forcing me upon the Office of common Hangman.

Men of hardened Hearts, and loose Morals, perhaps may be of Use in particular Stations of Life. But I think we should imitate the Policy of Philip of Macedon, who, tis said, built a City on purpose for Rascals, forcing them all to live together, lest they should infect or destroy the rest of the People.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant;

M. P.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Petersburg, March 24. The English Merchants here, at Archangel and Moscow, were already preparing to send away their best Effects, fearing they should be seized in case of an open Rupture between our Empire and the King of Great Britain; but her Imperial Majesty, has given them fresh Assurances, that whatever may happen between the two Crowns, they had nothing to fear, and that consequently, they might freely carry on their Commerce.

Lisbon, March 20. Last Week arriv'd at St. Ubes, a Merchant Ship from the Rio de Janeiro the 2d Instant, an Advice Boat from the Havanna, and last from the Canaries, put in here. It is a small Vessel of 60 Tons, and has only eight Chells on board with 3000 Dollars each. The Master want immediately Express, with Letters to Madrid. His Britannick Majesty's ship, the Dursley, Capt. Purvis Commander, who brought the News of Hostilities being begun at Gibraltar, falls from hence in a few Days, with Money for supplying that Garrison, and Portsmouth.

Hague, March 25. Count Coningshek, the Emperor's Minister here, having sent the Memorial present'd to the King of Great Britain, by M. de Palm, together with Count Sackenroth's Letter to the said Palm, and the Secret Treaty between the Emperor and the King of Spain, sign'd at Vienna the 23th of April, 1723, privately printed; he has employ'd himself some Days past in distributing Copies thereof, first, to the President of their High Mightinesses Assembly, and then to the Foreign Ministers and other Persons of Distinction. How such a Step as this will be received at the Court of France, we know not; but are afraid it will check the good Endeavours, whereof they have not

not being able to procure at least a Suspensive and preliminary Accommodation, For their High Mightinesses, who were not unacquainted with the Contents of that Memorial and Letter, they were shocked to the last degree at the Communication of them in such a manner; it being in their Esteem one of the highest Insults that could be offered to their Friend and Ally the King of Great Britain.

LONDON, March 25.

Yesterday Morning between One and Two of the Clock died, aged 85, Sir Isaac Newton, Kt. Master of his Majesty's Mint at the Tower, to which Place is annex'd a Salary of 500 l. per Annum, and President of the Royal Society: 'Tis said he will be succeeded in the former Place by the Rev. Dr. Clark of St. James's, and in the latter by Sir Hans Sloane, Kt. now Vice President.

The States of Sweden continue to keep their Deliberations very Secret, so it is not yet exactly known in what Manner they have agreed to accede to the Treaty of Hanover; Mean-while 'tis pretended that some of the Conditions thereof are not to act offensively against any Prince, nor to furnish either Men or Shipping; and mention other things, which in Effect is little else than standing neuter. But in a little time we doubt not of having such Account of the Terms on which the States have acceded to the said Treaty, as will fully answer the great Endeavours &c. which have been used for accomplishing that Important Work.

A Ship arrived at Falmouth brings Letters from Gibraltar, which mention that the firing on both Sides is very hot, and by Deserters from the Spanish Camp they had an Account that great Numbers of the Besiegers were slain, and among them three Chief Engineers.

Yesterday the Lord Mark Ker set out for Portsmouth to embark for Gibraltar.

The last Letter from Paris brings an account, that the Spaniards before Gibraltar had sprung a Mine, which did no hurt to the Besieged; But the Powder, which always forces out where it finds least Resistance, pushed the Stones of the Rock towards the Besiegers, of which several were killed. The Spaniards had perfected their Trenches and Parallels, and beat the Town with Fifty pieces of Canon, and several Mortars from their Batteries, which are as near the Town, as those of the Besiegers in the last War, were when the Garrison was relieved, and the Siege was broke up. It is said that the General Verboom, a Dutchman, who has the Directions of the Attack, is a much able Engineer than any of the French or Spaniards had when they Besieged it.

Two Men of War are ordered to be got ready to sail in a fortnight's Time to cruize on the Coast of Portugal, to protect our Merchant ships from the Spanish Privateers.

They write from Paris, That on the 20th Instant arriv'd there an Express from Vienna, with new Proposals of Peace, but as 'tis not likely that the Negotiations can be continu'd, and as War is look'd upon as unavoidable, especially since the arrival of the Flotilla in Spain, we work incessantly in preparing all thing for opening the Campaign. Yet the Duke de Richieu writes that he has had many Conferences with the Emperor and Prince Eugene, and that 'tis not unlikely but his Imperial Majesty will annul the Charter of the Ostend Company.

They talk much at Vienna of the Marriage of Don Carlos with one of the Arch Duchesses who is to have for her Dowry Sicily, Mantua and the Milanese.

This Morning the ten Companies of the first Regiment of Foot Guards design'd for Gibraltar, march'd through the City from the Parade in the Park to the Tower to take Water, there to go on board the Transport at Deptford.

Yesterday Fortmor Set out with a great Retinue and divers Volunteers to embark for his Government of Gibraltar, and this day the 10 Companies of Foot Guards march'd thro the City and Embarked at the Tower, for that Fortress and it was Observed that there was divers Volunteers among them.

They write from Italy, that the King of Sardinia has ordered 8000 Men to march towards the Milanese, where upon the Imperial Minister has dispatch'd an Express to his Court. The Cardinal de Polignat has acquainted the Pope of the Resolution of the King of France his Master, to support the the Hanover Treaty with Vigour; and by the Pope's Order, a Letter has there upon been penn'd by the Apostolical Secretary, and sent to the Nuncio at Madrid, exhorting him not to disturb the Peace of Europe.

His Majesty had thanked the Duke of Richmond for offering to go a Volunteer to Gibraltar, and desired his Grace to desist from that Voyage.

Two Men of War are ordered to be got ready to cruize on the Coast of Portugal, to protect our Merchant Ships from the Spanish Privateers.

From the Camp before Gibraltar, Feb. 28. N. 3.

In Pursuance to the Kings Orders, brought by an Express from Madrid to the Count de las Torres, Captain General of the Army in Andalusia, the 7th Instant, that General caused the Trenches to be open'd before Gibraltar, in the Night before the 22d and 23d. The Governor of the Place understanding, the 21st in the Afternoon, that the Spaniards were erecting a Battery near the Mill-Tower towards the Ocean; and they were hard at work thereon the next Morning; we wrote to the Count de las Torres, protesting against the first Act of Hostility. The General not returning a satisfactory Answer, a Cannon Ball was fired upon the Workmen about 4 o' Clock the same afternoon; which served as a Signal for the other Gunners to fire their Canon also against the Spaniards Battery, which they went on with, notwithstanding the Fire of the English. The Trenches were opened by 1500 Workmen directed by a Brigadeir of Engineers, and supported by 3 Battallions of Foot commanded by the Marquis d'Alonche, the oldest Lieutenant General, Don Rodrigo Perolta, Major General the Marquis de Torres, Mayor, Brigadier, a Colonel, and other Officers, at the Head of whom the Count de las Torres marched, from the Camp to the Foot of the Rock of the Mountain of Gibraltar, where the Workmen began to break Ground. On the 23d at Daybreak, the Besieged made a terrible Fire of their small Arms from the Top of the Rock, and threw at the same time several Bombs, and a vast Number of Grenadoes and Stones, upon the Besiegers, from the Top of the Mountain.

About two Hours after, two of their Men of War and a Bllander drew near the Elteren Coast, as did two others to the Western, where they Cannonaded and Bombarded the Spanish Troops, seconded by the Artillery of the old Mole, and by the Mortars of the Place, which made a continual Fire till Night came on, the Besiegers had that day nineteen Men kill'd, among them two Captains and an Ensign, and forty five wounded, among whom the principal are, the Marquis de Torre, Mayor, Brigadier, who was wounded in the Arm, two Captains and an Ensign; this Evening arriv'd in the Camp, three Ships laden with Ammunition.

In the Night between the 23d. and 24th. the Marquis de Verboom, Zueveghen, Major General, and Brigadier Don Juan de Gages relieved the Trenches, with the second Brigade of Engineers, 1000 Workmen, and the same Number of Troops as the Night before, the Count de las Torres marching at their Head. In this Night's Work the Besiegers cover'd themselves against the Fire of the English Ships, and opened the Communication which was begun the Night before, but could not be finished by reason of the Bombs from the Town.

They continued to make great havoc the Day-time; but the Spanish Batteries having begun to fire upon the English Ships about ten a Clock, in the Forenoon, they were obliged to sheer off. We had that Day 4 Men kill'd, and 46 wounded, among whom were 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns. Towards Night the English cannonaded a small Spanish Vessel, laden with 6 Brass Cannon, and 8 Pateraroes, and attacking her with their arm'd Shallops just as she was about to unlade, a Detachment of Troops come to her Relief, and obliged the English Shallops to make off, which however took by the Way a Spanish Bark laden with Planks, which lay then in the Road between Gibraltar and the Algezirs.

In the Night between the 24th. and 25th. the Trenches were mounted by the Count de Glines, Lieutenant General, Don Jerome de Solis, Major General, Don Gregorio Gual-y-Puero, Brigadier, and by six Battalions of 300 Men each. We perfected the Works, and finish'd the first Parallel Line. The same Night, our Battery of eight Brass Guns near the Mill Tower was render'd capable of Firing. The Fire from the Town, was very hot the Day following; and the Besiegers had four Men kill'd and sixteen wounded by the Bombs. The English Ships, which were retired, now pass'd to the Levant Side of the Bay, to cruise in the Streights; while the rest cannonaded the Spanish Ships in the Births of the Algezirs and the West. Toward Night arriv'd in the Camp twenty Brass Guns, twenty four Pounders.

In the Night between the 25th. and 26th. the Count de Montemar, Lieutenant General, Don Pedro de Castro, Major General, and the Chevalier de Sayve, Brigadier, reliev'd the Trenches with the like Number of Troops as the Night before.

They opened a Branch which served as an Entrenchment on the Sea side, to shelter them from the English Ships. The Besieged made a great Fire all the Day; and we had 1 Man kill'd, and 8 wounded. In the Night between the 26th. 27th. the Trenches were mounted by Lieutenant General Don Francisco de Ribadeo, the Marquis de Montreal, Major General, and the Marquis de Bay Brigadier. We finish'd all our Works, and had that Day 2 Men kill'd, and 4 wounded. The Battery of 10 Guns erected the 25th, on the Levant Shore, to hinder the Approach of the English Ships having shelter'd the Men in our Trenches from their Fire, we rais'd another of the like Number of Guns yesterday, to the Left of that of eight, which is near the Mill-Tower, towards the Ocean; and to the Left of this, one of Mortars; both design'd to ruin the Defence of the Outworks of the Place.

We went on with that work last Night, and believe they may begin to fire Tomorrow Morning. The Shallops belonging to the English Men of War took this Morning two Barks laden with Faeces; and two Catalan Barks gave Chase to two English Barks.

Yesterday Morning the Duke of Newcastle received an Express from the Dutch Ambassador at Madrid; the Letters which bore Date four Days since the last that we had before, give an Account that the Siege of Gibraltar went on very slowly, that the Spanish Army was diminish'd to eight thousand Men by Sickness and Desertion, that they had no Advantage as has been reported; and it is said, that they had proclaim'd War; but for 3 Days before these Letters bear date, they had been very silent as to the News they had received in their Camp, from whence it is concluded the same was not very agreeable.

The Spanish Flota is arriv'd safe in Spain.

DUBLIN, April 1.

We hear that His Majesty has Order'd the several Regiments of Foot in this Kingdom to be Augmented with 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 25 Men to each Company.

Angus Macleod Esq; is made Captain in the Lord Moleworth's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of John Whiteford, Esq;

On Thursday last died Alderman John Reason at his House in Big Ship Street.

The Office of Bread by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of DUBLIN.

Penny	} Household	} 16 Oun. 3 Drachms	
Four penny			04 p. 01 Oun. 04 Dr.
Six penny			06 p. 02 Oun. 02 Dr.
Twelve penny			12 p. 04 Oun. 04 Dr.
A Weekly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburb of DUBLIN.			

Males Buried	12	Under Sixteed	25
Females Buried	35	Total Buried	51
Males Baptized	57	Total Baptized	33
Females Baptized	29	Decreased in Burials	06
Aged above Sixty	32	Increased in Christnings	04

I HIS Journal will be continued and published as usual every Saturday; wherein several Ingenious Gentlemen are concerned. Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent early at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer at reasonable Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author will be taken in (Postage being paid) by the Printer hereof.

A Course of Anatomy is begun by James Brennan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, and will be continued every Day at Twelve of the Clock, (Sundays excepted) till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brennan, Surgeon.

THE History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio De Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq; in two Vol. with the following Cuts Curiously Engraved (viz.) Cortez's Head, a large Map of Mexico and New Spain, the City of Mexico, the Lake of Mexico with the parts Adjacent, the meeting of Cortez and Montezuma; The great Temple of Mexico. Price Seven British Shillings.

Next Saturday will be published,

AN Exact Plan of Gibraltar, with the New Fortification. Curiously Engraven in Copper Plate. Printed on a large Sheet of Paper. Sold by G. Rish, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, Booksellers in Dame Street.

A New house, well built with Lime and Stone, and slated with Welsh Slat, containing about Forty Four Feet in the Front, and Twenty two Feet deep in the clear (wherein Mrs. Mary Dean lately dwelt) situate near Crumlin Church, within two small Miles of Dublin with a large Yard, Stable, Barn and Garden, all Inclosed by a Stone Wall of Ten Feet high; together with six Acres of Meadow joyning thereto; to be let for any Term under Eighteen Years.

N. B. There are 25 Acres more of Meadow and Pasture near the said House, to be Set with or without it; and likewise several Parcels of Land in the Town Lands of Crumlin, to be Set either together or in Parcels.

Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carleton in Fleet Street; Mr Robert Owen Bookeller in Skinner Row, or of Mr Garret Tench at his House near Dolphins Barn.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Marker, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1727.



The DUBLIN Weekly Journal.



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Paris
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SATURDAY, April 8th. 1727.

To the AUTHOR of the *Dublin Weekly Journal*.

SIR,



Believe it is an incontestable Truth, that to endeavour to set our Words and Action in the most agreeable Light, and render ourselves through our whole conduct in Life not only blameless but pleasing to the rest of our Species, has highly promoted the Establishment of social Virtues among us, and we know it has been the Am-

bition of the Wisest Men in all Ages, by a laudable emulation to refine on one another, so as to give a more shining Polish to all they said, or did: Thus were the greatest Philosophers obliged to blend the the Dulce and Utile, and they, as well as Poets, frequently found themselves under a necessity of using Allegories in order to convey their Instructions through a more delectable Channel; but still there is a *Grace of Manner*, (which none can describe, and yet which at once strikes All of good Taste when they meet it) that must accompany the Man, that would be perfect in the Art of Pleasing. — This *Je'n se quot*, cannot be defined, and is only known like the Deity in it's Works, it must sometimes be adapted particularly to Time and Place, and judiciously suited to Persons and Seasons, it glaringly appears in a happy Jest of *Polidore*, and unaccountably looses its poignancy when it is repeated by *Fungoso* — At the bar it clearly distinguishes in the sound Judgment of *Ulpian*. It perplexes the Sense by ambiguous Terms, and bewilders the Judge in the circumlocution of *Sophisticus*; It pathetically persuades in the easy Elocution of *Gracian* — It is not in any single Feature of *Celia*, but it makes the grand *Eclat* in the result of the whole — *Salust* has given us a remarkable Example of this *Grace of Manner*, in the speech of *Cesar*, for treating with lenity the Confederates of *Cataline*; and if we compare it with that of *Cato*, for punishing the Rebels with Death, we shall find that tho' the latter is enforced with the most convincing Arguments for extirpating that abandoned Crew of Parriicides, yet it wants the lucky *insinuating Efficacy*, and with all the Odds of more solid Reasoning, by a disagreeable rigidity falls short of the former, nor can we help our partiality to *Cesar*, tho' we Vote with *Cato*.

I need not repeat how useful this *Manner* is to us in every Scene of Life; and that it may be attained in some degree by Art and Study, we have the memorable Instance of *Demosthenes* to convince us, and every *Dancing Master* will undertake the Modelling of a Young Country Squire, however Awkward and Uncouth, nor doubt by walking the restive Beast a while in Trammels, to reform his swaggering gait into a genteel easy Motion.

The Wit of *Congreve* was certainly born with him, yet every One knows the advantages it received from Learning and good Conversation, and I believe there are very Few so little indebted to Nature, but if they would improve their Talent, might shine in some one Sphere, and by cultivating their peculiar Endowments, arrive at a *Manner* that might recommend them to Esteem and be greatly servicable to them all their Lives; but here there requires thorough Examination and scrutiny into our proper Qualifications, lest by not knowing ourselves, and what we are fit for, we ridiculously fool ourselves with washing an *Ethiop*, and by a false and apish Pride, fall into Contempt and Pity.

As all Good Things have their Reverse, so this exalted *Manner* has its *Nadir*. We have often heard some People seriously protest that such a Colonel Swears with a good *Grace*; and just such a Compliment the Ladies gravely give to part of their Drawing Room Furniture, *Pettis Maitres*, and *Foplings*, when they term them *Agreeable Triflers* — For who do nothing with a better *Grace*? As *Young's Satire* has it — This *Manner* is a particular Characteristic of Politeness, and through a Chance Affluence of pertinent Words, embellishes the Speech of the Well-bred Gentleman, Charms in his winning Behaviour, and adorns his Person through a fine Address — 'Tis the true jubline in Poetry The noble Harmony in Architecture. 'Tis the Delicacy of *Horace* in Thought and Expression. Sometimes 'tis a sensitive Plant that retires from too rude a touch, and whenever it presents it self, we must nick the Critical Minute, or like a slighted Woman it will rarely give a second Opportunity. It is the *Lucullus's* Generosity, who in his handsome Way of conferring a Favour, doubles the Obligation — 'Tis not like the Bounty of *Cassius*, who surlily lets us know its Worth before he gives, and whose ill treatment makes us less regret a refusal from *Lucullus* than a Benefit from him.

(Price Three Half-Pence.)

What induc'd me in my first Essay to a choice of this subject is my general Observation how Few can Please in the same Manner; and I am but too conscious under what disadvantages I undertake to carry on a Paper that must greatly subsist by the Reputation it has gained from the Gentleman who began it, and who has sufficiently convinced the World he wanted no Fund to prosecute much longer, and with better Success so useful a Work (the first of its kind in this Kingdom) if he had leisure answerable to his Abilities—I cannot omit the first Occasion of publicly returning him my Thanks for the kind mention he has been pleased to make of me in his concluding Paper; as also for his good Offices to me in a former One; and though he has now dropt the Design, I must congratulate the Town with the Hopes I have of his frequent Assistance in this Work, when a relaxation from Publick Business, and other studies, will permit him. I also flatter my self that his Friends, particularly One whose Writings are a lasting Honour to his Country, will not entirely decline favouring me with a Correspondance so edifying to the Town; and if they, or any other ingenious Gentlemen will Oblige me with the Productions of a Vacant Hour, directed to the Printer, as usual, they shall be gratefully accepted, and carefully published—I must not conclude without desiring Pardon of Mr. Arbuckle, for taking on me the Name of *Hibernicus*, which though he has laid by, it may not be proper for me to Assume; but since the Paper is to be continued on the old Basis, and under the same Title, I shall beg leave to be complemented, at least with a Nominal favour, as a Parliament Man is with the Degree of Doctor, though it be in a Science he no more understands, than I dare hope to please in the sententious and agreeable Manner of my Predecessor.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

HIBERNICUS.

P. S. To give a better Relish of the former Discourse, I shall add in the simple stile and distinguishing Manner of Spencer, a Copy of Verse to a Young Lady, whose *excelling Beauties* of Person, and Mind, justify the Poet's Encomium; and who is as much Admired for *that engaging Manner* (which I so much Recommend, and can't describe) as a Diamond is valued for it's fine Water.

To a Young Lady, occasioned by a Request of some of her Friends who desired to see her Epitaph before she Dy'd.

WHEN purest Skies recal the kinder Day,
And that bright Mind improves eternal Day;
When sultring Tongues would tell what Groans explain,
And Grief is greater, because Grief is vain.
When stupid Horror dims the faithful Flame;
And Love—alas! must take another Name:
When all unblest, Mankind must gaze no more,
And only sigh,—forbidden to Adore:
When Death's cold Hand those pointed Eyes disarms;
And that fair Form lies pale in icy Charms—
In that sad Hour—When Comfort grows a Crime;
(Far be the fatal Hour in distant Time!)
In Words like these, be my full Soul express'd—
Words can no more—And Lovers Weep the rest.

The EPITAPH.

AS she was once, few of her Sex you'll see—
As she is now! The brightest Maid shall be—
She liv'd—to die; who, dying, yet shall live,
While Honour, Wit, or Gratitude survive.
Her Eyes on ev'ry Eye diffus'd Delight,
And nothing—but her Goodness, shone more bright:
Beauty to Virtue gave a softning Grace,
And Virtue added Beauty to her Face.
She prais'd all Worth, unconscious of her own.
And thought, with so much Merit—she had none.
Her use of Books th' intent of Reading shew'd—
Beyond the Closet—Practically good.
Her Life for living was the justest Plan,
She charm'd as Woman, and she Thought as Man.
Fair Reader, learn, Perfection is deny'd
To the most fair—for fairest Marcia dy'd.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SINCE our last we have received the important News both by Mails and Expresses, that the Kingdom of Sweden, notwithstanding a large Subsidy offer'd on the Part of the Emperor and the Czarina, and notwithstanding a Memorial presented by the Emperor's Envoy there, of the same malicious Strain as that which was left here by M. Palme his Resident, and equally injurious to the Honour and Credit of the British Administration, have fully and formally ACCEDED to the TREATY of HANOVER.

As to Gibraltar, if we may believe the Letters from Madrid, the Siege continued with great Vigour, and no more Loss on the Part of the Besiegers than 200 Men killed and wounded from the opening of the Trenches to the 6th Instant; when, they say, they had push'd their Approaches to the very Foot of the Counterscarp, and they flattered themselves they should be able to retake it by the 10th of April: Their Letters add, that all their Flotilla is now come home, having 18 Millions of Crowns on board, viz. 12 in Gold and Silver, and 5 in Merchandize; but we hear that the King has squander'd the whole for his Occasions.

As to the Siege, the freshest Account is that brought by the *Mary Sloop*, John Hines Master, who arrived at Lisbon the 18th Instant in 4 Days, from Gibraltar, after having lain above seven Weeks in the Bay. He says, That when he came away the whole British Garrison was in good Health, and good Order; that the Spaniards had formed three Batteries against the Place, and had dismounted; two, or three of the Garrison's Cannon in return for above Ten of their own that were dismounted; and that only 3 common Soldiers and one Gunner had as yet been kill'd on the Side of the English, whereas the Spanish Army was very considerably diminished not only by the brisk Fire from the Place, but likewise by the great Numbers that are continually deserting (several of whom arrived there daily) notwithstanding the frequent Execution of Deserters in the Camp. Captain Hearst arrived also on Saturday last directly from Gibraltar, who says, that the Spaniards had suffer'd very much in their Camp for want of wholesome Necessaries; and that they had not taken Queen Ann's Battery, as said in some late Advice from Paris, nor any other, and had very little annoyed the Garrison.

Paris, April 1. Two Days the Nuncio of the Pope receiv'd Advice from Spain, that the Miquelets have found means to climb up to the Top of the high Rocks of Gibraltar, and that the Spaniards had secur'd themselves against the Artillery of the Town. The Militia of this Kingdom is order'd to march to their Rendezvous appointed. All the Colonels both of Horse and Foot are commanded to their respective Regiments by the 15th Instant. Letters from Lions say, that 2000 Mules have been bought up in Averger for the Use of the Army, and are to be sent forthwith to Dauphine.

LONDON, April 1.

At the Court at St. James's the 28th. of March, 1727. Present the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having taken into Consideration the Injuries and Acts of Hostility committed by the King of Spain and his Subjects unto and upon the Ships Goods, and upon the Person of his Majesty's Subjects, extending to their grievous Damages, and amounting to great Sums, and notwithstanding Complaints made of such Usage to the King of Spain, no redress or Reparation could be obtain'd from him! and his Majesty having receiv'd Advice that the King of Spain hath actually besieged the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, belonging to and in the Possession of the Crown of Great Britain.

His Majesty with the Advice of the Privy Council hath thought fit to order, as is hereby order'd, that Reprizals be granted against the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the King of Spain; so that as well His Majesty's Fleet and Ships, as also all the other Ships and Vessels, that shall be Commissionated by Letters of Marque or general Reprizals, or otherwise by his Majesty's Commissioners, for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may, lawfully seize all Ships, Vessels, and Goods belonging to the King of Spain or his Subjects, or others inhabiting within any the Territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to Judgment within any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's Dominions: and to that End, his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty are forthwith to prepare the Draught of a Commission, and present the same to His Majesty at this Board, Authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to Issue forth, and grant Letters of Marque and Reprizals to any of his Majesty's Subjects or others, whom the Commissioners shall determine qualify'd in that Behalf, for apprehending, seizing and taking the Ships, Vessels and Goods belonging to the King of Spain, and the Vessels and Subjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within the Countries, Territories, or Dominions, and that such Powers and Clauses be inserted in the said Commissions as have been usual, and are according to former Precedents.

And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the Draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, and that such Powers and Clauses be inserted in the same Commission as have been usual, and are according to former Precedents. And they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board the Draught of such Instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's Foreign Governments and Plantations for their Guidance therein; as also another Draught of Instructions for such Ships as shall be commissionated for the Purposes aforementioned.

On Saturday last Capt. Pearse arrived here from Gibraltar, by whom there is Advice, that the Spanish

Camp had suffered very much for want of Holstons Necessaries; and that they had not taken Queen Anne's Battery (as said in the Advice from Paris nor any other, and had very little annoy'd the Garrison.

On Saturday Night last, one of his Majesty's Messengers arrived from Stockholm, with a Confirmation that Sweden had actually acceded to the Treaty of Hanover, this Piece of good News is received with universal Satisfaction, by all those who are wishers to their Country, and desire the Welfare of Europe. On Sunday last his Majesty received the Complements of the Foreign Ministers and other Person of Distinction upon that Account.

Last Thursday the House of Lords heard 7 Council argue for the Suitors in Chancery, setting forth that they ought to be allowed Interest for their Money, as well as the Principle, and praying that a Decree against their having Interest might be Reversed. Many speeches were made, and after a Long Debate, their Lordships reversed the Decree till the Principal was paid, and allowed 3 per Cent.

By a Dutch Post, we are advised from Leipsh, that the King of Prussia was Preparing in order to Command the Army in the Dutchy of Cleves.

From Spain that the King intended to make use of the Marchants Effects that came in the Flotilla, but offers them 6 per Cent. Interest till the principle be paid, which they shall have when the Gallies come home.

By a Lisbon Mail with an Express for the Secretaries of State from Sr. Charles Wager, and another to the Earl Barkley, advising, that the Garrison of Gibraltar was in no Danger.

This Day (April 1.) An Express came from Dover, that Colonel Stahhope was expected there this Evening.

It is uncertain whether the King goes beyond Sea, but if he does, it will be the latter end of May.

The Jamaica Marchants are fitting out Privaters with all Diligence, to cruize on the Spaniards.

From on board the Kent 20 Leagues West from Cape Spartal. Feb 26. O. N. The 17th we sailed from Gibraltar. The 18th, we met with one of the Transports from Ireland, having on board two Companies of Col. Hayes's Regiment, which had been separated from the rest in bad Weather in the Latitude of 48, on the 26th of last Month. Sir Charles Wager caused the said two Companies to be taken into the Man of War. The 21st the Royal Oak, upon Signal given, chased and took a Spanish Ship named the St. Jago, Don Diego de Arifon, Commander, of about 300 Tons, 21 Guns, 20 Patteraores, and 150 Men, laden with Wine, Oyl, Brandy, and some Iron, bound for Cartagena in the West Indies; for which Parts there were also three Governours on board. The 23d Sir Charles order'd the two Companies of Col. Hayes's Regiment to embark in the said Prize, and sent her to Gibraltar. The 24th the York joined us from chasing, and brought with her a Genoese Ship, named the Jesus Maria, which left Bilbao the 12. Instant, where she freighted with Timber for the King of Spain's Account, for Cadiz; which Genoese Ship Sir Charles has sent to Lisbon.

They write from Paris, that the Baron de Fonseca, the Emperor's Resident there, has sent an Express to Vienna with the final Conditions upon which the Allies of Hanover consent to the holding of a Congress. And till the Return of that Courier the Preparations for War are carried on with Vigour, in order to be ready for the Field in case that his Imperial Majesty does not accept of the Terms.

The Torbay Man of War, Pool Fireship, and Fleet of Transports, bound to Gibraltar, were met a little to the Westward of Cape St. Vincent, by a Ship that is arriv'd in the Downs.

DUBLIN, April 8.

On Sunday last died at his House in Great Britain Street, Sir John Eccles *Kt.* One of the Aldermen of this City.

On Thursday one Mr Boland, living at Rathmines near this City, being disordered some few Days, got out of his House, and finding himself pursued by his servants, he got to the River near Milltown, threw himself into it, and was drowned.

We hear from Cork by Yesterdays Post, that a Ship is arrived there in a few Days from Gibraltar, the Master whereof assures, that as he was coming away from thence, Sir Charles Wager was arrived, and had brought in with him a Spanish War of 70 Guns, and one of the Gallions of 25.

The Assize of Bread, by Order of the Lord Mayor of the City of DUBLIN.

Penny	Household Loaf.	16 Oun. 3 Drachms
Four penny		04 p. 01 Oun. 04 Dr.
Six penny		05 p. 02 Oun. 02 Dr.
Thelve penny		12 p. 04 Oun. 04 Dr.

A Yearly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of DUBLIN.

Males Buried 1415	Aged above 60,	1237
Females Buried 1348	Under Sixteen	1526
Males Baptized 848	Total Buried	2723
Females Baptized 869	Total Baptized	8717

T HIS Journal will be continued and published as usual every Saturday; wherein several Ingenious Gentlemen are concerned. Subscribers living in Town shall have them sent early at a British Crown per Ann. to be paid Quarterly. Two British Shillings to be paid the first Quarter. Advertisements will be inserted by the Printer at reasonable Rates. And all Letters directed to the Author will be taken in (Postage being paid) by the Printer hereof.

A Course of Anatomy is begun by James Brennan M. D. at his House on Arran Key, and will be continued every Day at Twelve of the Clock, (Sundays excepted) till the whole is concluded. The Operative Part by Peter Brennan, Surgeon.

In the Press and will be publish'd, in Easter Term.

D ICTIONAIRE OECONOMIQUE: Or, The Family Dictionary. With a Preface by Mr. Bradley, Containing divers Methods of improving Estates, and of preserving Health; the Ways of Breeding, Keeping, and making Profit of Horses, Kine, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, &c. Great Variety of Rules, Directions, and new Discoveries relating to Gardening and Husbandry, Soil and Manner of all Sorts; planting Fruit-Trees, Forest Trees, Underwoods, Shrubs; and their several Uses, &c. The different Kinds of Nets and Engines for taking all Sorts of Fish, Birds, and other Game. The best Way of preparing several Sorts of Water and Liquors for every Season, by Distillation and otherwise; of preserving all-kind of Fruits; and other profitable Curiosities in the Confectionary and Culinary Arts. The Method to take or destroy Vermin and other Animals injurious to Gardening and Husbandry; with a Description of Garden and other Country Tools and Utensils, &c. Illustrated with great Variety of Figures. In 2 Vol. in Folio.

T HE Country Housewife And Lady's Director, in the Management of a House, and the Delights

and Profits of a Farm. Containing, Instructions for managing the Brew House, and Malt Liquors in the Cellar; the Making of Wines of all Sorts. Directions for the Dairy, in the Improvement of Butter and Cheese upon the worst of Soils; the Feeding and Making of Erawn; the ordering of Fish, Fowl, Herbs, Roots, and all other useful Branches belonging to a Country Seat, in the most elegant Manner for the Table. Practical Observations concerning Distilling; with the best Method of making Ketchup, and many other curious and durable Sauces. The Whole distributed in their proper Months, from the Beginning to the End of the Year. With particular Remarks relating to the Drying or Kilning of Saffron. By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F.R.S. Sold opposite the Watch House the North side of College Green. R. Norris, in Essex-street, and William Smite, in Dames Street.

T HE History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio De Solis, Secretary and Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty. By Thomas Townsend Esq; in two Vol. with the following Cuts Curiously Engraved (viz.) Cortizes Head, a large Map of Mexico and New Spain, the City of Mexico, the Lake of Mexico with the parts Adjacent, the meeting of Cortez and Montezuma; The great Temple of Mexico. Price Seven British Shillings.

Next Week will be publish'd,

A N Exact Plan of Gibraltar, with the New Fortification. Curiously Engraven in Copper Plate. Printed on a large Sheet of Paper. Sold by G. Risk, G. Ewing, and W. Smith, Bookellers in Dame Street.

A New house, well built with Lime and Stone, and slated with Welsh Slat, containing about Forty Four Feet in the Front, and Twenty two Feet deep in the clear (wherein Mrs. Mary Dean lately dwelt) situate near Crumlin Church, within two small Miles of Dublin with a large Yeard, Stable, Barn and Garden, all Inclosed by a Stone Wall of Ten Feet high; together with six Acres of Meadow joyning thereto; is to be set for any Term under Eighteen Years.

N. B. There are 25 Acres more of Meadow and Pasture near the said House, to be Set with or without it; and likewise several Parcels of Land in the Town Lands of Crumlin, to be Set either together or in Parcels.

Enquire of Mr. Thomas Carleton in Fleet Street, Mr Robert Owen Bookseller in Skinner Row, or of Mr Garret Teach at his House near Dolphins Barn.



A MUEL STEEL Surgeon and Operator for the Teeth, living on Ormond Key, opposite for Custom House, Dublin, whose Experience in drawing Teeth is very well known. He gives ease the the Tooth Ach, and often perfectly cures them without Drawing, cleans Teeth, be they never so foul, with Directions how to preserve them. He makes artificial Teeth so neat, that they cannot be discovered from natural ones, and as useful to eat with as others; for by a New Experiment, they may be worn several Years, without being taken out of the Mouth, nor is it any trouble to the Person that has them, and much sweeter and cleaner than the former Method of tying them with Silk-strings. N. B. He has the most excellent Dentifrice which is the safest Composition extant for cleaning and scowering the Teeth, &c.

DUBLIN: Printed by James Carson, in Coghill's-Court, Dames-Street, opposite the Castle Market, where Advertisements and Letters to the Author, are taken in. 1727.

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